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This book belonged to the late Hugh Edward Egerton,
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History in the University of
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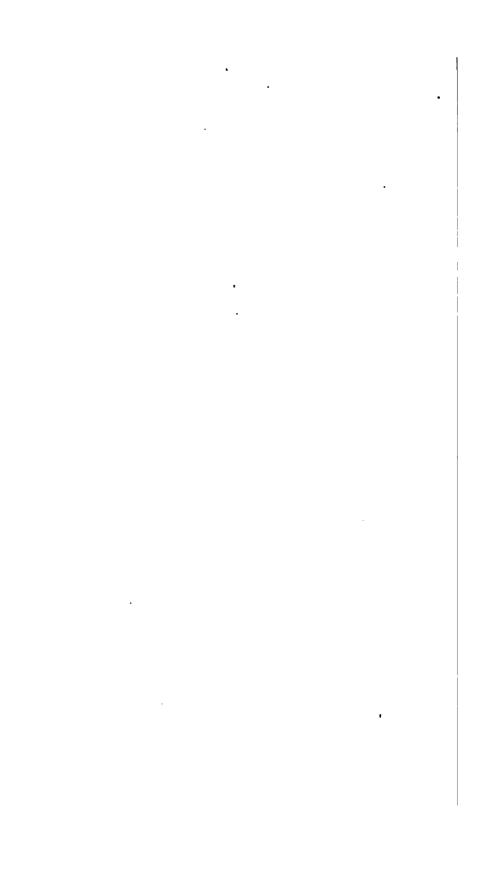
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# ANN WAL REGISTER,

OR A VIEW OF THE

# H I S T O R Y, POLITICS,

AND

## LITERATURE,

For the YEAR 1809.



## LONDON:

TRINTED FOR W. OTRIDGE AND SON; LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, AND BROWNE; B. CROSBY; J. BELL; J. CUTHELL; LACKINGTON, ALLEN, AND CO.; E. JEFFERY; VERNOR, HOOD, AND SHARPE; J. ASPERNE; AND J. FAULDER.





## PREFACE.

THE History of Europe for 1809 illustrates the superiority of dexterous design, and military skill over physical force, in the hands of mere empiricism, seconded by courage and valour. The maxim that understanding is better than gold was never perhaps before placed in so strong a light by the history of one year. We sicken at the recollection of great ends pursued in vain with small means, and the attainment of only little ends by means of immense magnitude. On the Tagus we see the victors fleeing before the vanquished, after a bloody battle, in which success was fruitless but of which the loss would have been total destruction: on the Danube the glorious victory at Aspern and Essling, followed quickly by the ruin of the conquerors: on the Scheldt victory and even conquest producing only calamity and disgrace: and in the north of Spain, all the resources of military courage, fortitude, and skill exhausted to secure, though with great sacrifices, the escape of an army from a situation of imminent peril, in which the ignorance and improvidence of government had involved it.

Yet a British subject would fain hope, that the high reputation for intrepidity and gallantry acquired by the British

British officers and soldiers in Egypt, Italy, Spain and Portugal, and wherever they were not overpowered by superiority of numbers, will not be lost to his country. It excites confidence as well as admiration in our allies, and those who may be disposed to become our allies, and in the same proportion tends to check and awe the conquering boldness of the enemy. Nor will even our discomfidures and sufferings be wholly lost, if the experience of what is past inspire greater wisdom into our future councils. Our losses, great as they are in blood and treasure, may be in some degree compensated by an augmentation of moral power, greater political prudence and sagacity, and a thorough conviction on the part of both ministers and generals, that nothing succeeds in war without a plan, a plan prefoundly combined, and well digested.

The event most adspicious to the British empire, in 1809, is one of an incidental nature, and which it does not appear that government had at all in contemplation. We allude to the liberation of some islands on the west of Greece; from the oppression of France, and the restoration of the Government of the Septimular Republic. This achievement followed up by such measures as may Britannice, as it were, all the other Grecian islands, may prevent the French interest from ever becoming paramount in that quarter. By pursaing a system of maritime and insular policy, a system not of conquest, but of friendship and alliance; with the vast continent of America, and the

<sup>\*</sup> Vide Hist. of Europe, p. 228.

islands in the seas washing the coasts of Europe, it may be possible to obtain equivalents for all the usurpations of Buonaparte;—and, as far as Great Britain is concerned, to render his power, immense as it is, completely harmless.

Thus the year 1809, is principally characterized, by a Briton, on a consideration of present interests and views.

But on casting our eyes back over long intervals of time, and taking in the whole horizon of history, we contemplate the year 1809, chiefly as it is marked by the total downfall of Imperial Rome, both political and ecclesiastical. The venerable trunk which had hitherto continued. to send out some small shoots, was finally pulled up by the long-lingering roots. So long as the power of France was in some measure balanced by that of Austria, there were still some hopes that the German, that is, what yet remained, or the shadow of the Roman Empire, might be restored. While the temporal power, dignity and splendour of the Roman pontiff remained, nay even while he was suffered to remain at Rome, he might still convoke councils, issue decrees, and appear in all respects as the head of the Roman Catholic church. Austria was humbled by the battle of Wagram, beyond all hope of her ever rising again to the rank she had held among nations. The Pope was led captive into France.

The remains of Romans arts, survive those of Roman institutions. And when the most magnificent edifices and

stupendous

<sup>•</sup> We consider it as a duty to the public, to recommend attention to the admirable Tracts of Mr. Leckie on this subject. For an account of his Foreign Affairs, &c. for 1809, see page 936 of this volume.

stupendous columns moulder into dust, the Roman name, incorporated with the progress of civilization, by the diffusion of arts and sciences, and the propagation of the christian religion, will be found long, very long, in the history of the world.

Great success in war rouzes exertion of every kind. The most interesting publications of every kind for many years back have issued from the French press. It is melancholy to observe in how many instances these already own the sway of a Despot. But even this effect is worth noticing. And on the whole we have judged it proper, as our Readers will perceive, both in our last and present Volume, in what may be called the literary division of the Work, to pay proper attention, as we shall do, to our cultivated and ingenious, though now servile and crouclaing neighbours.

transmitted by the Civil and Military Junta of Madrid to the Commander of the British Army—Warmly seconded and supported by Dispatches from Mr. Frêre—Strange Infatuation, as well as Arrogance and Presumption, of that Minister—Means by which the false Intelligence was happily counteracted.—The Force brought against Spain by Buonaparte after the Conference of Erfurth.—The bold Measures adopted by the British Commander for the Extrication of his Army, draw the whole of the French Forces from their March to Southern to the Northern Provinces.—The British Army commences its Retreat—Closely pursued by 70,000 French.—General Orders by Sir John Moore, reflecting on the Conduct of both Officers and Soldiers.—Difficulties overcome, and dreadful hardships, privations, and Losses sustained during the retreat to Corunna—Which is at last effected—Battle of Corunna—Death and Character of Sir John Moore.—Embarkation of the British Troops for England.

T will be recollected that in our last volume\* we left Sir John Moore at Lisbon under instructions to march through Spain with his face towards Burgos: which was to be the general rendezvous of the British troops; not only then under the command of that officer, but of those with which he was to be reinforced from England. It appears from the most authentic documents + that this plan of sending a British army into the heart of Spain, to act in the plains of Leon and Castille, was formed by Lord Castlereagh and the Marquis of Romana, not only without any communication either with Sir Hew Dalrymple, then commander in chief of the British forces in Spain, or Sir John Moore, who was destined to command the army to be sent there, but also without any concert either with the Supreme and Central, or any of the provincial Juntas. The enthusiastic ardour of the Spaniards was supposed to be universal; and it seems to have been presumed that this patriotic ardour of the

universal Spanish nation, without any previous concert or arrangement, would quickly run into some form or other, in which it might aid, support, and co-operate with a Bri-The manifestoes of tish army. all the provinces breathed the most exalted patriotism and determined spirit to resist the French or perish in the attempt; nor had the first efforts of the patriots been unworthy of those declarations. A number of young officers too, sent into Spain for the double purpose of exciting the people, and transmitting information to our government, conversing only with such as were of congenial sentiments, views and hopes with themselves, and carressed and and flattered with Spanish rank and honours, made such reports to ministers, as they themselves, no doubt, believed to be true, and which for certain they knew to be such as ministers wished for and The event proved expected. how miserably ignorant Lord Castlereagh and the Marquis of Romana were both of the strength of

<sup>\*</sup> HIST. EUR. p. 225.

<sup>\*</sup> Papers laid before both Houses of Parliament.

the enemy, and the real state of the country that was about to become the theatre of hostilities. We find Sir John Moore writing to Lord Castlereagh, from Salamana, 24th of November 1808, as follows: " The information, of which your lordship must already be in possession, renders it, perhaps, less necessary for me to dwell upon the state of affairs in Spain, so different from that which was to be expected from the reports of the officers employed at the head-quarters of the different Spanish armics. They seem all of them to have been most miserably deceived; for until lately, and since the arrival of Mr. Stuart and Lord William Bentinck Madrid, and of Colonel Graham at the central army, no just representation seems ever to have been transmitted. Had the real strength and composition of the Spanish armies been known, the defenceless state of the country, and the character of the central government, I conceive that Cadiz, not Corunna, would have been chosen for the disembarkation of the troops from England; and that Seville, or Cordova, not Salamanca, would have been selected as the proper place for the assembling of this army. The Spanish government do not seem ever to have contemplated the possibility of a second attack, and are certainly quite imprepared to meet that which is now made upon them. Their armies are inferior to the french even in numbers.-In the provinces no armed force whatever exists, either for immediate protection, or to reinforce the amies.—The enthusiasm of which we have heard so much no where

appears. Whatever goodwill there is, (and I believe among the lower orders there is a great deal) is taken no advantage of." These opinions, expressed not long after Sir John had entered Spain, he did not find any reason to retract afterwards: as will fully appear from the following narrative.

After the most important events in the peninsula, of the summer of 1808, namely, the surrender of Dupont, the flight of Joseph Bubnaparte from Madrid, and the convention of Cintra, the French army retired from Madrid, and repassed the Ebro. Their force this direction consisted of about 50,000 men, concentrated in Navarre and Biscay. had besides, garrisons in Barcelona, Figueras, and other fortresses, amounting to above 15,000 more. In these positions they quietly waited for reinforcements which were on their march, as was announced from time to time by every foreign journal. By the 1st of November. the French Army on the Ebro was reinforced to the amount of The Spaniards 113,000. men. never had, at one time, more than 60, or 70,000 in arms. It was evident that the Spaniards must Yet the probability, be defeated. or even the possibility of this did not seem to enter at all into the contemplation of the British minister for the war department, when he gave orders that the different corps of British troops should form a junction at Burgos.

While the French rested in their cantonments behind the Ebro, expecting reinforcements and surveying at their ease the unconnected movements of the Spaniards, the Spanish and English newspapers

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were full of the enthusiastic patriotism of the Spaniards. All ranks, they reported, and ages had taken up arms, were eager to rush upon their enemies, and determined to die rather than submit to a treacherous, cruel, and impious invader. Such also was the spirit of the proclamations published by the Provincial Juntas. So prevalent at this time was the conviction of the universal enthusiasm of the Spaniards, in the British cabinet, that in a memorial transmitted for the information of Sir John Moore, by the British secretary of state, it was stated, that the French armies could not enter the defiles of Asturias without exposing themselves to be destroyed even by the armed peasants. In the month of September it was considered as most probable, that the Spaniards alone would soon drive the French out of the Peninsula.—Lord William Bentinck was directed to make enquiries respecting the intentions of the Spanish government on the expulsion of the French. And directions were given, under particular circumstances, to urge the invasion, with a combined British army, of the South of France. Such was the flattering picture presented to the view of Sir John Moore, before he commenced his march, and was enabled to judge for himself.

In aid of Sir John Moore a considerable detachment from England was to land at Corunna under Sir. David Baird, with whom he was to form a junction on the horders of Leon and Gallicia. Sir John was charged at the same time to act in concert with the British commander-in-chief at

Lisbon, and to receive requisitions or representations, either from the Spanish government or the British minister, upon all occasions, with the utmost deference and attention. The British minister prenipotentiary to the central government of Spain, was Mr. John Hookham Frère, who had been lately appointed to that office in the place of Lord William Beatinck.

By the resignations of the three generals, Dalrymple, Burrard, and Wellesley, which took place almost immediately on these arrangements, Sir John was liberated from a part of those embarrassments, in which so complicated a plan must have involved him, and, having become commander-in-chief as it were by accident, he was left unfettered by superiors to adopt such measures as appeared to be most proper and efficacious for giving speedy effect to the expedition.

These measures, however, necessarily produced delay. The secretary of state for the war department seems to have been wretchedly deficient in his calculations, or perhaps he had but a very vague and confused idea of the equipments necessary to a marching army. Sir John's was unprovided with carriages for the artillery or commissariat stores, or for the light baggage of the regiments. No magazines were formed on the line of march. Nor was the commissariat department in such a state as to give any great hope that these defects would be speedily or effectually remedied. It was not till the 27th of October, that Sir John Moore, above a month after he had received his appointments

appointments from Lord Castlereagh, was enabled to quit Lisbon. The accounts of both Portuguese and British officers, sent to examine the roads, agreed in stating those leading through the mountains which form the northem boundary of Portugal to be impassable for artillery. The Spanish commissary-general had declared his inability to furnish provisions on the road by Elvas. The army was, therefore, necessarily divided. Five brigades of artillery, the whole cavalry, and four regiments of infantry, under General Hope, marched by Elvas on the Madrid road to Badajoz and Espinar: from whence they were to join the commander-inchief at Salamanca, by the Escurial road. Two brigades of infantry, under General Paget, moved coward by Elvas and Alcantara; two brigades, under General Berestord, by Counbra and Almeida; and three brigades, under General Fraser, by Abrantes and Almeida: the total amount of the forces that left Portugal was 18,628; of which only 912 was cavalry.

The situation of Salamanca, nearly half way between Corunna and Madrid, seemed to point it out as a place where the columns of the generals Hope and Baird, moving in opposite directions, covered, as it shad been promised they would, by the Spanish armies of the left and centre, might most conveniently effect their junction with the main body.

Sir David Baird arrived at Coruna on the 13th of October, but was not permitted to land till the 3lst, by which time advices had been sent, and orders received from the Junta at Madrid. This intelligence, which was communicated to Sir John Moore previously to his leaving Lisbon, gave him some idea of the sort of co-operation and assistance he had to expect from the Spanish government.

The British army in its march through Portugal, had experienced sometimes the cool civility to allies whose assistance was acceptable;" but oftener a constrained hospitality towards guests whom it would be dangerous to refuse. The people, entirely destitute of public spirit, took no part in public affairs whatever. They were, besides, slothful, and altogether uninformed of what was passing in the world, and even of the political and physical circumstances of their own country. Of their ignorance, Sir J. Moore had a striking proof in the accounts they had given him of their own roads, which he found, on his arrival at Atalaia, to be practicable for artillery; a discovery which, if it had been sooner made, would have been of the utmost importance, in sparing General Hope's circuitous course by the Escurial, and thus enabling the various columns more speedily to effect their junction. These circumstances were not calculated to give the English any favourable prepossession of the people they were sent to defend. Better things, however, were to be expected from the Spaniards; and, with this impression, the army looked towards the elevated site of Cludad Rodrigo, where it was received with shouts of "Viva los Ingleses," and a greater degree of enthusiasm than had yet been witnessed.

As Sir John Moore approached the scene of action, he gradually B 3 acquired acquired just notions of Spanish affairs; for he was in close correspondence with men of candour and discernment, who resided on the spot. Little was written by them of Spanish ardour and enthusiasm. Their letters, on the contrary, were filled with details of the weakness and tardiness of

the Spanish Junta.

This assembly consisted of thirty-two persons, with equal powers. They were divided into four sections, or, as we would say in England, committees: one for the administration of the interior; a second for that of justice; a third for, war; and a fourth for the ma-Their councils were distracted by self-interest, mutual jealousies, and discords. On the whole, they seemed to be less afraid of any foreign enemy, than of internal riots and revolution, which they set themselves by all means to obviate, and particularly by suppressing the liberty of the Thus they damped and chilled the spirits of the nation. Judging of what Buonaparte could do by what Spaniards were capa-ble of, they thought it almost impossible for his army to traverse the Pyrennees in winter. Should the French have the temelity to effect such a passage, they would soon, it was believed, be famished. These notions were applicable to the resources formerly possessed by France. But the magnitude of the military preparations of their present enemy, and the celerity of his movements, confounded all their calculations.

Sir John Moore, by the close correspondence he carried on with Lord W. Bentinck, Mr. Stuart, Colonel Graham, and others, gradually penetrated the disguises in which the Spanish government enveloped their affairs. A judicious plan of a campaign can be formed only by reflecting on the actual state of things, and must necessarily be hollow, and pregnant with calamity, if founded on false intelligence: yet the Spanish Juntas exerted all their finesse to deceive, not their enemy, but their ally; and they succeeded so perfeetly, as to lead them to execute a plan adapted to a state of things the reverse of their real condition. Their ardent proclamations, exaggerated numbers, invented victories, and vaunted enthusiasm, could not deceive him whom it would have been useful to deceive. Buonaparte found ample means of obtaining exact information. There were traitors even among the patriots loudest in the cause of their country, who enabled him to calculate, with perfect accuracy, the precise portion of patriotism scattered throughout the kingdom of Spain.—Yet there are some facts, as Moore observes, that would almost lead one to suspect, that the Spanish Juntas, from an excess of presumption and ignorance, and a heated imagination, were so blinded, as to have misled the British cabinet unintentionally. For it is a well known fact, that, at first, they considered Spain as more than a match for France. They applied to us for arms and money only; believing they could raise more soldiers than they required. How long they continued in this infatuation is uncertain; but they appear to have acquiesced in the offer of British auxiliaries on the 26th of September.

On the 19th of November, Sir John Moore entered Salamanca; where he had leisure and opportunity to appreciate justly the state of afairs. The evidence of striking and notorious facts was fast supplying the want of official information. Every day removed some part of the veil under which blind partizans, officious spies, and zealous declaimers, covered the Spanish cause; and each removal discovered some deplorable weakness, some fatal deficiency, in which the intelligent mind might read the bane of British valour, and Spanish freedom. Accordingly, Sir John Moore was soon able to state to Lord W. Bentinck, "That things were not in that flourishing state they were represented and believed to be in, in England." And his letters, from this time, are marked with a melancholy spirit of prophecy, which too clearly foresaw the downful of the cause he was sent to maintain.

Letters from Sir David Baird reiterated complaints of the Junta of Corunna; whose cold, suspicious conduct, tardy assistance, and exorbitant extortions, exhibited rather the narrow spirit opetty dealers, eager to make their market, and afraid of being overreached in their bargains, than the generous enthusiasm of gratitude to men who came to risk their lives in their defence.

Whatever energies might exist among the people, Sir John Moore had reason to complain, that no measures were taken by the government to call them forth into action.

Of the armies destined to cover the junction of the British forces, that of the centre, or Estremadura, under the young Count Belvidere, having rashly approached the French position at Burgos, had been routed and dispersed, as has been related in our last volume.\* Both Blake and Castanos were marching from the point of assembling. The boasted army of the latter did not amount, on the 25th of October, to above onethird of what had been given out. It was no other than " a complete mass of miserable peasantry, without clothing, without organization, and with few officers that deserved the name. Such was the account transmitted from Calahorra by Captain Whittingham and Lord W. Bentinck.

While Sir John Moore was brooding over these disappointments, an express from Pignotelli, captaingeneral of the province, informed him of the advance of the French to Valladolid, within twenty leagues of Salamanca. This was a moment of difficulty, and the most melancholy apprehensions. British general had with him only three brigades of infantry, without a single gun. His reinforcements could not arrive in less than ten days. The Spanish armies seemed to have shrunk to the opposite extremities of Biscay and Arragon, as if to leave to their. enemies an open passage for the destruction of their allies.

Sir John Moore assembled the Junta of the place, and explained to them the probable necessity of a retreat on Ciudad Rodrigo. They heard him with the most provok-

ing tranquillity; and the people beheld the approaches of the French and of the English with almost equal indifference. The apathy of the people proved the inactivity of their rulers. The peasantry and lower orders were well affected to the cause of their country. But the spirit of independence evaporated in ascending to the higher ranks.

It was fortunately discovered by Sir John Moore, that the fears of Pignotelli had magnified the danger. Only 1000 French cavalry had entered Valladolid, and then retreated to Palencia next morning. None of the French infantry had, at that time, advanced beyond Burgos. Sir John Moore delivered from his alarm, had now to wait quietly the arrival of the corps under the Generals Hope and Baird; whose opposite routes did not permit him to move a step towards the one, without retreating so much from, and hazarding the safety of the other. The junction he expected to take place towards the beginning of December. This interval of leisure was dedicated to a recapitulation of those deficiencies which had continued to clog all his operations; namely, the want of an able commissariat, and of a supply of money. succours of the Spaniards were always tardy, and always inadequate to their object. Those of the British ministry were as little to be depended upon. If any changes were made in the commissariat, they were always from bad to worse: insomuch that Sir John Moore was frequently obliged to remonstrate against a remedy which robbed him of commissaries who had at least the experience of half a campaign, to supply their place by such as had no experience at all. The fault was in the system, and to this the remedy was not adapted. To supply the want of money, Lord Castlereagh left Sir John Moore the unfettered use of his own exertions; excusing himself from interfering with them, by stating the scarcity of silver in England. To Mr. Frêre, the British general detailed his own situation; the desultory and feeble cooperation of the Spaniards, the apathy of the people, the languor and the incapacity of the government. Unfortunately, this minister had acquired his notions of Spanish politics in London, and at the feet of Mr. Canning; and his prejudices were not to be overcome by that evidence of facts, which was now accumulating from every quarter of the country. From the valley of Renedo de Caqueringa. in the mountains of St. Andero, General Leith wrote to Sir John Moore, that the army of Blake and Romana had been defeated in successive combats, since the 5th of November, and entirely dispersed. A straggling party of from 7 to 8000 alone had reached the valley of Renedo. The French occupied the country from Burgos to Reynosa.

Sir John Moore, in eddition to the ruin of the British hopes in the Asturias, was mortified by seeing the fugitives from Blake's army passing without any fear of tha resentment of their countrymen, who looked upon these betrayers of their country without anger, and even without emotion.

The defeat of the army of the north, rendered the situation of Sir David Baird alarming, if not immediately

mediately dangerous. The French patroles had pushed forward as far as Benevento. Sir David was at Astorga; and should the French follow up their successes by advancing through the Asturias, his rear might be endangered by the roads either of Montoredo or Lugo The Marquis of Romana, after the defeat of Blake, appointed captain-general of the Spanish armies) was indeed endervouring to collect his scattered fugitives at Leon. But such assistance could not induce Sir David Beird to hazard an advance toweds Solamanca, at a time when 1 tetrest upon Portugal seemed the only measure left for the portion of the army then posted at that place. Sir David Baird, reying on intelligence received from Gmeral Blake, that the French were advancing in force from Rio Seco, had already determined on a retreat to Corunna, when Sir John Moore undeceived him in that particular, and sent him orders immediately to effect his junction.

The British commander seems to have been influenced on this occasion, partly by the accounts he had received of the march of the French towards 'Castanos; a movement which delivered him from all apprehensions for the immediate safety of his own army; but more especially by the extreme repugnance he had always felt to the ites of disappointing the hopes

of his country, in abandoning the Spaniards without a struggle. The pressing instances of Mr. Frere, deprecating, in the name of the Junta, all retreat upon Portugal. and that minister's mistatements as to the amount of the French force in the neighbourhood of Madrid, (whom he calculated at no more than 11,000 men) determined him to leave no possibility untried, in a case where a concurrence of adverse circumstances left nothing but possibilities to build on. By taking a line of positions on the Duero, new exertions might be awakened in the yet unsubdued provinces of the south, time would be afforded to call the dormant energies of the people into action, and to give reality and substance to the boasted, but yet unembodied levies of the Junta.

A new disaster frustrated this plan also. On the 28th of November Sir John Moore received intelligence from Mr. Stuart at Madrid, of the total defeat of General Castanos at Tudela, on the 22d.\* The question with the British army was no longer how it might serve the Spaniards, but how provide for its own safety. It was whether 29,000 British troops should be opposed to the undivided attack of 100,000 French, or whether by retiring upon their resources at Lisbon, they should preserve themselves for more fortunate times. Sir John Moore was not a moment undecided. He

We must here take occasion to correct an error in our account of the important lattle of Tadela, Vol. L. Hist. of Eur. p. 259. The number of the Spanish did not amount to half the number of troops, on the calculations and reports of the Spanishs themselves, there stated. Neither was General Castanes the statement of one army divided into three parts, and acting in concert, unsler the direction of one head. Blaks, Palafox, and Castanes, were independent of each

wrote immediately to Sir David Baird to retire upon Corunna, and from thance to join him by sea at Lisbon. General Hope, who had advanced to the neighbourhood of Madrid, received orders, according to circumstances, either to rejoin the main body, or retire upon Guadarama.

Sir John Moore, then, assembling his general officers, and communicating both the intelligence he had received, and the plan he had, in consequence, adopted, told them, "that he had not called them together to request their counsel, or to commit themselves by giving any opinion on the subject. He took the responsibility entirely upon himself; and he only required that they should immediately prepare for carrying it into effect."

This plan of retreating was afterwards abandoned by Sir John Moore, for the following reasons. Within a very few days after the news of Castanos's defeat, and the total dispersion of his army, Sir John received a letter from Mr. Stuart at Madrid, stating, on the authority of Don Thomas Morla, the agent and chief ruler of the Junta, that General St. Juan, with 20,000men, had twice repulsed the enemy at Sepulveda: that Castanos was bringing the greater part of his force from Calatuyd and Siguenza, to join him: that the enemy had only small foraging parties in Castille; and that Buonaparte was at Burgos. In addition to these statements, came letters from Mr. Frêre (to whose representations the commander-inchief had been directed to pay the

greatest deference) all of them deprecating a retreat upon Portugal; all magnifying the resources of the Spaniards; extenuating their losses; extolling their enthusiasm; and holding out the energy of the provinces as yet unassailed, as a counterbalancing consolation for the loss of those that had Such was the blind zeal yielded. of Mr. Frêre, that he listened with fond credulity to the hackneved stories of internal disturb-"There is, beances in France. sides, (he writes)\* a great delay in the arrival of the reinforcements which were promised the French; and which, if they had been sent, would, by this time, have composed an enormous force."—Unfortunately, Mr. Frêre's means of information did not enable him to discover, that the French had already in Spain an enormous force.—" There are, besides,) Mr. Frêre continues) reports that the resistance to the conscription has been much more obstinate than usual. And the pastoral letter of the Bishop of Carcassone seems to imply, that such reports cannot be wholly groundless."

The Supreme Junta, however, not trusting to the devoted exertions of the English plenipotentiary, nor even to the false statements with which Don Morla had abused that minister's understanding in despite of his eyes, dispatched, no doubt at the suggestion of the traitor Morla, Don Bentua Escalante, captain-general of the armies of Grenada, and Brigadier-general Don Augustin Bueno, to Salamanca, under pretence of concerting operations

<sup>•</sup> In a letter to Sir John Moore, dated Nov. 50, 1809.

between the combined British and Spanish armies, and "accelerating their combined movements, and avoiding all delays, so contrary to the noble and important cause of the two nations." The two Spanish generals corroborated the flattering statements which the British commander had before received. They were rather surprized when Sir J. Moore introduced to them Colonel Graham. who had, the night before, supped with St. Juan in his way from Madid: whom they had represented as in possession of the pass of Mano-Sierra. St. Juan's corps, had been charged by a body of French cavalry, and completely routed, as related in our last vohame. And there was not a doubt, Colonel Graham stated, that the French army was in full march for Medrid.

Such contradictory reports may well be supposed to have determined Sir J. Moore to revert to his first resolution, rather than to induce him to trust himself to allies whose defective information exhibited proofs, if not of their truchery, at least of ignorance scarcely less culpable.

The letter which was brought by the Spanish officers from the Supreme Central Junta, as their credentials to Sir J. Moore, was dated at Aranjuez, 28th November. A few days thereafter, while Mora, who had begun to capitulate to the French, was employed

in recommending to the inhabitants submission to the conqueror, who was at the gates of Madrid,\* ' dispatch, dated at Madrid, Dec. 2, 1808, and signed by the Prince of Castel Franco and Thomas Morla, was sent off to his Excellency Sir John Moore, Commander of the Army of his Britannic Majesty, professing to be "a true and just representation of affairs at that moment; - General Castanos's army (it stated) amounting to about 95,000, was fulling back upon Madrid in the greatest haste, to unite with its garrison. And the force which was at Somo-Sierra of 10,000, was also coming for the same purpose to that city, where nearly 40,000 men would join them. With this number of troops, the enemy's army, which had presented itself, was not to be feared. But the Junta still apprehending an increase of the enemy's force to unite with that at hand, hoped that his Excellency, if no force was immediately opposed to him, would be able to fall back to unite with their army, or to take the direction to fall on the rear of the enemy. And the Junta could not doubt that the rapidity of his Excellency's movements would be such as the interests of both countries required."

While Sir J. Moore was employed in taking into consideration this paper, which was delivered to him Dec. 5, Col. Charmilly † arrived with

#### \* Htst. Europe, p. 224.

dispatches

<sup>†</sup> Pamerly a colonel in the French service; at present in the pay of this country. Through his means a great part of the French colony of St. Domingo, in 1793, had been delivered to the British army, without any fighting or extraordinary. \*\*space. He has ever since manifested zeal in the cause of Britain. The auspicion of his laying been in concert with Morla is entirely groundless. He never saw, or had any correspondence with Morla.

dispatches from Mr. Frère at Talavera, repeating in terms still more vehement the necessity of an advance upon Madrid, and resting the fate of Spain upon the decision of the British General.

In the mean time the people of Madrid had risen in a species of phrenzy on the constituted Authorities, erected new powers, chosen for their general the Duke of Infantado, and declared their determination to die for their country.

It was not to be expected but that such accounts from the Junta of Madrid, confirmed by the emissary of the British Minister, who had been himself an eyewitness of the popular spirit in Madrid, should make a deep impression on the mind of a British general\* desirous above all things of fulfilling the wishes of his country, and preserving unternished the British name. Sir J. Moore accordingly determined on attempting a diversion in favour of the capital. For this purpose he ordered Sir David Baird to suspend his retreat, and advance to Benevento. And having General Hope's division within reach, he opened a communication with the Marquis Romana at Leon, and replied to the Spanish Authorities at Madrid with assurances of co-operation.

The zeal of Mr. Frère, however, would not trust entirely to the impressions which his statements, corroborated by those Don T.

Moria and Colonel Charmilly might make upon the mind of the general. He resolved to force him into his views, by desiring, that in case Sir J. Moore persisted in his intention to retreat, "Colonel Charmilly might be examined before a council of war." general, treating this ebullition of diplomatic authority with contempt, after dismissing Charmilly, wrote to Mr. Frere an exposition and defence of his conduct, (resulting from circumstances: already explored) and without further noticing the insult, prepared to give effect to his intentions by dispatching Colonel Graham to Madrid for information. The Gentral Junta, part of which the colonel found at Salamanca, informed him, that on the 3d of December. : Castel: Franco and Morla had made some sort of agreement with the French, who, on the day before, had got possession of the Buen Reteirs, and Prado of Madrid: that these officers were suspected of treachery in having refused admittance to the troops of St. Juan and Hereida: that the captain-general Castellar, and other military officers of rank, had refused to ratify the agreement, and had left the town: that the inhabitants still kept their arms; and that the French, to the amount of 20 or 30,000, remained in the Reteiro: that Castanos's army of 80,000 men, was at Guadelexera: and that St. Juan's

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>o</sup> Mr. James Moore, on this subject, makes the following natural, and to these concerned, piercing observation:—"It could never enter into the conception of Sir J. M. that the two chiefs of the Junta had conspired to betray the capital of their own country, to entice the army of their allies into the power of the enemy, nor was it imaginable that the British minister could be so grossly deceived, as to send for his instruction intelligence the reverse of trath, or to require of him has positive a manner to succour, a city which had actually surreadered." Narrat. p. 146.

munting to 12,000 men, ered their commander, post at the bridge of

They stated also, that: French army in Spain, seed 70 or 80,000, and hat any reinforcements heir way. A part of this y said, was emplayed be-

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presentation of affairs (it ed by Mr. Moore) is a plification of the manner the Spanish Junta end to cover their calaun the sight of their alt being able absolutely to : capitulation, they sofnto a kind of agreement; hat the indignant inhabid refused to deliver up s, and that the French rentured to enter the city. o sunk down the numbers aparte's army far below h, and exaggerated those own in the same propormpletely disguising from ish general the relative of both. They seem to ced unbounded confidence ple efforts of the British nd to think the cause of scure, at least not despelong as it remained in the But they were afraid army, if the real state of hould be known, would them to themselves. part of their policy to be spirit with the hopes of vince, by false or greatly ated accounts of the ena and the exertions of uno-This hollow, and really policy, was utterly incomwith the liberty of the md for this and other rea-

sons equally unjustifiable, it was one of their first acts to suppress it.

Sir John Moore neither wholly crediting nor wholly disbelieving the statement made by the members of the Junta, whom Colonel Graham had found at Salamanca, while it afforded him but small grounds for cherishing his opinion, as to the final issue of the contest, was not of a nature to induce him wholly to discontinue, or even to relax his efforts. On the one hand. Madrid after so much boasting and bustle, had made little or no resistance; suspicions of treachery were general in the armies, and among the people. These suspicions the armies seemed but too willing to use as a cloak for their own cowardice: repeated defeats had proved the defects of their soldiers; repeated mis-information, the ignorance or the treachery of the Spanish government. Yet, on the other hand, the people of Madrid (as Sir J. M. was taught to suppose) were still in arms; part of the French force was engaged in their reduction; part was occupied before Saragossa. diversion might cover these two places, threaten the enemy's communications, give time to the scattered armies to re-assemble, and to the provinces of the South, to put forth in the common cause their best energies. At any rate a movement towards Valladolid and Baynos would cover Sir David Baird while assembling at Astorga and Benevento; and the British army would be as safe at Zamora as Salamanca. By these considerations Sir John Moore was determined: when an intercepted dispatch from Marshal Ber-

thier to the Duke of Dalmatia, prevented him, for the first time since he had been in Spain, with a correct and unvarnished statement of affairs. General Belliard had entered Madrid on the 4th of December. The news of Don Morla and Mr. Frêre had been delivered to the British general on It was now the 14th, the 5th. and Sir John Moore had received no intelligence of the eventual surrender of Madrid; which the Junta, at Talavera, on the 8th, had declared to Colonel Graham to be still in arms, nay, so late as December 13. The Junta wrote from Merida in Estremadura, that the people still held out at Madrid, that the French had been beaten back, and gone to Saragossa, and that all things went on very well in Catalonia. That they should have told this story to their own general after they themselves had been chased by the French army from Talavera, which is 60 miles beyond Madrid, can be credited only by comparing it with the folly of their usual conduct.

Sir John Moore's head-quarters were now at Alæjos, where he had received a letter from the Marquis of Romana at Leon, with whom he was in communication, approving the reasons of retreat he had before intended. Alæjos it had been projected to move on Valladolid. But the situation of Marshal Soult, with two divisions at Saldannah, and Junot at Burgos, exposed Sir D. Baird, who attacked in forming his junction. Sir John Moore accordingly, in order to unite as soon as possible with Sir David Baird, returned to Toro; from whence it

might still be possible, should Marshal Soult afford the opportunity, to strike a blow under cover of the redief expressed in the French dispatches, that the force and movements of the French upon Talavera and Badajos, must have forced back the English army upon Lisbon.

At Toro, Sir J. Moore received accounts of the disorganized and feeble state of the Marquis of Romana's army, with which he was meditating a junction for adding vigour to his intended attack on Marshal Soult. From Toro too, Sir John Moore dispatched an account to Mr. Frere, of the intelligence he had received by the intercepted dispatches: and here he was again assailed by the harassing entreaties of the Junta, and the insulting representations of the Minister Plenipotentiary. The general, firm in his designs, and above the petty resentments of a weak mind, continued his march on Villapardo and Valderos. On the 20th of December he reached Majorca, and there, by completing his junction with Sir David Baird, united the whole British army, which now amounted to 23,000 infantry and 2000 some hundred cavalry.

On the 21st of December Sir John advanced to Sahagun, from which place Lord Paget, at the head of 400 horse, had the morning before dislodged and defeated 700 French cavalry, taking 157 prisoners with two lieutenant-colonels. It was here that Sir John Moore concerted with General Romana the plan of attack on Marshal Soult, whose forces, to the number of 18,000, were concentrated behind the River Carrion; 7000 were posted at Saldannah,

dannah, and 5000 at the town of Carrion below Saldannah. The British were collected between Sahagun, Grahal, and Villado. It was the intention of the British general to merch from Sahagun upon Carrion, and thence to Saldannah by night, while Romana proceeded w the same point by Mansilla. The marquis prepared, in the best manner the defective state of his troops would permit, to co-operate in the design: for which purpose be arrived at Mansilla on the 23d. at three o'clock in the afternoon, and from thence announced his arrind to Sir John, who was to march from Sahagun the same evening.

The expectations of the army werewound up to the highest pitch. The dispositions were already made for combat, and the generais had received their instructions, when Sir John Moore received information that considerable re-inforcements had arrived to the French from Palentia. A courier from Los Santos told of the halt of the French at Talavera, and several messengers reported their advance from Madvid. The latter part of this intelligence was confrmed by an express from the Marquis of Romana. - The purport of these movements was easily frustrated by the British commender. He countermanded the advance of his troops, and determined on a retreat.

From this time to the end of the compaign, Spanish armies no more appear upon the stage; they had every were vanished from the sight of friends and foes.

It could not, nor we presume did it, excite any degree of sursuch armies, and such a government, as those of Spain, were found altogether unequally opposed to the strength and genius of Buonaparte.

If 45, or 50,000 were able, without annoyance, to maintain their positions for several months against the whole strength of the kingdom, the same strength must be utterly insufficient to resist the offensive operations of nearly It is not easy to calcu-200,000. late the exact amount of the forces brought by the French emperor. after his return from the conferences at Erfurth, against the Spaniards. According to an intercepted letter from the governor of Bayonne, 78,000 were to enter Spain between the 16th of October and the 16th of November. About the same period, 15,000, chiefly from Italy, entered Catalonia; and 30,000 under Junot entered Spain in the beginning of December. The forces stationed behind the Ebro, together with the force in Barcelona and the other garrisons, amounted to 65,000, making a total of 182,000. This at least. But the French prisoners agreed in making the total of the French army in Spain, at the end of 1808, and beginning of 1809, 200,000. The right wing of this army, it will be recollected by the readers of our annual labours, under the command of Marshal Soult, penetrating by Bilboa, scattered the army of Blake in successive combats from Valma-Seda to Regnosa. The French light troops decided this contest. Marshal Bessieres. descending by the Ebro, defeated and dispersed the army of Castanos, drawn up between Tudela and price in any human breast, that . Tarragona. In neither armies, respectively under the command of the generals Blake and Castanos, did the soldiers display, to use an expression of Sir John Moore's, common obstinacy. They fled on the first fire, and then claimed merit for having effected their escape.

It ought to be observed, in favour, though it is not a complete defence of the Spanish generals who so imprudently hazarded these engagements, that they had cautiously abstained from risking any offensive operations against the French, till they were propelled by the treachery of Morla. They have been repeatedly blamed by the ignorant for their inactivity during the autumn: whereas their greatest praise is, to have been sensible of their own weakness and inferiority, and to have shaped for themselves a course of conduct suitable to their circumstances. They were justified by the event. By the ruin of the armies under Blake, Castanos, and the young Count Belvedere, the road was cleared, and Buonaparte moved from Burgos upon the capital.

The several divisions of the French army were every where in pursuit of the flying Spaniards, when Buonaparte received information that the British army had not retreated upon Portugal, as he, (judging no doube from what would have been his own conduct in Sir John Moore's situation,) but was threatening the Duke of Dalmatia's position behind the Carrion. The advance of the Freuch into the southern provinces of Spain was suspended.

Orders were immediately sent to the Duke of Dalmatia if attacked, to give way, and to decoy the British to Burges, or as far eastward as possible; and at the same time

to push on a corps towards Leon, on their left flank. And, should they attempt to retreat, he was ordered to impede this by every means in his power. But from the 22d to the 29th of Dec., Soult received strong re-inforcements: so that his army alone was much superior to the British. It was posted behind the River Carrion, between Carrion and Saldannah. Junot, the Duke of Abrantes, who had advanced from Burgos to Palentia, threatened the right flank of the British. The corps under Le Fêfre, Duke of Dantzick, which had advanced to Talavera de La Reyna in its way to Badajoz, was directed to march backward on Salamanca. Buonaparte himself, in person, on the 18th of Dec., merched from Madrid with an army consisting of 32,000 infantry and 8000 car valry: even the division under Mortier, called the Duke of Treviso. which was on its march to Saragossa, was stopped. In a word, the whole disposable force of the French army, forming an irregular crescent, was marching in radii to environ the British. To accomplish this avourite object. Buonsparte intersupted his victorious career to the south, where there was nothing capable of resisting him, Lisbon and Cadiz, at that time, would have yielded as easily as Madrid. The bold measures that had been adopted by Sir John Moore, prevented the immediate subjugation of the peninsula. It remains to be seen, what was, the plan he adopted for the extrication of his own army from its present most perilous situation.

The advanced guard of the French cavalry that Buonaparte had brought from Madrid, passed though

through Tordesillas on the 24th of December, on the same day the van of the British army left Sahagun: and both moved towards the same point, which was Benevento. The retreat of the British army began by the passage of the river Eslar. The Marquis of Romana was left in possession of the bridge of Mansilla, and the road to Leon. Sir David Baird crossed the Eslar by the ferry of Valentia, where he took post to cover the magazines at Benevento and Zamora. Sir John Moore with the remainder of the army passed by the bridge of Castro Gonsalo. movements were masked by the carly under Lord Paget, who, advancing close to the position of the enemy, fell in with, and defeated several detachments of cavalry which Buonaparte had pushed forward from Tordeeilles.

At Benevento Sir John Moore for the first time since the commencement of the retreat, judged it becessary to publish general orders reflecting in the severest terms on the conduct of both officers and soldiers. The subjects of the censures were chiefly the merauding and drunkenness of the soldiers, the extreme relaxation of discipline, which appeared in vanon ways, and the free criticisms in which a number of officers had indiscreetly indulged their fancies hamours on military operains. "The qualities" (required The arduous posture of affairs), the general, " are not bravery but petience and constancy tigue and hardship, obedo to command, sobriety, and resolution in every rent situation in which they may Ver. LI.

be placed.—It is impossible for the general to explain to his army the motive of the movement he directs. The commander of the forces, however, can assure the army that he has made none since he left Salamanca, which he did not foresee, and was not prepared for: and, as far as he is a judge, they have answered the purposes for which they were in-When it is proper to tended. fight a battle, he will do it, and he will chuse the time and place he thinks most fit. In the mean time, he begs the officers and soldiers of the army to attend diligently to the discharge of their parts, and to leave to him and the general officers the decision of measures which belong to them alone. The army may rest assured, that there is nothing he has more at heart than their honour, and that of their country." The spirit of insubordination and disorder that prevailed in his own army was a subject of not less disquietude and anxiety to the general, than the rapid movements of the enemy. We find him again issuing general orders at Lugo, 6th January, 1809, "Generals and commanding officers of the corps must be as sensible as the commander of the forces of the complete disorganization of the army. -The commander of the forces is tired of giving orders which are never attended to: he therefore appeals to the honour and feelings of the army he commands, and if these are not sufficient to induce them to do their duty, he must despair of succeeding by any other means. He was forced to order one soldier to be shot at Villa Franca, and he will order all others to be executed who are guilty of similar enormities. But he considers that there would be no need of proceeding to such extremities, if the officers did their duty; as it is chiefly from their negligence, and the want of proper regulations in the regiments, that crimes and irregularities are committed in quarters and upon the march." It was not, it may be fairly presumed, any ordinary degree of irregularity and excess that drew from the commander in chief such heavy and repeated censures....Sir John, in a letter dated at Benevento, 27th December, 1808, tells the Marquis of Romana, that "The people of that part of Spain seemed to be less well-disposed than those he had hitherto met with. Some of the corregidors and alcaids had of late run away from the towns, which had been the unavoidable cause of irregularities having been committed by the troops, for, says Sir John, when the magistrates are not present to give regularly, the soldier must take, and this produces a mischievous habit." From the time that our army turned from Sahagun, their footsteps were marked with robbery and insolence to the inhabitants: which was aggravated by the want of both parties understanding each others' language. .

Our soldiers detested and despised the Spaniards for refusing to open their doors to the allies and defenders of their beloved Ferdimand. They were disappointed and soured at retreating from the approach of the enemy: and this they attributed to the cowardly conthict of the Spaniards, by whom they considered themselves to have been betrayed. The Spaniah peasantry and villagers, again, poor, and destitute of every thing beyond mere necessaries, were but ill disposed to share their pittance with men whom they hated, and even abhorred as heretics, whom they dreaded as guests, and whom they now conceived to be abandoning them to all the fury of an enraged enemy. Such wants and sentiments on either side, engendered all the bitterness which marked the intercourse of the two nations during the remainder of the campaign.

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ign. Before Sir John Moore quitted Benevento, about 5 or 600 of Buonaparte's imperial cavalry crossed a ford below the town. and attacked the English pickets. who immediately assembled to the amount of 220 men under brigadier general Stewart, retired slowly, disputing every inch of ground, and repeatedly charging through the enemy's squadrons, till the arrival of Lord Paget with the 10th hussars; who, together with the pickets, drove the enemy into the river, killing or wounding 55, and taking 70 prisoners: among whom was the young general Le Febre, commander of Buonaparte's imperial guard. Buonaparte is said to have viewed the action from a lofty hill, about a league from Benevento.

Here Sir John Moore detached general Crauford with 3,000 chosen troops on the road to Orense. Had he neglected this precaution, Buonaparte might have sent a light corps by this road, headed the British columns, and obstructed their retreat. Besides, there was great reason to apprehend that the whole army could not have been

been provided with subsistence had it remained united.

General Crauford proceeded undisturbed to Vigo, while the other columns pursued their march through deep snows across the dreary plains of Leon to Astorga: where the British general found the town filled, and the road encumbered with the straggling army of Romana, who, having abancloned the position and bridge of Mansilla without breaking it down, according to his instructions, was going to Orense.—The Duke of Dalmatia having crossed the Eslar Mansilla, quietly entered Leon. I dis intention most probably was, to occupy Astorga before the arrival of the British. In this, how-ever, if this was his intention, I re was disappointed, by the skill and promptitude of Sir John Moore.

The British commander uniting his army with the division of Sir David Baird from Valentia, proceeded on the 30th of December, on Villa Franca and Lugo. At Astorga all the superfluous camp epuipage was destroyed, and all the sumpter mules, horses, &c. that could not keep up with the columns, abandoned. On the march from hence the military thest was sacrificed. Barrels full of dollars were staved and precipitated over rocks, into ravines, dens, and rivers. From Astorga to Lugo the road lav for the most part through bleak mountains covered with snow, affording so scanty a supply of provisions that the

troops were sometimes 2 days without tusting any food. During this march the extremes of vice and misery seemed to meet. In some of the villages the unburied dead bodies of the inhabitants lay outstretched before the doors of their own houses, from which they had been driven by the unrelenting soldier urged by his own necessities, to perish with cold and hunger. In others no traces of inhabitants were to be found. Stragglers from different corps plundered the different magazines, commissariat stores, and cellars, and afterwards lay intoxicated by the way-side mixed with the sick and those overcome with fatigue, to be trampled under feet or mangled by the sabres of the enemy's cavalry.\* Besides the terrible example above noticed in a letter from Sir John Moore to the Marquis of Romana, of a soldier shot at Villa Franca, other warnings were held up by the general, not less impressive. veral stragglers who had been hacked and howed by the French troopers, were led through their respective corps as examples of the consequences of drunkenness and disobedience to orders.

Buonaparte having been joined by the Duke of Dalmatia at Astorga, after reviewing his troops to the amount of 70,000 men, had dispatched these divisions, under three marshals, in pursuit of the English army. Continual skirmishing took place between the French advanced and the British rear guard, commanded by Sir

The child of a woman, who had died of hunger and fatigue, was found clinging and trying to draw sustenance from the cold breasts of his lifeless mother.—A solder of a Highland regiment took the infant, carried him along with him, and now protests and calls him his child.

John Moore in person, who took his measures so well as always to repel his assailants.

Sir John Moore offered battle to Soult, Duke of Dalmatia, before Lugo. This the duke did not think fit to accept, conceiving, probably, that he was playing a surer game by endeavouring to envelope and destroy the British on their march.

While Sir John Moore was resting his troops at Betanzos, he received a letter from Mr. Frêre, dated at Seville, the 28th of December, informing him of his endeavours "to persuade the government to take some steps for securing the great towns, instead of relying upon the defence of military positions with peasants dressed in uniform." He added, "that in La Mancha, there seemed to be a beginning of something like enterprize; and that orders had been sent for putting Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Zamora, Toro, and Astorga, into a state of temporary defence." But what a falling off is here, from a nation glowing with loyalty and enthusiasm to "a beginning of something like enterprize;" and orders to defend a few towns, all of which, soon afterwards, opened their gates to the first patroles of the enemy. This scheme of fortifying the great towns had been mentioned in a letter from Mr. Frêre, dated the 14th of December. He there suggests this, as a means of opposing a thousand barriers to a "deluge of panic," of which, he was once afraid, he saw the beginning in Spain. The same gentleman, in answer to a letter of Sir John Moore's, incinuating the advantage to the

British government of possessing Cadiz, states that, though still sanguine as to the issue of the contest, he had himself thoughts of thus preparing for the worst; though he deemed it dangerous to suggest to the Junta any other idea than that of living or dying on Spanish ground: a plain proof that his official dispatches were not always consonant with his own cool judgment; and that his reports, instead of being a faithful statement of facts, were only a statement of his own wishen, or those of the English cabinet.

On the 11th of January, the British army marched from Betanzon to Corunna; having now traversed two hundred and fifty miles of mountaineous and difficult country, in the face of an enemy immensely superior in numbers: very often without food or shelter, drenched with rain, and worn out with cold and fatigue: Yet still unbroken, presenting every where an undaunted front to, the enemy, who had not to boast of having won a single trophy. As yet, however, they were not in safety; very few transports having arrived from Vigo, owing to contrary winds. The position of Corunna was bad; and the enemy were assembling on the heights which surround it. There were not wanting generals who advised Sir John Moore to offer terms to the Duke of Dalmatia, for the purpose of being allowed to em-But the British bark in safety. general was determined not to accept of any terms, which (to use his own expression) would be in the least dishonourable to the array or to the country.

There were three ports at which

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the army might have been embarked: Vigo, Ferrol, and Coruma. The distance from Astorga to Vigo was too great; and, besides, there was not at Vigo any military position. The jealousy of the Spaniards would not have admitted the English into femily and farther, the roads were too narrow and winding for transports to ride in safety from an enemy on shore. The peninsula of Betanzos, Sir John Moore had reason to hope would afford a position for defending the embarkation, and was also much nearer, that had not contray winds detained the transports two days longer at Vigo, the army would have been embarked unmolested. As this was not the case. the general prepared for action, by occupying a small chain of hills, a short distance from Corunna. The enemy occupied a more extended chain in his front; and a valley, with the village of Elvine, separated the two armies. From the 13th to the 15th, the embarkation of the sick, the artilkry, horses, &c. was going on: the enemy in the meantime, gradully drawing round, and skirmishing with our out-posts.

On the 16th of January, 1809, when orders had been issued for the embarkation of the whole army, General Hope reported from his pot, that the enemy's line were getting under arms: Sir John flew to the field, where the pickets were engaged, and beheld the Pench descending from the hills in four columns, two of which thrustened the right of the British line, composed of Sir David Baird's division; upon, whose right the rife corps formed a chain across

the valley, which united it with General Frazer's division: the whole stretching in an oblique direction towards Corunna.

Sir John Moore perceiving that the great effort of the enemy would be directed against Lord W. Bentinck's brigade, and General Manningham's, which composed Sir David Baird's right wing; had ordered General Frazer to move up, and General Paget to support Lord W. Bentinck with the reserve. The two lines moved on under a shower of balls, and on their closing, the general, perceiving his right to be outflanked, ordered the 4th regiment which composed it, to refuse itself, and form an obtuse angle with the other half of the regiment: a manœvere which was performed to the general's entire satisfaction; the soldiers at the same time commencing a heavy flanking fire. The 50th and 42d, which composed the remainder of Lord W. Bentinck's brigade, charged gallantly, and drove the enemy from the village of Elvina with great slaughter. Sir John Moore was in the act of ordering up the guards to support the brave Highlanders, when he received his death wound by a cannon ball on the shoulder, and was conveyed from the field, in a blanket, by six soldiers of the 42d. Sir David Baird had already left the scene of action from a severe wound in his arm. The soldiers, however, undismayed by the loss of their leaders, maintained the advantages they had gained on the right, and continued to repulse the repeated attacks of the enemy on their centre and left; until night left them masters of the field. Not more than 15,000

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British were engaged, of whom about 7 or 800 were killed or wounded. The French engaged in this hattle were estimated at 80,000, and consisted, in part, of the regiments sent back from Portugal to the ports of France nearest to Spain, by the convention of Cintra: their loss was reckoned at about two thousand. General Hope, on whom the chief command devolved, took advantage of the success which had been obtained to embark the army, before it should be overwhelmed with the increasing numbers of the enemy.

The boats were all in readiness, and the previous measures were so well concerted, that nearly the whole army were embarked during

the night.

Though the French had no disposition to renew the engagement, when the morning of the 17th rose, and they saw that the British troops were gone, they pushed on their light troops to the heights of St. Lucia; in the foreneon they got up some cannon to a rising ground near the harbour, and fired at the transports. Several of the masters were so much frightened, that they cut their cables, and four ships ran aground. The troops of these ships were put on board others, and the stranded vessels burnt. The rest of the fleet guitted the harbour. At two o'-

elock, General Hill's brigade, which had been stationed as a corps of reserve on a promentar behind the town, began to emberk under the citadel; and during that night, and the following merming, General Beresford, who commanded the rear-guard, of shout 2000 men, for covering the embarkation, sent off all the sick and wounded whose condition admitted of their being semoved :-- Lastly. the rear-guard itself get into the boats; and the whole of the embarkation was completed by the 18th of January, 1909, without interruption\*.

In this retreat the British army lest all its ammunition, all its magazines, above 8000 houses, and 8 or 6000 men. But still above 20,000 were computed to have been re-landed adjety in England.

Thus Sir J. Moore, by a rare union of natural sagasity, military skill, firmness of mind, vigilance and circumspection, decision and promptitude of action, extrinated the Eritish army with great glory, and with far greater loss than was to be expected, from a situation in which the imprudence of both the British and Spanish governments, the puritie and frantic interference of some individuals, and the treachery of others had involved it:—Whatever may be the

The report of Lieutemant General Hope to Lieutemant General Sir D. Baird, off Gerama, Jan. 19, 1909—Appendix to Chronicle, 425. This is one of the most hematiful, that is, the most simple, clear, intelligible, and interesting compositions of the kind that we have ever seen from the pen of any modern commander, and may even bear to be compared with those of Julius Casar. Most, may almost all military officers of all nations, by attempting to describe every thing, describe nothing in a splindatory manner. Their descriptions are crowded with such a number of subordinate officers and subordinate actions, that the principal lines or featours are obscured and lost. We sincerely pity the histories to whom Riponapage may becaute give it in charge to write a bistory of his wars from his bulleting.

final result of the contest, Sir John Moore's plan of operations, and its execution, actually saved Spain from complete subjugation at that time. He drew Buonaparte from the south to the north; ruined his equipments, diminished the number of his army, and so harrassed his troops as to prevent the posshilty of making any progress for several months. The breathing sereral months. time afforded by these means, and by the Austrian war, was employed by the Spaniards in recovering from their terrors. In the weak defence made in parliament by Mr. Canning for Mr. Frère, whom he hd so injudiciously selected as the British minister plenipotentary in Spain, and clothed with such extravagant powers, some dark insinuations were thrown out against the conduct of the general. The hint was instantly seized by some of the hirelings of administration, who, after an eager search for a fault in the conduct of the campaign, pretended that he ought to have defended the passes of Gallicia. But those who possess the slightest knowledge of military affairs, by casting their eyes on the map, will see at once, that had this been attempted, Buonaparte, by his numerous corps, would easily have sent detachments round into the rear, blocked up the communication with the sea, and thus have surrounded the British army.

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It appears that exclusive of small passes and mule paths, there was a practicable road for the French not 30 miles distant from that which the English had taken. Under these circumstances, Sir

John Moore knowing that another road was open which he did not dare to occupy \*, as it would have been dangerous to have divided so small an army, did not delay an hour more than was absolutely necessary, the retreat of the army. And it is a fact, that a Spanish battalion made good their way through small passes of mulepaths, on their march to join the Marquis of Romans.

Besides, this province of Spain is so destitute of provisions, that though Sir David Baird, in conformity to the orders repeatedly sent him by Sir John Moore when he first entered Gallicia, attempted to form magazines; little more could be collected than what was required for the daily substitience of the troops; and the country was quickly so exhausted, that some hundreds of the Marnus of Romana's men were actually famished in the neighbourhood of Astorga. From this dearth, chiefly, Sir John Moore was compelled to detach from his small army, General Crauford with three thousand men; and to send them to Vigo by Orense. Unless then, the troops could have subsisted upon snow, it was impossible for them to remain in that country; ---we have not heard of any military man maintaining the propriety of an attempt to make a stand at the passes of Gallicia, except Colonel Charmilly.

While General Moore was conveyed in the manner above mentioned from the field, Captain Harding observing that his sword incommoded him, attempted to un-

Count Cherhot, and several other English efficers travelled this very road during a heavy fall of snow, on the 2d, 3d, and 4th of January.

C. 4. buckle

buckle it: "It is as well as it is," said he, "calmy: I had rather it should go out of the field with me." He was so sensible of his approaching dissolution, that he said to the surgeons who offered their assistance, "You can be of no service to me: go to the soldiers, to whom you may be useful. You know," said he to his friend Colonel Anderson, "that I have always wished to die this way. I hope the people of England will be satisfied: I hope my country will do me justice.5, The remainder of his moments were consecrated to tender remembrances, and enquiries about the fate of his friends. He was buried in his uni-· form upon the ramparts of Corunna; where a monument to his memory has been since raised by the Marquis Romana.\* A monument also; in consequence of an address to his Majesty by the House of Commons, was ordered to be erected to his memory in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, London.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, commander in chief of the British army, which he had raised to a state of the most distinguished excellence, while he was not more attentive to discipline and good order, than to the comfort of the soldiers and the good of their families, in the general order issued by his command, after the return of the army from Spain, bestows on its late commander the following just and elegantly simple praise. "The life of Sir John

Moore was spent among the troops. During the season of repose his time was devoted to the care and instruction of the officer and soldier. In war, he courted service in every quarter of the globe. Regardless of personal considerations, he esteemed that to which his country called him, the post of honour! And by his undaunted spirit and unconquerable perseverance, he pointed the way to victo-His country, the object of his latest solicitude, will rear a monument to his lamented memory. And the commander in chief feels that he is paying the best tribute to his memory, in thus holding him up as an example to the army."

It is not to be supposed that this encomium would have been made on Sir John Moore by any commander in chief, at all under the influence, or of the same party with the ministers of the day, from whom the general had repeatedly met with slights and injustice, and who had discovered and loudly declared, that he had found all things Spain the very reverse of what the ministry had represented them to be; and, in short, advised them to send no more troops to Spain. The animating breath of justice is to an army what that of liberty is to a state. The Duke of York, therefore, elevated by his royal dignity far above ministerial cabals and interested views, did not hesitate to hold up Sir John Moore, though as it were in the teeth of certain ministers, as an example to the army.+ It is not necessary to

Vide Chronicle, p. 375.

<sup>\*</sup>A very intelligent, as well as gallant, military officer, (the Hon. Captain St.—c. in his Cursory V few of the Late Administration) says: "That the whole of this order is no beautiful, that it deserves to be retained in the memory of every military man. It not

## CHAP. II.

Meeting of the Imperial British Parliament - Speech from the Throne-Address in Answer, moved in the House of Lords by the Earl of Bridgewater, and seconded by Lord Shelfield-Opposed by the Earl of St. Vincent - Some parts of the Address approved and some disapproved by different speakers. - Animadversions on the Address, particu-Tarly in as far as it related to the Affairs of Spain and Portugal, by the Earl of Grosvenor, Lord Grenville, the Earl of Moira, and the Earl of Buckinghamshire. - The Address defended by the Earl of Liverpool-Agreed to in the House of Commons.-An Address moved by the Hon. Mr. F. Rohinson, and seconded by Mr. F. B. Lushington-Animadversions on the Address, particularly to what related to Spain, by Mr. Ponsonby—The Address defended in all its parts by Lord Cartlereagh - Agreed to.

THE session of the imperial British Parliament which assembled on the 13th of Jan., was opened by commissioners who stated, in the name of his Majesty, to the Lords and Commons, the reason that had determined him to reject certain proposals, which were directed to be laid before both Houses, for a negociation with the governments of Russia and of France. It had been required, that his Majesty should consent to commence the negociation by abandoning the cause of Spain, which he had so recently and solemnly espoused. His Majesty continued to receive from the Spanish government the strongest assurances of their determined perseverance in the cause of the legitimate monarchy, and of the national indedence of Spain; and so long as the 'curred with his Majesty in the propeople of Spain should remain true priety of rejecting any proposal for to themselves, his Majesty would negociation it which the governcontinue to them his most strenu- ment of Spain was not do be adous assistance and support. His matter as a party of The commis-Majesty had renewed his engage? "sioner hid received his Majesty's ments to the Spanish nation: which command, most especially to reengagements had been reduced in commentation parliament, in conside-

to the form of a treaty of alliance. -Whilst his Majesty contemplated with the liveliest satisfaction the achievements of his forces in the commencement of the campaign in Portugal, and the deliverance of the kingdom of his ally from the presence and oppressions of the French, his Majesty most deeply regretted the termination of that campaign by the armistice and convention, of some of the articles of which his Majesty felt himself obliged to declare his disapprobation.- His Majesty relied on the disposition of his parliament to enable him to continue the aid afforded by his Majesty to the king of Sweden. That monarch derived a peculiar claim to his Majesty's support in the present exigency of his affairs, for having conration of the immense interests at stake in the war now carrying on, that they should proceed with as little delay as possible, to consider the most effectual measures for the augmentation of the regular army.

An Address to his Majesty, which was an echo to the Lord's Commissioners speech, was moved by the Earl of Bridgewater, and seconded by Lord Sheffield. But the Earl of St. Vincent rose, and said, That the Address just read was such, that no man who had a veneration for his sovereign, or a love for his country, could ever assent to. Some parts of it, which went to express a determined hostility to the common enemy, and a has resolution to carry on the war against him, all must approve. But when he adverted to the manner in which that opposition to him had been conducted on the peninsuls of Europe, it was wholly impossible not to express both sorexert it in the face of the country, and in the face of the world, that it was the greatest disgrace that had befallen Great Britain since the days of the Revolution; and this be exemly declared, whether be took into consideration the manwe in which the war was carried on in Portugal, or the way in which our troops had been sent Transporte were hired, and great mozit was to be attributed, forecosts, to ministers in pro-veing these transports. But the public ought to be undergived upon at boad; there was not a tittle of month in the case; it was only going to membet, and effecting a little

more than the market price, and transports were to be obtained in abundance. He wished, however, to notice the important services to which these transports were eventually applied; "why truly," said his lordship, "they were at last employed to convey the rascally rustians whom Junet commanded, to that part of France which was nearest the boundaries of Spain, that they might, as speedily as possible, be again brought into action, with more effect, against our soldiers. that those devils," added his lordship, " are at this moment harassing the rear of our retreating army." The impolicy of sending British troops to Portugal he always disapproved; but the result of the war there he was disgusted with: and then the delay that prevailed before we sent a man from thence towards Spain, was disgraceful. In fact it would seem as if ministers had not even a geographic knowledge of the country through which our troops were to pass, insomuch that they ought to go again to school, to make themselves masters of it. But their ignorance of that species of knowledge, one would suppose, was official; for a "Heaven-born Minister," just after he first came intopower, asked whether Port Mahon was in Europe or not? and the persons at present in power manifested just the same local ignorance, when they sent an army to traverse a wild and inhospitable country, at the very commencement of the rainy season, to drink new wine, and to be overwhelmed with disease as well as fatigue.

So little confidence did he place in these men, that he was decidedly of opinion, that unless they were removed, the country would be lost. The Convention of Cintra could not be considered, without feeling sentiments of alarm, as well as indignation, rising in the mind; the more especially when he observed the cold-blooded treaty, that gave up a contest with the ships of an enemy, upon a compromise so unworthy the nation's There was a time, character. when such old-fashioned words as "sink, burn, and destroy," were understood and exercised: but now we are to negociate to be ships' husbands, and to take possession by bargain and barter, instead of by battles, by bravery, and by balls; we are to hold ships in trust by contract, and not in right by conquest. We had Princes of the blood, all of whom are bred to arms. Why, he asked, were not some of these illustrious persons employed to lead our armies; they had made the science of war their study from their child-If they were not to be employed, he was at a loss to ascertain for what purpose they were bred to arms. There was a dis-'tinguished person near him (Earl Moira) who had the confidence of the people, who had the love of the soldiery, and who possessed the esteem of his majesty: why was not such a person as that nobleman employed? The reason was evident-it was because management prevented it. But was it to be supposed that because a Court of Enquiry had deemed no further investigation necessary, that therefore there ought to be no investigation? Whenever he looked at

the terms of the Convention; whenever he reflected on the dscision of that court, he could not avoid exclaiming, that the decision so announced was a blot upon the country. Whenever he heard of councils of war being called, he always considered them as cloaks for cowardliness; so said the brave Boscawen, and from him he imbibed the sentiment which time and experience had completely confirmed. At Viniera we gained a victory, and in the moment that our soldiers were flushed with con--quest, recourse was had to a council of war: that, he presumed, could only have been necessary, or indeed apologised for, in the moment of defeat. Upon what principle, therefore, such an expedient was resorted to, he, for . one, accustomed to other methods, could not account. They only who acted in it could explain it. the same opinion he entertained of the Court of Enquiry; it was a shield to ward off investigation from ministers themselves; but he trusted that their lordships would not be prevented from making a scrupulous investigation of it in their own way. He knew the character of the Portuguese exceedingly well. They, excepting the city of Lisbon, were as brave people as any upon the continent of Europe, and, officered with British soldiers, would have presented an undaunted front to Frenchmen. Why was not that expedient made use of? Ministers ought to have known their value, and if they did not, their ignorance was inexcusable. If that house did its duty, they would immediately proceed to the foot of the throne, and . . there tell the sovereign the bold truth

truth, that if he did not remove them, he would lose the country. These were the sentiments of his heart; he spoke them as a solemn duty, which he found himself bound to express. It was probably the last time he should trouble their lordships, and with that, said the noble admiral, I wish your lordships a good night. (At these words the noble earl instantly walked out of the house.)

The Earl of Grosvenor admitted that there was not much in the address to admit a diversity of opibion. He cordially approved of that part of the speech which expressed a determination to give all possible assistance to the Spaniads, so long as they should contime to be true to themselves. did not despair of the Spanish case, provided that the vast means of this country were employed in the manner best calculated to distres and embarrases the enemy. He wo concurred in that part of the peech which expressed disapprobation of the Convention of Cintra.—His lordship severely censured that millitary arrangement, by which a British army was sent into the heart of Spain, when it should have been sent to the foot of the Pyrenees. It should have been sent to a situation, where it could not be exposed to the possibility of being obliged to retreat.

Lord Viscount Sidmouth approved of continuing to support Spain s long as any hopes remained. But he was not prepared to thank his Majesty for a treaty of the conditions and engagements of which

he was wholly ignorant.

Lord Grenville observed, that it was the constant practice, until the present administration came into office, to refrain, both in the speech and in the address, from calling upon parliament to deliver any decided opinion approving of past measures, the documents relating to which were not in the possession of the House, or expressing a determination to support any future system, the details of which had With not been communicated. respect to the policy of sending a British army to Spain, he did not mean to say, that there might not be circumstances under which it might be expedient to send British troops into Spain, but during the last summer there was no prospect that ought to have induced any reasonable man to send a British army into the interior of Spain. He did not mean, however, to apply his observation to naval co-operation, by sending fleets with troops to annoy particular parts of the coast, to keep the enemy in a constant state of alarm, and to obtain partial advantages.—With the Pyrenees unlocked, and the road between Paris and Madrid as open as that between Paris and Antwerp, there was nothing that could justify our sending into the interior of Spain 30 or 40,000 British men to meet an army of 200,000. can compare such a measure," said his lordship, "only to the farfamed march to Paris,\* to which it is fully equal in its wildness and absurdity. It is perfectly clear that it must rest with the Spanish people themselves to maintain their independence, and that with-

Recommended in 1793 by the present Earl of Liverpool, then Mr. Jenkinson, in the House of Commons.

cest that spirit spronget themerives ne centry that we could send would berof any avail. They adopted a system, which was published in the early part of the summer, under the title of 'Precentions,' and which contained a most excellent plan of defence adapted to the peculiarities of the country, and calculated to harmes and amony an invading army, and to wear them down by a continued system of pertial attack, without incurring the rick which must necessarily attend a pitched battle with regular and veteran troops. This system was the best which could be adopted by that country, under its then circumstances, and might have produced a great effect upon the enemy, whose troops would have been continually harassed and fatigued. whilst the Spaniards, taking advantage of the peculiarities of their country, would have incurred little immediate risk, and would have nined a knowledge and attained a discipline which might have subsequently qualified them to contend in the field with the regular troops of France. This excellent system we forced them to abandon, by sending into the interior of the country a British army: it then became impossible for the Spaniards to leave our army to fight their batties by itself; our army would, of course, proceed in the manner and according to the usual routine of a regular army; and thus the Spaniands were forced on to engage in pitched battles, at a period when they were not competent, with regular troops, whilst the British army, too small to cope with the great superiority of troops brought nto the field by France, can only retreat. In this way, my lords, I

contend that the sending a British army into the interior of Spain has been actually injurious to the cause of the patricts in that country.

In what manper have they afforded the aid of which they now so much boast? Setting aside for a moment the consideration of the general question of the policy or impolicy of sending British troops into the interior of Spain, it may be said, that there was a time when a British force of 90 or 40,000 men might have contributed to obtain a great temporary advantage, which whatever effect it might have had upon the ultimate fate of the war, would at least have enabled the Spaniards to arrange their defence, and to mature their preparations. It may be said that there was a period of the centest when the French having been driven from Madrid, and forced to take refuge in the neighbourhood of the Pyrenees, a British force, sent there at that particular crisis, might have driven the French beyond the Pyreneck, and placed in the hands of the Spaniards the keys of their country, which they might then have been enabled to defend under infinitely more advantageous circumstances than they had since been placed in. It might be said, that this case did, from peculiar circumstances, actually occur. Allowing it to be so, how was it taken advantage of? 'One might have supposed, that, to make the proper use of such an advantageous conjuncture of affairs, our troops would have been sent to the port nearest the scene of action, and from whence they might be marched, in the shortest time, to the spot where their services were most wanted. But, instead of the nearest

to have been chosen, and the troops were sent to Lisbon. They are there employed in compelling the French to evacuate Portugal, who could not have held it if Buomaparte could not conquer Spain, and who must get possession of it if he does; and afterwards remain there for two months before they much to join the Spaniards. .. The moment was urgent, the occasion was pressing, every thing depended upon promptitude of action, and taking advantage of a small portion of time; and yet two months pass away before the army seven put in murch to join the Spanish troops; and the general who commanded in chief, in giving an account of his conduct, says, that no arrangement was determined upon for putting the army in The transports which march ought to have conveyed our troops are used to convey the troops of the enemy; and our army, compelled to make a long march over land, are too late for any effective purpose, and the enemy triumphs n the capital of Spain before even a British musket is fired. The Spawh people may truly reproach us, "You promised us protection and amstance; you induced us to engage in the dangerous warfare of pitched battles, quitting our more desultory mode of warfare, but more secure to ourselves and more harrassing to the enemy; and now the oppressor lords it in our capital plunders our property, and puts to death our nobles, whilst not a nde British musket has yet been fied." Most unfortunate is it that our army should be placed in such a situation which must necessarily give rise to apprehension. The di-

ment port, the farthest seemed lemma stated by my noble friend (Lord Sidmouth,) most aptly applies to ministers upon this subjects either they did or they did not know that a British army, sent into the interior of Spain, would have to encounter the whole disposable. proe of France. If they did know it. by what infatuation could they have been induced to place an army in a situation in which no rational men would ever have thought of placing it? If they did not know it, then they must confess that they were wholly ignorant of the resources of France -that they were wholly ignorant that the ruler of France had the resources of the greater part of Europe at his command—that they were wholly ignorant that France had a large army which could be brought to bear upon any given point. With this view of the subject, it is, of course, impossible that I can concur in applauding the past measures adopted by ministers with respect to Spain; nor can I concur in supporting the system proposed to be adopted for increasing the army, with the view of sending more troops to Spain, for this must be the object, or the expression means nothing; although I do not mean to deny. that with the evils with which we are now surrounded, the increase of our regular force is a necessary From the approbation, measure. however, which is implied of their conduct, and their wise and vigorous system, I must decidedly dissent, contending, as I do, that there has been neither wisdom nor vigour in their measures.

Lord Grenville said, that there was one most important topic which he thought it his duty to press on the attention of their lordships,

though

though no notice was taken of it either in the speech or in the address; he meant the present state of our relations with the United States of America—So also did many of the speakers, in opposition to ministry, in both Houses, on various occasions. But into their discussions on this subject, on such occasions, when the subject was not formally before the Houses, it would be both endless and idle to enter. It is remarkable that the debates were more than ordinarily keen, on the side of opposition, when the subject related either to America or to Ireland.

The Earl of Liverpool said, that with regard to the affairs of Spain, the address only proposed to give his Majesty a general assurance of support in maintaining the cause of the Spaniards as long as that nation proved true to themselves. In what way this support had been given, or how it-was in future to be administered, would be a subject of distinct and detailed consideration: nor would the House, by now agreeing to the address, pledge themselves to approve of those particular engagements which had been contracted. All that they were now called upon to do, was, to record a public avowal of their determination not to desert that cause which the government and the country had espoused, and in which it was, in consequence of reverses, even become a more sacred duty to persevere. who inferred that the cause was desperate, from those disasters which had already happened, reasoned upon a most imperfect view of the relative situation of the parties engaged in the contest. he entreated those who were in-

clined to despond, to consult the records of history, and to review those instances of nations who had been compelled to struggle for their independence in circumstances similar to those in which the Spaniards were now placed. There it would be found that nations, after maintaining struggles for ten or twenty years, in the course of which they had been almost uni .mly worsted in battle, had eventually succeeded, in spite of the triumphs of their adversaries, in securing the object for which they contended. It was difficult to conceive any situation which would better warrant hopes of ultimate success, than that of Spain at this day.—It appeared a little extraordinary to Lord Liverpool, that Lord Grenville should have objected to the policy of the expedition to Portugal, which was almost the only point of the cost which was, at the time, in the persession of the enemy. A large force had been prepared with unexampled expedition, and in its application ministers had taken the advice, not only of military men of high reputation, but had consulted the Spaniards themselves, who, both in the north and south, had recommended the reduction of General Junot's army, as the most acceptable service, that it was in our power to perform. The consideration due to an ancient and faithful ally, he admitted to have had considerable influence with his Majesty's ministers, in undertaking the deliverance of Portugal. He requested also the noble lord to bear in mind, that at the time when our expedition sailed, and which he seemed to think might have acted with greater advantage in the north

sorth of Spain, the passage from Purs to Madrid was as open as it now; and that the French army vain possession, not only of the passes of the Pyrennees, but of a large district in the South of Spain.— In consequence of the evacuation of Portugal, the Spaniards had bes delivered from a large force which, by acting in their rear, mit have embarrassed and impeded all their future operations. Lord Liverpool also defended the quipment of the expedition to Potugal, which, in every respect, and specifically in the proportion of caralry and artillery with which " was accompanied, was perfectly competent to execute the service a thich it was sent. Neither, he contended, had there been one mowest's unnecessary delay in the mich of our army from Portugal. If it did not proceed to Spain immediately after the conclusion of the convention, it was because no central government had then been etablished, and it was impossible to arrange any plan of operations with the provincial Juntas.

The Earl of Moira disapproved of my paragraphs in the address, but would still refrain from moving any mendment. He particularly infated on that which referred to the traintice and convention, concludd in Portugal, and took occasion to explain the opinion which he delivered upon it as a member the Court of Inquiry. He concared, indeed, with his colleagues wying, that no further military proceeding should be had in that atter: and he had emphatically made use of the word 'military, the occasion. As far as the of-Seers, who took a part in the transaction, were engaged, he would re-Vol. I.I.

peat it, that they had beliaved with unquestionable zeal and firm-They might have perhaps imputed to them an error in judgment; but, circumstanced as they were, their error was not such as fell within any infraction of the articles of war; it was rather an error imputable to his Majesty's ministers, and to the manner in which they had prepared and sent out the expedition. - The address also alluded to further aid to be afforded to Sweden. Should it not be inquired how that aid was to be applied? Was the further assistance, to be hereafter granted to Sweden, to be applied in the manner in which we had hitherto afforded that support? What, in fact, had been done for Sweden, that in the least contributed to give her any material assistance? From her adherence to our alliance, she had already lost almost half of her territory, and was now exposed to We were as the severest fate. much bound therefore to attend to Sweden as to Spain. Looking to the unfortunate peninsula, where our principal exertions were said to have been directed, what was the situation of affairs there? Did the address at all indicate the feelings of this House, or of any man in the kingdom on that weighty The noble earl had said, subject? that the Spaniards would not accept our proffered assistance. Was the fit application made to them? Where was the question asked? At the extremity of the kingdom farthest removed from the scene of danger. Supposing an enemy were to enter Scotland; would an ally, anxious for our protection, take an army to Penzance, and inquire of a council there, if he

could give the inhabitants of that remote quarter protection? But, he was warranted from the evidence before the Court of Inquiry to say, the aid was applied for, not for Gallicia, but for the Pyrenean What was the situation frontiers. of the French at that time? Buonaparte, in the plenitude of self-confidence, had imprudently distributed his forces in small divisions all over the kingdom. natives rising throughout the provinces, indignant at the perfidy of their enemy, were competent to the utter destruction of these scattered legions. What was then our duty? It was to interpose 50,000 men between Spain and France, which would be increased to 150,000 by the zeal of the natives. · This immense army, organized and disciplined as it would have been, blended with British regulars, would take possession of the passes, and the consequence would . have been, that not a Frenchman could have entered or quitted . Spain, unless he had cut his way Ĭt through this prodigious force. · was not enough to drive the French : out of Spain, not a subject of Napoleon should have passed the frontiers, unless exchanged as a prisoner. Then would have been the moment to have called on Austria, and to have told her, that her existence depended upon immedi-. ate hostility against France-to have informed her, that the British forces, supported by their ally, were hovering, like a dark storm, on the summits of the mountains, and would pour onward in a torrent, to spread devastation in the plains beneath, the moment she should declare her purpose. All these golden oppor-

tunities had been lost by the gross mismanagement of his Majesty's ministers. Nor could he concur in the address in what respected the Convention of Cintra. The speech of the commissioners was designed to screen from accusation the real culprits: He had said, in common with his colleagues, that there was no ground for any further military inquiry; but this was not saying that there was no ground for inquiry at all.

The Earl of Buckinghamshive, while he approved of the exertions made by ministers in favour of the Spanish Patriots, could not refrain from expressing his disapprobation of the manner in which our gallant troops had been employed.—The address was agreed to; and the Earl of Liverpool gave notice that, on Monday, he should move the thanks of the House to Sir Arthur Wellesley, and the other officers and troops for the victory

of Vimiera.

On the same day an address to his Majesty, in answer to the lords commissioners speech, was moved in the House of Commons, after a number of prefatory observations on the different subjects touched on, or alluded to, in the speech by the Honourable Frederick Robinson.—This motion was seconded by Mr. S. B. Lushington. Among other remarks Mr. Lushington observed, that the faith of Great Britain, solemnly pledged to Spain and Sweden, ought to be religiously observed, and that the preservation of that faith, in all cases of difficulty and trial, was the surest tower of safety to this country, and the best hope of deliverance to the rest of the world. If we should desert the cause of Spain even whilst the Spaniards continued true to themselves, with what confidence could we hope for our own safety? With nations, as with individuals, punishments followed fast upon the footsteps of dishonour.

Mr. Ponsonby rose, not to oppose the address, but, in the pretest awful circumstances, to make some observations, and offer some opinions, which he conceived to be of importance to the honour and security of the country.—His Majesty last year concluded a treaty, by which it was stipulated, that if the King of Sweden should be attacked by his neighbours, this country should concert with that sorreign, as to sending out an auxiliary force to his aid. — How far there had been any thing of concen-How far there had been any thing of council—How far there had been any mutual communication, or common understanding, between the government of this country and his Swedish Majesty, in conformity with the treaty, we might form some judgment by the expedition of Sir John Moore and his army sent out in the course of the last summer.—What was the result of that expedition? Was it because Sir John Moore was kept in ignorance of the mutual counseland concert of the two governments: or was it because there dd not exist in the councils of his Majesty's ministers either method, neem, or design, that that officer, without a single musket being fired, or one battalion of it being brued in order of battle before temp, was compelled actually to take his escape from Stockholm h disguise? Mr. Ponsonby proeseded to arraign the attack on

Copenhagen.—If that rash and inglorious expedition had not taken place, the Danish navy would now consist of ships of war blocked up in the ports of Denmark, instead of being converted, as it now was, into a more active and successful means of hostility against our commerce, than the navy of any power in Europe. Had the assault on the navy of Denmark deprived it of the services of a single sailor? No. Ministers contented themselves with taking away their ships of War. Had their marine continued safe, it would have absorbed those exertions of their numerous seamen which were employed in a predatory warfare against our commerce. This was another instance, besides that of the expedition to Sweden, of that ministerial vigour which was to characterize the government of those now entrusted with the confidence of the

After these transactions in the north of Europe, Mr. Ponsonby proceeded, the affairs of Spain next engrossed the attention of the world. The government of France having made its iniquitous attempt upon the Spanish nation, an opportunity of ardent hope to this country, and of probable deliverance to Europe, presented itself, such as we had not witnessed since the revolution of France in 1789. This was an event of the greatest importance, an event big with the greatest consequences, and which demanded the greatest attention of the King's ministers: they, and they only, were capable of forming a just opinion concerning it. It was impossible to conceive that such a country as Great Britain could view such passing events D 2

with indifference, or without taking a very prominent part in their direction. The question for those entrusted with the management of our concerns, was to obtain the necessary knowledge, and to bestow upon it, when acquired, the most mature consideration. It is upon this principle the conduct of his Majesty's ministers, with respect to the war in Spain, in my opinion, is to be appreciated. It is in the recollection of this House, that we were first acquainted with the exertions of the Spanish people a very short time previous to the prorogation of Parliament. The right honourable gentlemen opposite at that period studiously avoided to make any communication on that subject to this House. They had determined to apply to their own credit, all the glory and advantage, which the cause of Europe may derive from their co-operation with They, and the Spanish people. they alone, were aware of the wishes and objects of that nation; all that was known, was known by them; all that was done, was done by them; all that was advised, was advised by them. When, therefore, the Spanish nation undertook . to resist the power and usurpation of France, and when the government of this country had determined to co-operate in that effort, the natural course of duty was to decide on the system best calculated to insure the important ob-We had to recollect, that if ject. Spain was successful in its struggles, such an event would not only, in its immediate effects, prove highly beneficial, both to them and Great Britain, but that the relative power of France would have been considerably diminished. Had we

succeeded in placing upon the throne of Spain, a prince hostile to the present dynasty of France, and friendly to this country for its services in its cause, the designs of France against the peace and independence of Europe would have vanished into air. When, therefore, such consequences hinged upon the decision of our counsels. ministers should have been comprehensive in their views, and energetic in carrying them inte The most prominent execution. object for their consideration, was the nature of the warfare which was most likely to be successfully carried on by the Spanish people: Whether it was to be conducted in the field, according to the modern system of military tactics in Europe, or whether it was to be considered as a kind of desultory attack by the host of the Spanish population, supplied by Great Britain with arms and military equipments, throughout every province of the peninsula. This mode of warfare has been recommended by the advantages which it affords an armed population, favoured by a mountainous country, capable of enduring the severest privations, and of profiting by every incident to harass the enemy against which it is opposed. When such a system is carried to its whole extent, the most powerful invading army may be brought to conclude, from its great loss of blood and treasure, that it were wiser to desist than persevere in such an hazardous attempt. These were the two schemes; one of which, in contemplating the affairs of Spain, ought to have been pursued. But his Majesty's ministers seem; from their conduct of the war in Spain, not

to have decided. System they had none: on one day they gave the preference to this plan, and on the next they changed it for another. If any reliance can be placed on the communications which have been made in the various newspapers, as to the proceedings of the Board of Enquiry, it would seem that sir A. Wellesley was sent out by his Majesty's government without any specific instruction, without my direction whither he was to proceed, or with what authority in Spain to consult. Indeed, he appears to have sailed with a sort of adventurous roving commission: -to do whatever he pleased !-It breat to be considered, whether the force under his command was buildent for any really serviceable object. For nothing could be less likely to serve the Spanish cause, than to send out to that country a force not competent to keep the field itself, and not able to co-operate with the force which we were told the Spaniards had in arms. It ppears, that Sir A. Wellesley had, on his arrival at Corunna, consulted with the Junta of Gallicia, and that that body had recommended to him not to debark at St. Andeto but to proceed to Portugal and make that country a point of union and connection between the northem and southern provinces of Spain. That the Junta of Gallicia were very anxious to get rid of a French force, in possession of a country on their rear, is what few could doubt; but how a compliance with their wishes, by the commander of a British army, could have tended · to the delivery of Spain, is that account for which all men are at a Because, if Spain had been relined by the expulsion of the

French force from its provinces, there was little doubt that the enemy, in possession of Lisbon, would have been compelled to submit. The smaller country was dependdent on the greater for its deliverance from the invaders; but it by no means followed, that the possession of Portugal extended a reciprocal protection to Spain. How did the facts unfold themselves! You have expelled the enemy from Portugal, and since that he has entered Madrid, defeated three Spanish armies, and is at this moment in pursuit of your's. "We learn," said Mr. Ponsonby, "this night from his Majesty's speech, that his arms, though at first honourable, have terminated in an armistice and convention, of some of the articles of which his Majesty has felt himself obliged to declare his formal disapprobation. When or where this disapprobation has been declared, is to this moment a secret to me. It is not a little surprising to be told that his Majesty had declared his disapproval, whilst at the same time no explanation is given of the points to which it was directed. But it would be far more surprising to find that this House was not determined to canvass the whole of this transaction, in order fully to ascertain what were the points which called for censure, and to whom the delinquency was to be attributed. But it was not only in sending the British troops to Portugal in preference to Spain, that the vigour of the King's ministers was illustrated. It was also to be traced in the various equipments of the army. It was felt in the want of artillery, in the derangement of the commissariat, in the scantiness of the cavalry force. D 3  $W_{BS}$ 

Was the noble lord (Castlereagh) opposite, so stinted as to that species of force: or so stinted as to the means of its conveyance, that for a British army, destined to act in the field against the enemy, he could only obtain 200 cavalry? Who that reverts to the proceed-. ings of this House, in the last session, but must remember that noble lord, almost with tears in his eyes, and in a tone of despondence that arrested commisseration, regretting the exhausted state in which he asserted that department of the public service was, through a feeling of false economy, left by a right honourable friend (Mr. T. Grenville) not now in the House. It was then, we were told by him, that by having transports when they were not wanted, we were sure to have them at hand in the moment of urgency. By what fatality I ask the noble lord is it, that all his characteristic energy seems to have sat upon the present state of things? Is this the territory, which under the administration of the noble lord, Great Britain exemplifies to the continent of Europe, of her military powers, and of the strength and comprehension of those who manage her resources? Indeed, if their effects had not proved most lamentable to the security of Europe, and the character of this empire, it would afford a most prolific source of ridicule to review the ministerial operations An army sent of the noble lord. without instructions, without plan, · almost destitute of cavalry, and deficient in stores; the artillery not fit for the operations which should have been pursued, whilst the horses, (the accounts given of the state of which, if it were not for

the melancholy consequences, were truly ridiculous) were represented as blind and lame, and some even as dying of old age. These, at least, are the statements of the general officers whom the noble lord had selected; and if they are not satisfactory to himself, he alone is to blame for their inaccuracy, having appointed three commanders in chief with a rapidity greater than the relays of post horses, from whom, of course, no very intelligent accounts were to be ex-

pected.

Now, let us examine the reasons stated by the generals for acquiescing in the Convention. Time, say they, was thus obtained to forward the British army to Spain. The Convention was signed definitively on the 30th of August; and yet the British army was not ready for action in Spain for two months, nay, some of the troops did not leave Portugal for ten Is it only for the weeks after. conveyance of the troops of France that the noble lord can find trans-These he can convey in ports? British shipping, to be again, almost immediately on their debarkation, employed in Spain, whilst by that very measure he subjects, in a dreadful season, the British army to a march of 500 miles. It is impossible to pronounce adequately upon that disgraceful measure; there is so much in every part of it of mystery, enigma, and riddle. We are now told, that his Majesty has expressed his formal disapprobation of some parts of the Convention; and yet his ministers thought proper to fire the tower guns in approbation of His Majesty, it appears, had a different feeling of what affects

the honour of the country and the glory of the British army, and I most sincerely believe it, from that entertained by those ministers, who conceived it right to proclaim with all the demonstrations of public rejoicing this stain upon both. His Mujety protests against being deemed a partner with his servants in this disgraceful transaction; and has this night announced to his Parliament that he has formally disapproved of it. Early in the progress of the hostile operations in Spain, I believe in the month of July, a document was published by the Supreme Junta of Seville, under the title of Precastions, which fixed upon a plan of warfare, and also conveyed instructions to the inhabitants of spain, as to the manner in which they were to conduct their hostility against the enemy. Biscay, Castille, and Navarre were the perts of the peninsula pointed out a the most proper theatre for hostile exertions. These were the points most important to engage the consideration of the patriotic leaders, and, of course, of the suxiliary force which was naturally to be expected from this country. Now, if his Majesty's ministers bed condescended to hold a little intercourse with the Supreme Jun-4, or have allowed the army to remain in England till they actually knew something of the state of Spain; or, if Sir Arthur had even corresponded with the Junta, they, and we too, would have that the most important duty to be performed was the defeace of the north of Spain, and the passage of the Pyrenees; and then, instead of being worsted, the army so sent might have been

used for the most beneficial purposes, so as to make the French retire within the frontiers of France. I am certain that was the plan of warfare which would have been most essential to the safety of Spain. The Convention of Portugal having taken place, his Ma-. jesty's ministers thought proper to cause the Tower guns to be discharged, in token of the satisfaction they felt, until they found that all the rest of his Majesty's subjects entertained a contrary feeling upon the transaction. The public displeasure was loud-andgeneral; every patriotic heart felt. the stain cast upon his country's honour; every tongue uttered the It did so turn out. complaint. too, that the first city in the email pire, the city of London, sympathising with the national feelings approached the throne with thek, sentiments, and a most vigorous. reception they did meet with indeed. The right hon. gentleman; had certainly anticipated a complete triumph over the Lord Mayor and Common Council of London; but subsequent events proved that his Majesty's citizens could rally. The Corporation tell his Majesty, that they think the Convention disgraceful, dishonorable to the British arms, and injurious to his Majesty's interests: they call for investigation and the punishment of the guilty. In answer to this application, his Majesty's ministers advise his Majesty to tell the citizens of London that their interposition was unnecessary, and that it was inconsistent with British justice to pronounce judgment before investigation. Really, though the gentlemen opposite may think their responses not only

wise but oracular, I am at a loss to know what the difference is between British justice, and that justice which, in every variation of time or place, is immutable. Feeling the profoundest respect in every case, in which his Majesty appears to act, I still must say, that his advisers put into his mouth upon that occasion, an answer as little congenial to the spirit of the British Constitution, as it was ill suited to the dignity of the throne. Ministers may talk with flippency themselves, they may pun and opigrammatise, they may sneer, or they may snootch, but when unfortunately the king of this country feels it his duty to hint his displeasure to his people, or convey to them a rebuke for their conduct, there ought to be a dignity and decorum observed in the language of reproof from the throne, which would make displeasure more severely be felt by those for whom it was intended. But, Sir, I can easily conceive that ministers might have been a little irascible on receiving that remonstrance, because, notwithstanding the usual complacency of the City of London to their measures, it had within the last year on two important occasions opposed them, first on the Reversion Bill, and latterly on this disgraceful Convention.

The most material considerations, however, are the employment of the British force in Spain, the dilatoriness of those directing it, and their total want of capacity. If it were wise at all to send a British army into Spain, that opportunity has been lost, which appears to have been the only favourable one that presented itself. In giving sesistance to the Spaniards,

there were, as I before stated, two modes of proceeding. What the opinions of the Spaniards themselves are I profess myself totally. The fact is, that this. ignorant. ignorance does not proceed from any want of diligence on my part in making inquiries; but for want of any authentic source from which information could be procured. Did the Spaniards make application for a regular force to be sent. into their country, or for money, arms, ammunition, clothing, and all other necessaries to enable them. to prosecute the war against such armies as France had the power of pouring into their country? I ask this question, because if .. Spain with such assistance could not carry the point of keeping out any fresh reinforcements, there was little probability of preventing that country from being over-run. In investigating this matter we should have considered what was the amount of the disposable force of France. To guide us in regard to this point, we have a recent document to refer to for information. In papers which were laid before Parliament in the beginning of the year 1806, just after the failure of the third coalition, their appears a memoir from the court of Vienna to that of St. Petersburgh, stating the amount of force which France could probably bring against the allied Powers. From this does ment it appears that the French. force was then estimated at 500,000 men, exclusive of the imperial guards, which consisted of 15,000 men. This was the opinion of the court of Vienna before France had over-run Germany and Poland. and some other countries of Rurope, and previously to her connection

Russia. The dise of France must, ve been since conreased: and it was most material for this pre it adopted any ever, to consider well of employing her in, where there was f such immense numrought againt them. we, was sympathy so t evinced in England the Spanish cause. such had been the ' the nation at large, ardent the people lending assistance to a glorious struggle, y of those, who were the management of force, to consider in f view the propriety y of complying with feeling. That was feeling. eling of the moment, were bound to conermanent interests of md it was therefore investigate and asvery possible mode, y ought to risk an r at all in Spain, or mesistance to the supnentioned. I do not be blame to them for British force to **Spaniards** themselves it and if it was the mpetent judges, that robability of enabling ry to keep the field powerful enemy. We es in our history of **sen before** in a simiund under similar cir-The independence Previnces was effect-

ed principally by the assistance of. England. Queen Elizabeth, for her own safety against the designs of Spain, assisted those who revolted against its tyranny and oppression; and I wish that ministers had adverted, in the present instance, to the conduct of that wise princess, and her wise administration. None of the present ministry: can think themselves disgraced by a comparison with Lord Burleigh; and yet we find that Queen Elizabeth, pressed as she was by the ... power, the rancour, the persevering hostility of Spain, did not hazard the whole force of her dominions, nor proceed to send any number of, troops abroad, without some assurance of safety in case of disaster. She, by the advice of... her ministers, took care to possess: - ' what were called cautionary towns, and thereby assured herself of a retreat, and gained a safe point whither to send reinforcements, as well as a security that the United Provinces should not abandon her in the contest in which they were engaged. I know not what has taken place between the English and Spanish governments upon that subject; but, I perceive, that in his Majesty's late declaration it is stated, that certain obligations. exist which are considered equally. binding as the most solemn treaty. From what I yet know of the matter, I cannot agree in the propriety of any such sentiment: I should not, however, think of abandoning them in the hour of misfortune; but I cannot admit, that we should consider our present obligations in the light of a solemn treaty: for what is the nature of such an engagement? It is entered into in a moment of hurry and precipitation a

tion; it has not been laid before us, and therefore is, as yet, unauthorized by Parliament; and, consequently, you may approve or disapprove, you may grant or refuse the supplies for carrying it Upon the whole, into effect. therefore, I know not how an engagement of this sort is to be considered as equally binding as the most solemn treaty. But we now understand, that a formal treaty has been negociated, which it is intended to lay before the house, and until that he done I cannot decide upon its merits or propriety. I dare say the house would naturally be inclined to receive, with the fondest partiality; every thing apparently tending to the advantage of the Spanish cause: but, sir, the state of our warfare. under such circumstances as I have already stated, and as his Majesty's ministers have conducted it, is truly extraordinary. If the Spaniards preferred that mode of warfare, which was of a desultory nature, instead of a continued warfare, then the British army could not have been of the least use in Spain; for a British army there must necessarily have pursued a plan wholly different from that of the Spaniards. I know not which system of warfare was proper to be adopted; but I say the two systems are completely incompatible. The Spaniards, in their own country, and pursuing a desultory mode of attack, have the power of dispersing and rallying again, as occasion might require; but this is not the case with a regular army. If you combine the two modes you must necessarily destroy the energies and efficacy of one of them. We have already

seen this exemplified in the Spaniards. We have seen their regular army defeated, and almost destroyed by the enemy; while in another quarter we have found their irregular force very successful; which shews that the two modes of fighting are perfectly inconsistent.

Now, sir, let us see what has been the vigour of ministers upon this occasion. By vigour, I presume, is meant a prompt energetic use and application of the public force. Will you tell us of one instance of such promptitude and energy? I presume you cannot say it was displayed in Portugal; nor in Spain by Sir John Moore's coming into the field after the Spanish army had been defeated? It was not then useful, because it was unable to keep the field by itself. It is an extraordinary circumstance, that the Convention of Portugal is made to rest in a great degree upon the speedy applicability of the British army in Spain, and yet the general of that army, Sir Hew Dalrymple, tells you there was no preparation made for its reception in that country for some considerable time after the Convention was Can it then be said, concluded. that the object of the Convention was carried into effect, or that my time was gained by it? If such measures deserve the name of being energetic, or useful, I am at a loss to know what sort of measures would be deemed the contrary.

As to that part of the speech which relates to Sweden, I have only to observe, that this country is placed in such a situation that I do not see how we can refuse stipulated supply; but plamenting, that there mallest probability of trising from Sweden o persevere. We are he King of Sweden r support the more, refused the overtures a from Erfurth, relaluding the Spaniards regociation. Perhaps the applause of mans bravery and perseat what good, I may e thereby render to ingland? When this ply was proposed last tured to say, that the nt use Sweden could money, was to profor herself, as it was saible for her to resist , or be of the least ber allies. Nothing e hurtful to us in the world than endeavourlve the smaller counrope in hostilities with he immense superiority val power, our com-I prodigious wealth, to look to a long conf war, perhaps with what is that to the he Continent? Their re not great; they ans of offence against d what advantage can rom the misfortunes of ries? Instead of being and protectors of the we should, by so doing, up ourselves as the e ruin of other na-

sonby having said thus that came under the

notice of the house in the speech, proceeded to make some observations on what the speech omitted to state, namely, what related to the United States of America;--but he had no desire to disturb the unanimity of the house on the present occasion; though he thought it his duty to state distinctly his sentiments on the various topics to which he had adverted, and for the full discussion of which, other opportunities These topics were would arise. the disgraceful Convention of Cintra; the conduct of ministers with regard to the Spanish war; and also their conduct with respect to America.

Lord Castlereagh then rosc. The declaration, he said, of Mr. Ponsonby, that he would not oppose the address, and his former declaration that the various points on which he had briefly touched, were to become the subjects of subsequent discussion, released him from the great and irksome task of entering minutely into an examination into the statements which the right hon. gentleman had ventured to make. Whatever might have been the want of vigour in his Majesty's present ministers, so much complained of by the right hon. gentleman, he believed the country would not have much more to hope for if the reins of government should fall into the hands of the right hon. gentleman and his friends, who, when they were in office, had deserted all those who were then in alliance with this country for the defence of the cause of Europe. With respect to the military force, sent early

last spring to co-operate with our ally the King of Sweden, as far as naval interference went, it turned out to be most critically opportune: for the Marquis of Romana, who was at that time at the Isle of Funen, had distinctly stated, when subsequently in this country, that if the British had not entered the Belt on the very day on which it had, his army must have passed over to Zealand, followed by that of Bernadotte. to what related to the military force, that was not left to the judgment of the British government alone: the force sent to Sweden was sent on the requisition, nay at the entreaty of the Swedish minister resident in this country, who said that that force might make the whole difference between the loss or the salvation of Sweden. What had been the circumstances which led to the return of the troops the house was not at that time investigating. He had no hesitation in declaring that the gallant commander of that force, stood entirely exculpated. As to the great naval exertions stated to have been made by Denmark, notwithstanding the seizure of her navy, did the right hon. gentleman mean to say that in the course of the last naval campaign in the Baltic, it would have made no difference, if, when the Russian fleet came out of Cronstadt, they had been joined by 18 Danish ships of the line? would not this country have been obliged to proxide an equivalent fleet for the purpose of counteracting the naval force of the enemy, if we

had to meet 30 sail of the list instead of 12 or 13? In such a case, would the naval officers of Great Britain have stood as they do not a few and a sail of the many

part of the world?

With regard to the grand and overwhelming consideration which must at present press upon the mind of every man, he was prepared to prove, whenever the subject should be brought in a tangible shape before the house, that his Majesty's government had acted on the fullest conviction that the course pursued would be the most conducive to the success of the cause of Spain; and if that cause should not prevail, the failure would result, not from any neglect on their part, but from greater engines of destruction been brought forward having against that country, than it was in the power of Great Britain afford means of defence-Mr. Ponsonby had described two modes in which our military assistance might have been afforded, the one merely by furnishing the Spaniards with arms and ammunition; the other, that of sending to their aid a regular military force. The right hon, gentleman had expressed a partiality for that species of warfare recommended in a List of Precautions, by what he called, the Supreme Central Junta. He certainly did recillect the paper alluded to, but it was circulated long before the Supreme Central Junta had an existence. The writer was unknown. It had no kind of authority. \* And it was impossible to ascertain whe-

Mr. Ponsonby was not quite correct in attributing this celebrated paper to the Supreme Central Junta. But Lord Castlereagh deviated still farther from the trails

xpressed the general senof the nation. Certainly, the war the Spanish troops al and irregular: but this s soon found to be ineffecven in Andalusia, a regurhad been established, and ot till they were in possesa regular army, that the is were enabled to make tual struggle, and to re-: power of the enemy by at of Dupont at the mebattle of Baylen. The events decided the quesreen a regular and an irorce. When Madrid was d, and the provinces purg- French, every province necessity of advancing its ad they had consequently vanced and consolidated zentre of the kingdom.esty's ministers had, thereoption—the option had ide by Spain. They had the mode of regular ward it would have ill-befitted acter of Great Britain to unk from the contest, and : said to the Spaniards: ill give you money, we will 1 stores, but we will not ur blood in your defence." sech of the right honourable gentleman was rather of a prudent cast, and not in that animated style, in which another right honourable gentleman (Mr. Sheridan) had, in the last session, represented the aiding Spain as paramount to all other duties. The right honourable gentlemen who spoke this night, seemed to think it was very improper and impru-dent for a British army to enter Spain, without having some cautionary towns and forts surrendered to us, to secure our retreat in case of calamity. Mr. C. for his part, knew of no town of that sort which could be surrendered, except Cadiz; for as to Ferrol, it was not a town capable of answering the object proposed, nor of protecting the embarkation of an Now, as it was evident. army. that if we were to make any operations at all, they must be in the north of Spain, he could not conceive that a proposal would be well received in that country, for surrendering a town quite without the line of our military operations. If we had made such a proposal to that generous and high-spirited nation, he could not suppose that we could have thrown a greater apple of discord to disturb the harmony of cordial co-operation.

tating, that it had no kind of authority. It was drawn up, authenticated lated throughout all Spain, by the Junta of Serille, which, at first, according and to a some time, the other Juntas paid great respect and deference, acquitis measures, as if it had been indeed the Supreme Central Junta. General the commander of the troops of Andalusia, chosen by and under the difficult that Junta of Seville, acted on the system recommended in the Precauters the establishment of the Central Junta. On the 21st of November, and the advanced guard of the French appeared in sight, he retreated from the troops of Tudela, and wished to have continued his retreat; but was unfortustrated by the representatives of the the Supreme Junta, and the Captains Armson.

Paper entitled Precautions, duly authenticated, in our volume for 1806.
1878, p. 333.

As to another disposition of the forces which had been mentioned, that of sending Sir Arthur Wellesley's force of 9000 men to the Pyrenees, to cut off the communication between the 60,000 French troops who were in Spain, and the rest of the 500,000 disposable troops, of which the right honourable gentleman stated the enemy's army to consist, the bare statement of such a plan must convince the house of its absurdity. With regard to the idea which had been thrown out, of the propriety of directing our forces to Spain in the first instance, instead of Portugal, he must say, there never was a fallacy more absurd than the idea of occupying the passes of the Pyrennees, and cutting off entirely the communication between two This armies infinitely superior. fallacy seemed to arise from the idea that an army, when once landed, could put itself on march the next morning, to attack the enemy. There were some persons who appeared to think, that an army once landed could act as speedily as a ship when it has left The difference, howthe port. ever, was very great: the ship had nothing to do but to go with the wind, and meet the enemy; whereas an army when landed had much difficulty in collecting provisions, and the means of transporting their necessary baggage. If the present administration were, however, to have waited till every thing was ready for the reception of our armies, they must have stood as still as the last vigorous administration, who actually did nothing while in office.—He would venture to say, from the me-

lancholy experience of the fate of General Blake's army, that if a British army had landed at St. Andero, and scrambled as far as General Blake advanced, none of them would ever have come back. He was convinced that there was not a single military man who would support the idea of a campaign in the Pyrennees, for a British army. The right honourable gentleman had stated, that the expedition which had achieved the deliverance of Portugal had been sent to sea, to seek its fortunes, without any particular direction from government. fact, however, was directly the reverse, because, most unquestionably, the expedition under Sir Arthur Wellesley did sail with a most precise and determinate object. It had been ordered to go immediately to the Tagus, without stopping at Corunna. This direction was given in consequence of precise information from Sir C. Cotton, (which, however, afterwards turned out to be unfounded,) that there were no more than 5000 French troops in Lisbon and the other forts upon the Tagus and that Sir Arthur Wellesley's expedition would be sufficient to dislodge them. The expedition then had been sent out with a precise object, and with precise instructions, but it would hardly be contended, that government should have tied up the hands and the discretion of such a meritorious officer as Sir Arthur Wellesley so completely as to say, that he must on no occasion take advantage of favourable circumstances which might occur in the varying and fleeting fortune of the war,

at waiting until he had made ext communication to governuron the subject, and had ed their answer. It appearbim, that floating armies, the command of trust-worofficers, might be of great e, even when acting accordrthe circumstances of the without any particular diis from government; and he nsident, that in this manner ps of General Spencer had of considerable service in ng from Seville to Ayaand stopping a portion of sarmy that was coming to ef of Dupont.—As to the which had been made upon · not having sent sufficient with the expedition, he idy to strengthen the right able gentleman's argument, admit, that it was only by nt that any cavalry at all en attached to it. It was pposed that cavalry was a description of force to send hose floating expeditions, might be a long time at sea they found a favourable opity for landing. Some of alry, however, which were ugal, had happened to come the Mediterranean. always protest against the that we were never to enm enemy, unless we were r superior to him in cavalle would ask the House, they wish to blot out from ge of our history, those t victories which we had when much inferior in ca-

valry? At the glorious battle of Alexandria, Sir Ralph Abercrombie had but 150 dragoons, and the French had 2,400 cavalry; and at the battle of Maida, Sir John Stuart had no cavalry at all. In the expedition to Portugal, the government had made sufficient provision even of caval-Our army would have been superior to the enemy in this respect, if the cavalry which was in Mondego Bay on the 20th (the day before the battle) had landed. The 18th dragoons were also very near. He would allow, however, that if Sir Arthur Wellesley had had the cavalry on that day, upon which he routed the French, the result of that victory would have been still more glorious.

Various strictures were made on the Address, which, however, was not on the whole opposed, by Mr. Whitbread: a long reply was made by Mr. Canning: Mr. Tierney, Mr. G. H. Rose, and Mr. A. Baring, entered at very considerable length into our commercial disputes with America; and Mr. Alderman Combe animadverted in severe terms on the answer returned by his Majesty's ministers to the address of the City of London on the Convention of Portugal: a topic which had been also touched on, though more briefly, by all the speakers opposite to the treasury bench. The question was then put, and agreed to nem comwhen a committee was appointed to prepare and draw up the Address.

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## CHAP. III.

Motion in the House of Lords for the Thanks of the House to Lieutnant-general Sir A. Welleslay.—Why was not the Commander-in-chief
Sir H. Burrard comprehended in this Motion?—Different Opinions on
this Question.—The Motion for Thanks to Sir A. Welleslay agreed to.

—The same subject brought into the House of Commans—And the une
Question respecting Sir H. Burrard agitated.—The Motion for Thanks
to Sir A. Welleslay opposed by Lord Folkstone.—Testimomies in favou
of Sir A. Welleslay—Of Major-general Ferguson—And Brigadiageneral Anstruther.—The Motion for Thanks Sir A. Welleslay
agreed to.—Thanks also voted to the other Officers.—A Resolution of
the House in Approbation of the Conduct of the Non-commissional
Officers and Privates.—Motion in the House of Commans for the
Thanks of the House for the Defeat before Corunua.—Question put to
Ministers, why so heavy a Loss as that of Sir J. Moore, &c., had bee
sustained, without the Attainment of any one Object?

N the House of Lords, January 23, the Earl of Liverpool, in pursuance of notice, rose to move the thanks of the house to Lieutenant-general Sir A. Wellesley, K. B. for the skill, valour, and ability, displayed by him on the 17th and 21st of August, and particularly on the latter day, in the battle of Vimeira. The Earl of Moira could not consent that the name of Sir H. Burrard should be left out of the vote of thanks. With regard to the point, whether it was proper to advance the army after the battle, so far as he had been enabled, by the evidence examined before the Court of Inquiry, to form an opinion, he conceived the conduct of Sir Harry, on that occasion, to have been judicious. He would not, therefore, considering that Sir Harry Burrard had all the responsibility of the command upon him, consent that the name of that officer should be omittedin the vote of thanks, and should move an amendment, for the pur-

pose of having his name inserted. The Earl of Buckinghamshire claimed any intention to cast a reflection on Sir Harry Burnard: but from what he had heard and red. it appeared that if the victory of the 21st had been followed up the result would have been much more brilliant than it was. He would ask, what were the sentiments of Generals Spencer and Ferguson, and others who were on the spot, on that subject?—The only act of Sir Harry Burrard, with respect to the battle, was stopping the pursuit. The Earl of Moirs replied that General Ferguson had given it as his opinion, that if Si A. Wellesley had been permitted to advance, he would have cut of a part of the enemy. General Spencer's opinion as to the propaety of advancing, was given in a very guarded manner; and he perticularly stated, that he saw a body of the enemy, probably the whole of their left wing, forming three miles in front of his division. With the

the hourly expectation of the arrival of the re-inforcements under Sir John Moore, which would render the attainment of the object in view certain, Sir H. Burrard chose to stop, rather than to make a movement which, under the existing chromstances, was undoubtedly handous. Sir H. Burrard had the command of the army. He was present for a great part of the time in the hottest of the engineement, and had a duty to perform of which he could not divest himself. The responsibility rested with him, and he controlled (judiciously in Lord M.'s opinion) the opinion of Sir A. Welleslev respetting the advance to Torres Ve-Sir H. Burrard must therefore be considered as acting the whole of the day, and ought not to be left out of the motion for

The earl of Grosvenor wished this question had not been brought forward till the papers respecting the expedition had been laid the table.—Lord Harrowby contended that Sir H. Burrard with great magnanimity alwed, in his own dispatches, the the bat-👆 to remain with Sir Arthur Wellesley. To include Sir H. Berard in the vote of thanks, wald be giving an opinion on intequent circumstances, respectwhich no information was befor the house.—Viscount Sidto Sir A. W. would attach least discredit to the character # H. Burrard. He recommided to the noble baron to whitew his amendment.-So aldid Lord Auckland.—Lord grave said, that it was the You LI.

glory of Sir H. Burrard to have duly admired and done justice to the services of Sir A. Wellesley. In the conduct of Sir A. Wellesley his lordship saw every thing that was dignified and transcendent. The victory of Vimiera, Lord M. maintained, would not be found wanting in the scale, when compared with any, the most brilliant achievement in the whole range of military history, ancient or modern.-Lord Erskine, having premised that he was altogether unacquainted with Sir H. Burrard or his family, maintained that Sir H. B. having been in the chief command on the 21st of August, was entitled to the admiration of his country, and the thanks of their lordships, for having embraced those plans which he found his predecessor in pur-What objection would suit of. there be to passing a vote of thanks to H. Burrard? Would any noble lord state, that the gallant general himself had signified an indifference to their approbation? Money, he believed, was an object of desire with most men. He was free to confess that it was so to him-He was sure that soldiers and sailors loved to acquire it. He had himself spent the carlier part of his days in the service. But he knew a soldier's heart. knew that soldiers and sailors have also a most ardent desire of praise. Impressed with these sentiments, he felt himself bound to support the proposed amendment.

The question being put on the amendment of Lord Moira, it was negatived without a division, and only one or two dissentient voices. The original motion was then put, and unanimously agreed to. The same subject was, January the

25th.

25th, brought into the House of Commons by Lord Castlereagh, who made a motion for the thanks of the house to Sir A. Wellesley, and the officers and men under his command, for the brilliant victory they had achieved at the battle of Vimiera. In the course of illustrating the merit of Sir A. W. his lordship applied to the battle of Vimiera the epithet "Immortal."-All the military merit of this campaign was exclusively Sir A. Wellesley's; to whom military experience had ensured that success which ever accompanied his brilliant career .-No one was less disposed than himself to hurt the feelings of Sir H. Burrard, than whom he did not believe there was a more gallant officer, or one of a more enlarged soul, in the British empire. But it would, in his opinion, be doing an injury to that gallant and meritorious officer to mix him in the vote of thanks moved for.

Lord Folkstone, disagreeable as the task was, dissented from the motion. It appeared from official dispatches that the French army amounted only to 12 or 14,000 men; while the British army amounted to from 14 to 16,000 men, besides 1,200 Portugueze troops. It appeared also, that the court of inquiry could not troops. blame Sir H. Burrard for objecting to the advance of our forces. The immediate consequences of that objection were the armistice and convention; to the recessity of agreeing to which our generals would not have been reduced. if Sir A. W. had waited only one day, for the re-inforcement under Sir J. Moore, and not have been in such haste to bring on the battles of Roleia and Vimiera. Nei-

ther the victory of Vimiera, ner the armistice and convention, which it involved, deserved the thanks of the house .-- Another objection in his mind, was, that no mention was made in the vote proposed, of the name of Sir H. Burrard, to whom he thought great praise was due for the part he had acted. From all these circumstances he objected to a vote of thanks for the battle of Vimiera: as he did not think it of so brilliant a description as to be entitled to a vote of thanks; as it fell short of any good consequences; and as the whole of the expedition had ended in a manner disgraceful to the country.—Mr. Lambe admitted the merit of Sir A. W. but there had been a difference of opinion between him and Sir H. Burrard at the close of the day, with regard to the advance of the army. On the merits of that question the house was not called on to decide. If he voted for the motion, it must be with a clear understanding that this point was left as before, and that, by his vote, he did not impute or insinuate any blame against Sir H. Burrard.—Mr. Whitbread said, that the only way to prevent this, was, to introduce the name of Sir Harry, which might be done without any injury whatever to Sir A. If a commander was Wellesley. responsible for what he committed to an inferior officer, why should he be deprived of the praise? Sir A. came and took his orders from Sir H. Burrard, before, during, and after the battle. Sir H. considered the plan of Sir A. Wellesley, and held himself responsible for it. The house could not refuse its thanks to Sir H. Burrard, without doing a gross injustice to that officer.

ficer. In no vote of thanks had the commander in chief ever before been left out. The conduct of Sir Hyde Parker, who had entrusted the execution of the business at Copenhagen in 1801 to Lord Nelson, became a subject of animadversion: yet Sir Hyde Parker was thanked by both houses. If the conduct of Sir A. W. instead of producing a brilliant result, had led to some disaster, Sir H. B. would have been responsible, and it would have been no excuse that he had delegated the command to Sir A. Wellesley.-The name of Sir Harry Burrard, under all these circumstances, ought not to be omitted in the vote of thanks, and he therefore moved, that it should be inserted.

The Chancellor of Exchequer, in reply to Mr. Whitbread, said, that with respect to the case of Sir Hyde Parker at Copenhagen, that Admiral had been thanked for the disposition he had made. But Sir H. Burrard did not lay claim either to the disposition or execution. In answer to Lord Folkman, he said, that though the British troops in the field were superior in number to the French, yet, out of eight brigades, of which the army consisted, only five had been engaged in the action.\*

General Stewart, after professing the highest respect for Sir H. Burrard, said, that he had not the good fortune to be present at the battle of Vimiera, but that he arrived soon after, and observed the

sentiment of enthusiasm in favour of Sir A. W. that prevailed from the general to the drummer. was impossible for him adequately to describe it. But he might use the emphatic language of an experienced general who had served in most of our armies on the continent, and was fully capable of judging of the question-he meant general Anstruther, an officer for whom he entertained the sincerest love and affection, who had promised to become one of the brightest ornaments of the British army, but who, unfortunately for his country, died in consequence of the fatigue of the late retreat. That distinguished officer had stated to him that it was impossible for him to conceive any thing more admirable than the conduct of Sir A. W. from the commencement of his operations to the result of the battle of Vimiera: that there was no difficulty which he did not contrive to obviate; that his mind was full of resources; that he managed his army like a machine, of the nature of which he was complete master; and that no officer he ever saw conducted the operations of an army with more distinguished ability.-That such was the opinion entertained of SirA.W. by general Anstruther, was confirmed by

Mr. W. Adam, who had seen a letter written by the general on the field of battle, in which he said, that such was the confidence of the army of Vimiera in Sir A. W. and such his talents for com-

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It is not to be expected that lawyers should be competent judges of military plans and operations. There are few military officers, we presume, who will not admit that different corps may be as advantageously posted as if they were brought immediately, or at the commencement, and in the first stage, into action. If they are not so posted, it must be the fault of the general.

mand, that there was nothing that army would not attempt under that commander, and few things that they would not achieve. Mr. Adam was particularly anxious to express his strong approbation of what had fallen from the honourable general respecting brigadier general Anstruther. was impossible to speak too highly of the military merit, the capacity in all respects, and the excellent character of that officer, who, if his life had not been lost to the public, would have been in the list of those this day to receive the thanks of their country.\* Adam speaking with great interest and feeling of general Ferguson, stated, that he knew from the best authority that Sir A. W. had said, that the intrepid gallantry and conduct with which general Ferguson led on his troops to the charge was the finest thing he had ever seen in his military service. He thought that his honourable friend, Mr. Whitbread, would prejudge the matter, by his amendment as it regarded Sir H. Burrard.—Mr. W. in compliance with the recommendation of his honourable friend, withdrew his motion; retaining however the opinion he had already expressed, that Sir H. B. was entitled to the thanks of the house. The amendment being withdrawn, the resolution for a vote of thanks to Sir A. W. was put and carried. The thanks

of the house were next voted to major generals Spencer, Hill, and Ferguson; and to brigadier generals Ackland, Nightingale, Fane, and Bowes, and the officers under their command. A resolution was then agreed to, expressive of the approbation of that house, of the conduct of the non-commissioned officers and privates.

On the same day, January 25, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Liverpool rose to move the thanks of the house for the defeat before Corunna. After a handsome eulogium on Sir John Moore, and some observations on the difficulties encountered in the retreat, and the battle in which it terminated, and stating that in wording the motion, the precedent of Egypt, in which the gallant Abercrombie fell, had been followed, moved the thanks of the house to lieutenant-general Sir D. Baird second in command of the army in Spain; lieutenant-general the hon. John Hope, who took the command on Sir John Moore's receiving the wound, which terminated in his much-lamented death, and to the other officers employed.—All the lords who spoke on this occasion concurred heartily in this motion, bestowed the highest praise on the character and conduct of Sir John Moore, and deeply deplored his loss to the country. But the Earl of Moira, in giving his concurrence, could not avoid asking

ministers,

It is with particular satisfaction that we record these honourable testimonies in favour of general Anstruther. In his early years, when preparatorily to his entrance into the army, he was prosecuting mathematical and other studies at St. Andrews, he attracted the love and esteem of all around him, by the mildness and benignity of his disposition, the quickness of his parts, and his aptitude for study, and the acquirement of all manner of knowledge. Every one wondered at his choice of a military life, as kind nature seemed to have "formed him for the studious shade," both by the powers of his mind, and the delicacy of his bodily constitution.

ministers, how it had happened that so heavy and lamentable a loss as that of Sir John Moore, and so great a proportion of his army, had been sustained, without any one object having been obtained except the embarkation of the army? British blood and treasure, and the invaluable lives of British officers and soldiers had been sacrificed to no purpose. what but the ignorance and incapacity of ministers were all these calamities to be attributed? Lord Erskine too, who felt as much for the fame of the immortal officer deceased as any of their lordships could possibly feel, (from peculiar or personal circumstances which he detailed) could not refrain from expressing his indignation at such men, and that such resources as ours should have been utterly thrown away and lost by the total incapacity of those who had mis-directed their efforts.-Lord Grenville observed, that they were called upon to vote thanks for a success, followed by a retreat. The

success belonged to the army and its commander; the retreat to those who sent them, and placed them in such a situation that a safe retreat was the only thing that could be looked for. Ministers for the folly of such conduct must answer to their country.-The Earl of Westmoreland recollecting the expeditions to Alexandria, to Constantinople, and to America, was surprized that noble lords opposite did not at those periods state that all the blame of unfavourable military events was to be attributed to ministers.

The motion was agreed to nem. diss. so also was a motion acknowledging and approving the services of the non-commissioned officers and seldiers; a motion of thanks to Rear Admiral de Courcy, and Sir Samuel Hood, and the other officers, for their assistance; and another, acknowledging and approving the services of the seamen and marines upon that occasion. Thanks to the same parties were also voted in the House of Commons.

## CHAP. IV.

Campaign in Portugal—Motion in the House of Commons, by Lord H. Petty, for a Resolution of the House, declaring that the Convention of Cintra, and a Maritime Convention concluded nearly at the same Time off the Tagus, had disappointed the Hopes and Expectations of the Country—And for a Second, declaring that in the Opinion of the House of Commons, those Conventions had, in a great measure, arisen from the Misconduct and Neglect of His Majesty's Ministers.—Opposed, and the Conduct of Ministry explained and defended by Lord Castlereagh.—Lord Petty's Motions supported by General Tarleton.—Views and Motives of Sir Arthur Wellesley throughout the Expedition to Portugal explained by himself—Speech of Mr. Windham in Reply to Lord Castlereagh.—Lord Petty's Motions negatived.—Campaign in Spain—Inquiry into moved in the House of Commons by Mr. Ponsonby.—Mr. Ponsonby's Motion supported by Mr. Windham—Opposed by Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Canning, and other Speakers.—Negatived.

ORD Henry Petty rose in pursuance of the notice he had given on the second day of the session, to call the attention of the house to the termination of `the campaign in Portugal, by the Convention of Cintra. He was sure that in that house, it would not be thought that any form of inquiry relating to that convention, that had passed already, had been of a nature to preclude the expediency and necessity of that house taking up the inquiry itself; because, with whatever respect he might regard the individual and military characters of the persons who composed the Board of Inquiry, assembled by his Majesty's command, constituted as that board was, and its functions directed, it was a tribunal more incompetent to give satisfaction to the country, more irreconcileable with the known and received principles of law and equity in

this country, than any that had ever existed. He held in his hand the opinion delivered by my Lord Woodhouselee on the subject of Courts of Inquiry. It was there asserted by that able authority, that although there was in his Majesty an inherent power to convene such boards as courts of advice; yet still their decisions have no binding effects on the party accused. A court of inquiry, held as this had been, opening its doors to the public, calling upon the very parties to give their testimony, and drawing from them information by which they were to be subjected to criminal prosecution, was a tribunal calculated rather to defeat than promote the ends of justice, or give satisfaction to the public. Even by the constitution of the court itself, it was impossible for it to inquire into any demerits beyond those of the officers. The opinion

of that court had been, that no further proceedings were necessary. But still this opinion left it open to that house to consider what had been the origin of the transactions, by which, in the eyes of the public, the principal object of the expedition to the peninsola, notwithstanding the success of the British arms, had been completely lost in disappointment and disgrace:—By the course of unexpected events, his Majesty's government, at the moment when called upon by circumstances for co-operation with Spain, had in actual readiness three distinct masses of disposable force. intention was conceived of affording to that country the aid of a large military force, under the command of that gallant military officer, Sir Arthur Wellesley, and the ultimate destination of the expedition was Portugal. There was nothing in the possession of Portugal itself; nothing in the possession of the port of Lisbon, that could be a source of immediate succour to the Spaniards; nothing connected with the real interests of even our faithful ally, the Queen of Portugal, or of her subjects in Portugal, that could point out and justify that des-tination: for of all the calamities that could be inflicted on a country, the conquest of it by a power that is not able to retain it is the greatest; the country being thereby exposed to the calamities of two revolutions. There was, however, in that country a French army, and in its great port a The capture of Russian fleet. that army and the possession of that fleet were of the highest importance to this country. We

saw a French army in a position in which it was cut off from all means of assistance. Every man who looked to the French army in Portugal might say, that whatever should be the fate of the other armies of Buonaparte, here, at least, was an army cut off from all

possibility of relief.

Lord Petty pointed out the considerations that were required to be most particularly attended to It required in this expedition. the most positive and clear instructions, with regard to the nature of it, to be given to the officer who was to have the command of it; the expedition being intended to act in different situations, according to the different circumstances in which it should find the country that was to be the scene of its operations, it was above all things necessary that it should be properly equipped for the service; that the commander of the expedition should at least have had the opportunity afforded him of choosing his own ground; and that after such discretion was confided to him, he should at least have been continued in his command. In all these respects, Lord H. P. on a review of the campaign, considered the conduct of ministers as deficient:—The shores of Portugal were not the first objects of the expeditionfluctuated between the northern and southern coasts of Spain: ministers had been in important instances mis-informed; their instructions to the officers commanding our forces ill-concerted. wavering, and discordant. suggestion of carrying the expedition to Portugal, far from having been founded upon any original E 4 determination. determination, was taken up in 48 hours, upon the suggestion of the And he could Spanish Deputies. not but think it a most extraordinary thing, that the provincial Juntas, who could not concert measures for the defence of their own country, should know how to advise the means by which a British army was to co-operate with them. The deputies of one of these provincial juntas were employed in advising his Majesty as to the best means of employing his troops elsewhere. And he believed that they were more actuated by the desire of not seeing the expedition come among themselves, than by any thing else. On the 30th of June, in opposition to all the previous designs, the only direction sent to the army was, in the words of the juntas, " To expel the French from Portugal;" words, with r spect to which General Dalrymple had said, that if they had been selected for being equivocal, they could not have been more so. On the morning of the 30th of June, these instructions were sent; on the night of the 30th of June, new instructions, in consequence of fresh dispatches from Sir C. Cotton, &c.

Sir A. Wellesley had told them, that although he wiled under these instructions of the 30th of June, he yet conceived himself to sail with general powers, and liberty to apply his force in any quarter in which it might be serviceable in Spain. One would have thought that, with this tatitude to Sir Arthur, there being hardly a point on the coast where cavalry would not have been most useful, cavalry would have formed a considerable part of the force under his

command, yet there were but 300 cavalry, of which 200 only were fit for service. Sir Arthur says, (on his examination before the Board of Inquiry) that when the expedition sailed, it being uncertain whether it might not remain long at sea, and it being doubtful in what part of the peninsula it might be serviceable, it was thought adviseable not to take good horses to draw the guns. I have heard (said Lord Petty) of cases where it has been necessary to have particularly good artillery horses; I have heard of cases where it has not been necessary to have any artillery horses at all; but this is the first time in my life that I have ever heard of an expedition in which it was thought expedient to have bad artillery horses: or that, because the expedition itself was uncertain, and the plan not fixed, therefore, if by chance it should become otherwise, the instruments were to be imperfect and insufficient, as it would be found these were. The account of Col. Robb describes the horses as sick, lame, blind, cast-off, and unfit for service. Now this was not by accident, but by concert, between Lord Hawkesbury and the lord lieutenant.

The gallant general sailed on the 12th of July, conceiving himself to be the commander of the expedition which was to effect the destruction of the enemy in Portugal. And yet, three days after, on the 15th of July, a new commander in chief was appointed; and, in fact, not only one, but six general officers superior to him in ranks, were, in that short space of time, sent out to Portugal. This variety of commanders having been appointed, Sir A. Wel-

lesley

sing sent to undertake a of operations on the coast gai, General Burrard sent rede him, and General to supersede General, with a design to send general to supersede General to supersede General to supersede General to supersede General to supersed General Genera

it was resolved to de-A. Wellesley of the chief L and to send to Portuorce under Sir J. Moore, rofitable employment of n another quarter, was ly allowed, even by mithemselves, not to have argeable upon him, it eve been supposed that mt, and most able officer, meet likely to be Sir A. y's successor. But no; **accessor** was not thought he noble lord. On the , it seemed to have been y provided, that in all the changes, Sir J. Moore ot have even a temporary He who throughout ad displayed so much skill ur-so much zeal and pa-; who had conducted his **a** such distinguished judgwell as intrepidity, through a fatiguing, and perilous who would have saved ly from all disaster, had been duly seconded, was idered by Lord C. as deof any attention: for on day that Sir H. Dalrymppointed to the command orders were sent out that **core should** be superseded H.Burrard: to whom, he

was convinced, a more unwelcome appointment could not have been given.—To Sir Harry Burrard, all the defects in the state of the army, which Lord Petty had mentioned, were immediately obvious. He saw the want of cavalry and artillery, and also the insufficiency of the country to afford provisions; and these were the grounds on which that officer rested the instification of his subsequent conduct.

Sir H. Burrard's reign, however, was but short; for, on the 22d of August, another commander in chief appeared. north wind brought Sir H. Burrard; the south Sir H. Dalymple; and scarcely had Sir Harry's sun risen, when Sir Harry's sun was set for ever. Here Lord Petty thought it but justice to call the attention of the house to the very peculiar situation in which Sir H. Dalrymple was placed. He had just taken the command of an army which he had never before seen, and landed in a country with which he was not acquainted; and was committed on a system of operations on which he had never been consulted. The delicacy of Sir Hew's situation was described by himself in terms pecularly appropriate, when he stated "that all the responsibility was vested in him, and all the direction in others." One general directed the expedition-another general concluded it—and a third directed the consequences that were to flow from it.

There was one reason, however, which induced all the renerals to act as they did; which was, that no other object had been communicated to them, than that of reducing the French, and driving them from Portugal. To the want of sufficiently precise instructions, and to the want of cavalry and artillery horses, was to be attributed the conclusion of the armistice—that armistice which transferred to Spain an army that had been locked up in Portugal, and carried to ports so near the Pyrennees, that before the end of the campaign, it was found on the theatre of war, acting hostilely

against Spain.

With regard to the compromise with the Russian navy in the Tagus, Lord Petty observed, that so late as the year 1807, it had been suggested by Lord Strangford, that it might be possible to reduce the Russian fleet, by blockade, to such a state, as would, in all probability, lead to a maritime con-This was followed by a letter from the Admiralty to Sir C. Cotton, authorizing him to conclude a maritime convention, on the terms on which the convention of the Tagus, as far as it related to naval affairs, was concluded. This was precisely the principle which had been suggested by the noble lord on the 16th of April, and nevertheless, when Sir Charles Cotton has concluded a convention on the same basis, Lord Castlereagh thinks it ingenious to turn round upon the gallant admiral, and exclaim-"Thou canst not say I did it."-Lord Petty said, in conclusion, " If the glory of our armies be rendered unavailable by the weakness of our councils; if valour in the field be defeated by incapacity in the cabinet; let us, at least, discriminate. With this view I shall propose, with deference to the house, the

adoption of Resolutions, intended to record a most important commentary on the past, and to present a most instructive lesson for the future." The Resolutions were

I. "That the convention concluded at Cintra, on the 30th of August, 1808, and the maritime convention concluded off the Tagus on the 3rd of September, 1808, appear to this house to have disappointed the hopes and expecta-

tions of the country."

II. "That the causes and circumstances which immediately ked to the conclusion of those conventions, appear to this house, in a great measure, to have arisen from the misconduct and neglect of his

Majesty's ministera."

Lord Castlereagh congratulated the house on the knowledge, that if the course adopted by govenment was not altogether approved by the noble lord, he did not quarrel with it. He did not it for any farther enquiry. In the observation he had made on this subject, he had been guilty of some small share of supercrogation. On the great question relative to the mode of applying our military force in the cause of Spain, in answer to Mr. Ponsonby, he said, ministers had, at the commencement of the campaign, a disposable force of 5,000 men under General Spencer at Gibraltar; of 10,000 men at Cork under Sir Arthur Wellesley. The force under Sir J. Moore could not be calculated on immediately, as its getting free of the Baltic was uncertain. So that there was no probable chance of these three corps being brought speedily together in the same service-still less in one expedition. They would, at

all events, have amounted only to 25,000 men; a force totally incompetent to seize on the Pyrennees, through which, instead of one pass, there were forty-three; and where, instead of an army of 25,000 men, we should have had to contend with a French force of 100,000 men in Spain, and, according to the calculation of Mr. P. upwards of 400,000 men in France. Then, if the measure itself was not unwise, the next question was, if there was any thing in the equipment wanting. In calling their attention to the principle of equipment, Lord C. wished the house to distinguish between an army landing in a country, and an army proceeding on its march, after having landed; and stated that an advancing army in general depended on the country which it went to succour, for supplies. In the present case, there had been a dependence only for the means of carriage. When a want of artillery horses was complained of, Lord Petty must have willingly shut his eyes to the remorcement which was immediately to follow from England; and which made all the artillery horses to amount to 778. If Sir Arthur Wellesley's means had been more liberal, there was no doubt but his services would have been more brilliant; but at the same time there could hardly be a question, that he would not have advanced, if he did not think his means sufficient for occupying the city of Lisbon, and the forts of the Tagus; Sir H. Burrard also knew that Sir J. Moore's army had arrived, and that he might expect

however, a question, whether an army was useless without horses at In Egypt we had only about all. 150. The same was the case when Sir Ralph Abercrombie was in Holland. Lord Petty had expressed his surprise, that no instructions had been given to Admiral Cotton. except those of the 18th of April. Those instructions, he stated, were given without any view to the subsequent circumstances :-they related merely to a case of starvation, which was in view at The noble lord had that time. found fault with the general terms of instructions to officers. He did not, however, agree with him in thinking, that there was any thing improper in giving discretionary power. As to the rapid succession of generalissimos, it was hardly possible that in any extensive military operations, the chief command should not change hands. In the Low Countries, it had happened, that on one occasion no fewer than four such changes had taken place within the period of forty-eight hours. On the whole, Lord C. contended that the expedition against the French in Portugal was a most wise and expedient measure; and that the various plans of operations suggested as preferable, were, in some cases, visionary, and in all would have been dangerous; that the object of the expedition was the best that could have been adopted; and the equipment the most perfect that circumstances would permit; that the execution was as complete as the nature of the case would allow; and that there was no failure, except what resulted the equipment of artillery horses, from causes which neither the adac which belonged to it. It was, ministration, nor the officers, could

If the equipment of the expedition was not to be censured, the result of the military operations was such, as at any other time would have satisfied the feelings of the country. It had expelled 25,000 men from Portugal\*; put the Russian fleet into our possession, and released, from a tedious and hazardous blockade, a British squadron of nine sail of the His lordship concluded with moving the previous question upon the first Resolution, declaring that he would take the sense of the house on the second.

General Tarleton, in the course of a speech against both the Convention of Cintra, and the conduct of ministers in the management of the expedition in various respects, made the following important observation; ministers said, that it would have been doing injustice to many officers in the army, to have continued Sir Arthur Wellesley in the command. But when they had once appointed him to conduct an operation, they ought to have allowed him to finish it, as the immortal Chatham had done with regard to the immortal General Wolfe. But Sir Arthur had been told, that a successor would spon be appointed, and thus his honourable ambition was roused to do something before he was superseded, + and this, perhaps, induced him to proceed rather rashly. He would not pursue this topic further now, as the conduct of this gallant officer had been approved, but he thought he could convince the honourable officer himself, that there was something rash in the action of the 17th of August, and something wrong in that of the 21st.

Sir A. Wellesley explained his views and motives of action throughout the expedition. had given it as his opinion, and it was still his opinion, that the operations in favour of Spain, could not be carried on with any chance of success, otherwise than in conjunction with the people and public authorities of that country; and, therefore, it was necessary before the commencement of the campaign, to come to a right understanding with the Juntas. When he communicated on the subject with the Juntas of Gallicia and Asturias, it was conceived that the best service that could be done to the cause of Spain, by the British troops, would be the expulsion of the French from Portugal. British army, if in possession of Portugal might be a link between the northern and southern armies of Spain, which had then no point of union. In answer to what had fallen from General Tarleton, Sir A. Wellesley, after assuring the honourable general that he would much rather follow his example in the field than his advice in the senate, said, that when he landed in Portugal, he had the choice of two lines of march, and, for obvious reasons, had chosen that along the coast. Besides the troops which he had under his command at the time, he had reason to expect re-inforcements under General Ackland, Sir H. Burrard, and Sir J. Moore. But he was so well satisfied of the effici-

<sup>\*</sup> To Spain. † Vide Vol. L. (1808) HIST. EUROPE, p. 225.

own force to execute that he did not intend ployed the corps under kland in the field at the siege of Peniche. Sir J. Moore, it was his d him forward to San-1 a view to intercept who, in Sir Arthur's ruld endeavour to cross That plan was feasily in his opinion, but il the general officers iven evidence at the Inquiry, and even of self. With respect to of commanders, when land, he never expectontinued in the comlarge re-inforcements But at the same time hink that the command nanged in the middle of In the course of the the command might be rithout injury. ditions were not cambey were only operaas, by the change of nders, the whole syseen altered, this cirnecessarily governed ubsequent views. His n was, to have engagmy as near to Lisbon and to have followed vantage which he unexpected, with the utition; by which means . he would have got to urly as soon as themprevented their crossgus. He never could how the court of Inthe had approved of all

that he had done up to the close of the battle of Vimiera, could have said that those troops which had been constantly beaten in the field, ought not to be pursued when beaten. But the Board of Inquiry said, " The very circumstance of a superior cavalry retarding our advance, would allow the enemy's infantry to continue their retreat in the most rapid manner, till they should arrive at any given rallying point, advantageous for formation and making a stand. Nor did Sir A. Wellesley, on the 17th of August, when the enemy had not half the cavalry as on the 21st, pursue a more considerable and beaten enemy with any marked advantage, for he says, "the enemy retired with the utmost regularity, and the greatest celerity; and notwithstanding the rapid advance of the British infantry, the want of a sufficient body of cavalry was the cause of his suffering but little loss in the plain."\* The fact, Sir A. Wellesley said, was, that there were two parts of the action of the 17th: the one in the mountains, and the other in the plains. In that part of the action which took place in the plain, the enemy had retreated in good order. After the battle of the 21st, they had retreated in great disorder. And the good order of the retreat in one instance made all the difference. If the enemy had been vigorously followed up on the 2ist, he was satisfied in his own mind, that there would have been no reason for concluding the Convention which had given so much offence.

cet of the Board of Inquiry, Vol. I. (1808) Appendix to the Chro-

Now, as to this convention, it was rather hard to charge it upon the government, when, if a certain plan of operations had been followed up, the reason for it would not have existed.—The necessity for concluding the convention had been ascribed to the want of artillery; of horses; of equipment But he was of various kinds. bound to state, that in considering the propriety of concluding an armistice, and afterwards the convention, these circumstances had never been taken into the account by him, nor by any of the officers concerned in the negociations on that subject. Here it was proper to consider the situation of the two armies at the time when the armistice was concluded. French, after the battle of Vimiera, had occupied a strong position, in which they would have been enabled to stop the progress of a superior force for three or four days. The advancing army, after being occupied for three or four days in dislodging them from that position, would have had further to drive them from two or three other lines which lay between the main position and Lisbon. ing the whole of this time, the French might have been employed in preparations for the passage of the Tagus, which it would have been impossible to prevent.—But it had been said, that Junot would have been obliged to surrender at This was true. But, at what time of the year? After our army should have got possession of the forts on the Tagus, it would have been necessary to put it in a situation of equipment for reducing the fort of Elvas by a regular siege; which reduction could not

have been accomplished till the beginning of December, and then it might have been thought advisable to give the French army the same, or nearly the same terms as those which were granted them in August. Therefore he did not think it disgraceful to allow the French to embark. He thought the gaining of time also an important object, with a view to the operations in Spain. A British army there might be of the greatest consequence, in order to give the Spaniards strength in their own union, and to prevent their being cut off in detail.—He had done every thing in his power to forward the objects of his superior officers, though he differed from them in opinion. This was what he considered to be the greatest distinction between military and civil inferior situations. If, in a civil office, the inferior differed materially from the superior, he ought to resign. But, in military appointment, it was the duty of the inferior officer to assist the commander in the mode in which that commander might deem his services most advantageous.

Mr. Windham said, that the statement of the honourable general, though proper for him to make, and satisfactory for his justification, was no justification of his majesty's ministers. He admitted that the convention was a measure of which they stood perfectly clear. But, when he allowed this, he did not mean that there was not matter of responsibility in their preceding conduct; that they were not responsible for the manner in which they superceded the commanding officers—It had been argued in defence of the con-

vention,

vention, that it had the effect of getting the French out of Portugal sooner than could have been done otherwise. In the first place it was not true. The speediest way would have been to have conquered them in the first instance, as the honourable general would have done with the troops he had, and as the other generals do not deny that they would have done with a sufficiency of cavalry. 3th, The expulsion of the enemy, by subsequent operations, might have been quite as speedy, and a good deal more satisfactory, than the method of convention. 3dly, Of what advantage was it to government to endeavour to accelerate the evacuation, when as it was, it came upon them before they were prepared for it? They were embarrassed with their own succes, and not at all prepared with what was to be the first step. Three points, therefore, were established against ministry. 1st, That they were answerable for the convention, good or bad as it might be, in as much as it was by changing the commanding officer, and the want of means which they went to have provided, that it becase or was thought necessary. My, That when they had got this Gal-send, they were not at all prepared to profit by it: and that therefore, Solly, it the honourthe general's success had been completed in the way he had proposed, they would still less have been prepared, and made it still more evident, that they had sent the troops into Portugal in the most head-long, blundering manner, without the least idea of what they were to do, or what plan was to be pursued in different results

that might be supposed.—What advantage Mr. W. asked, could it be to the cause of the Spaniards to transport the French troops in our ships to a port of France, from which they would speedily march Spain?—Lord Castlereagh had stated, that it would have been improper to have sent out a large army under an inferior general; that a large force required, But as it were, a large general. surely it did not follow from that position, that a small army ought to be sent out with a small general?-Small he meant in rank, not certainly in talents. Why not send out in the first instance the proper general with a small army, especially when that small army was immediately to be increased to a large one? It was from the neglect of this principle that the rapid supercession of the generals, and all the calamitous consequences of the campaign had arisen.—It had been declared to the house and the country, from the highest authority in the state, that the convention of Cintra had disappointed the hopes and expectations of the nation. He wished to know whether ministers had changed their mind? did they, at the moment when they fired the guns really think the news was good? or were they only endeavouring, by noise and clamour, by bold and confident shew of exultation, by firings at midnight, and puffs in the newspapers in the morning, to confound the sense of the country? And, as sometimes happens in other theatres, to force as excellent, down the throat of the public what they knew in their own minds was execrable stuff. He should really be curious to know in which way the honourable gentlemen

gentlemen meant to take it? whether they meant to describe themselves as dupes upon that occasion, or as only intending to dupe the na-In the first case they must be content to be set down as persons who were unable to discover that this convention was a bad measure, till they had received the comment of the public voice; till they were assailed by the universal cry of the country, by the groans and murmurs, and hissings, and cat-calls, and cries of "off, off," from boxes, pit, and gallery. One merit, however, might be allowed them; they did not, like many authors, set themselves obstinately to resist the public judgment, but, after the hints they had received, appeared willing at length to withdraw their piece, and to confess that, to be sure, it was a most wretched performance. But there was another, and a weightier ground of accusation against the right honourable gentlemen; which was, their total want of foresight in all their military measures, and the culpable absence of any general or comprehensive plan. This lamentable defect was no less obvious in the more enlarged operations of the compaign, than in the particular arrangements that led to the convention. This proposition Mr. W. proceeded to prove and illustrate.—This speech of Mr. Wind-. ham, in reply to Lord Castlereagh, was strikingly characterised by the acuteness of the metaphysician and the reasoning habits of the mathematician. Gentlemen present in the debate, well qualified to judge, have assured us, that, abstractedly from its political importance, it afforded the same species of entertainment that accompanies the demonstration of a proposition in Euclid.—A number of other speakers followed Mr. Windham; but we have already stated the principal arguments pro and coz. perhaps at too great length.—General Ferguson was aware that many general officers of great eminence had approved of this convention. He was not of rank to be consulted upon it. But if he had, he had so he sitation in saying, that it should have met with his decided negative

Lord H. Petty replied to the main drift of the reasoning on the other side of the house. In the course of his speech he animalverted on an inconsistency between the statement, that Sir A W. had a particular view in agreeing to the convention, namely, that of dispatching a British army into Spain; and a declaration made very recently in that house by Mr. Canning, that it was determined, on the part of administrtion, not to send a British army into Spain until a Central Junta was formed.—What degree of concert and union could there have been between ministers and ther generals?—As to the grounds on which the motion for the previous question had been supported, they seemed to his mind to rest upon this proposition, that although his majesty, and almost every public body, had recorded an opnion upon the measure under consideration, that house should be restrained from declaring any opinion whatever concerning it: thus encouraging the dangerous dectrine, that the people should look any where rather than to that house, for a decision upon a great public event. Upon

Upon a division of the house, there appeared for the previous question 203.

For Lord H. Petty's motion

Adjourned at six o'clock on Wednesday morning.

The campaign in Spain, on which so many strictures had been already made, incidentally in both Houses of Parliament, was formally brought under the consideration of the House of Commons,

February 24, by

Mr. Ponsonby, who began a long, elaborate and clear, or wellcomposed speech, with a brief view of the state of Europe, when the Spanish nation rose in arms for resisting the attempts of France, and of the spirit which was excited by that event in this country in fayour of the Spaniards. This spirit called in a most particular manner, for the attention and inquiry of those by whom our government was administered. And werer did any government, on any occasion, meet with a more geneand unfeigned desire on the put of the people to second that course which it might be expedent to pursue in aid of the Spa-nih cause. The feelings of the people ran before the wishes of the minister. He had only to command, and every Englishman forward to obey. If consultdone by one, there was univerby to be found a disposition to erifice, a resolution to act, and 1 promptitude to determine in from of the Spanish insurgents. Ministers had only to consider, mi inquire as to the best means of directing and rendering effective this ardent and unanimous feeling. With them it rested to Vol. LI.

consider the nature and tendency of the insurrection, and in what manner it was possible to promote its object. With them it restedto them the duty, in a most imperative manner, belonged, of examining the state of Spain, and of ascertaining how far it was practicable, with the resources they possessed, to give effectual assistance to that country. The circumstances of England and of Europe forcibly demanded this examination; because it must have been felt, that upon their interference would depend the most important consequences-either of the depression, or the aggrandizement of the power of France. the great powers of the continent were at the time in a state of comparative humiliation, owing to the inordinate power and overbearing influence and authority of the enemy. England alone was still able to defy his power; and it most materially behoved those to whose direction the resources of England were committed, to take care at least that they should be so employed, that, if the termination of the contest should be disadvantageous to Spain, it should not risk the character or endanger the safety of England, as upon that safety rested the fate of the In this country alone was world. to be found the power, the spirit, and the determination to maintain resistance to France. Austria having been plunged into the third coalition, against the opinion of its ablest advisers, was merely struggling to preserve the strength which her conqueror and our enemy had permitted to survive his victories. Prussia subsisted upon his courtesy, and Russia had em-

braced his counsels. No where did an army present itself that was not acting under his standard, or inactive through a dread of his attack. The world was divided between England and France, all the powers of the contitent being the vassals or the allies of the enemy. Under such circumstances a spirit of resistance was displayed in that country, where least of all it was to be expected. In that country which had for a series of years been the active ally, or submissive dependent of France, a resolution was manifested to shake off the yoke of French domination. As soon as the resolution was formed, application was made to this country for assistance. Just before the conclusion of the last session the subject was brought under the consideration of this house. No one was willing to damp the spirit that was responsive to that application, provided a compliance with it could promise any successful result. But every reflecting man recommended consideration. Ministers, however, took their own course, and we had witnessed the consequence. No statement of any information received from Spain was laid before parlia-The session was closed before any deliberate opinion could be formed upon the subject, every thing was left to the discretion of ministers. Parliament had no opportunity of interfering. The ministers were furnished with all the aids they could desire from the hearts, the purses, the arms of the country. Every guines they required was most cheerfully granted; they had a vote of credit to the utmost limit of their request; there appeared but ene mind, one feeling, and one sentiment on the part of parliament and the country in favour of Spain. No other wish existed but that which was calculated to give effect to the operation of ministers: party spirit was quite sunk throughout this country upon that occasion; and indeed in every part of the empire the public voice was loud and ardent in desiring that the whole power of England should be put in motion, if necessary, and at all likely to be effectual in repelling the advances of the enemy, and promoting the liberty of Spain. Such was the pulse of the country which ministers had to direct. But it became their duty to direct it with judgment and efficiency. Standing upon an eminence, it was for them carefully to survey the prospects before them. was for them to examine, with precision and accuracy, all the means within their reach to employ, and how far those means were adequate to the ends in view. Before they attempted to involve the country in the contest alluded to; before they ventured so to engage its wealth and its power, they should have taken care to make this examination, and, above all, to ascertain the real state of Spain. The first object, therefore, that claimed their consideration was, the employment of proper persons to inquire into that state; and for that purpose they should have sent some men of the highest capacity to that country, men well acquainted with both military and civil affairs, men competent not only to assist the counsels of a cabinet, but to direct the operations

operations of an army. such men could, no doubt, be found in this country. The occasion was of a nature to call for the employment of men of this description. It could not be supposed, whatever the spirit of the Spaniards might be, that that spirit could succeed in effectually resisting the power france, unless it was directed with the utmost ability; and we ought to have availed ourselves of the opportunity to send that description of ability to Spain. I know not said Mr. P. thecharacter of those agents whom ministers thought proper to employ in this mission, m do I mean to speak disrespectfully of their merits; but I cannot find their names among those who are distinguished for any exploits or for any experience, either of a military or a civil description. I understand that they are all young men, and not likely to possess the experience and expecity of observation which are \*\*cessary to form a correct judgent upon such an important Ministers should have been aware of the responsibility whiched to their office, and cautiupon what representations they acted. They should have been alive to the reflection, that h their hands were placed the mems not only of assisting. Spain, of defending England; that were not only to consider prospects of Spain, but of their country; that, called upon to inister the affairs of a nation implied in an arduous contest, the duration of which no man could calculate, they should not unadwedly risk the means of that nain; that they should not send

out its arms or its money, unless where effectual resistance could be made to the enemy. It was therefore peculiarly incumbent upon ministers to employ the utmost talents and industry, for the purpose of enabling themselves to judge of the temper, the resolution, and the ability of the Spaniards. What was the spirit of the people, what the internal condition of the country, what the state of its parts, what its resources, both military and naval, what, in a word, the means upon which we could calculate for success in pursuit of the common object? Ministers could not have been insensible to this reflection, that great as our power confessedly was, and had been at sea, the whole disposable force of their country could not alone make any effectual stand in the Spanish cause, or justify any hope of a successful result in a contest against the stupendous military means of France. It was therefore essentially necessary to know fully the nature and amount of the co-operation which they could rely upon meeting in Spain. With this view, they should not have sent young men of eager, sanguine, enthusiastic dispositions: but they should have sent men of experience, of observant, cultivated, and discriminating minds, men not likely to be influenced by false appearances, but cabable of deciding upon the soundness of principles and real character. It was not sufficient to know, that monks could excite some of the poorer and more ignorant of the people to insurrection, and that, when so excited, they evinced great enthusiasm. The disposition and views of the F 2 upper upper classes, who, from their rank and property, possess a natural influence in any country, ought to have been known. But above all, inquiry should have been carefully made as to the inclination of the middle class, which is the great bond and cement of connection between the higher and the lower orders in every country; whether we should be likely to meet in that class a cordial spirit of cooperation, and what the force of that co-operation would be-Mr. Ponsonby was far from thinking that ministers ought to have dictated any thing like improvement to the Spaniards, or that any dictatorial tone should have been But if the Spaniards assumed. were insensible to the cause of their degradation, and indifferent as to its removal, it was in vain for England to calculate upon materially exciting the spirit or aiding the exertion of such a people. What would be the situation of England itself at the present hour, if the domineering establishment of the priesthood had not been removed, if the baneful effects of the feudal system had not ceased to exist, and if a liberal system of equal laws had not been established?—Mr. Ponsonby having expatiated on the folly, ignorance, and misinformation of ministers respecting the real state of Spain, which were certainly the great source of disaster, proceeded to arraign their dilatoriness in moving, and weakness in the direction of the auxiliary force they sent so the Spaniards. From Lord Castlereagh's letter of the 30th of June, to Sir Arthur Wellesley, it might appear, that the gallant general was left at liberty to act according to his own discretion, in consequence of any information he might receive on the coast of Spain. But in fact that discretion was taken away from him by the instructions of the 15th of July, and the expedition to the Tagus was fixed on by the noble lord as that by which hostilities were to begin. When the gallant general went to Portugal, the plan of the campaign was decided. There was no longer room to act upon any information that might be received with regard to Spain. It was impossible to employ any force in favour of Spain until the expedition to the Tagus was in some way or After the conother concluded. vention of Cintra, in Portugal, was concluded, the British force, consisting of 80,000 men, was a disposable force to be applied as his majesty's ministers thought proper. Mr. P. then desired to know why it was that such a length d time had elapsed between the conclusion of the convention of Cintra, and the 27th day of October, when Sir John Moore proceeded on his march from Portugal to Up to the 27th of Sep-Spain? tember, he had heard that none of the Juntas could be called the Supreme Junta, but that, upon that day, such a Junta was installed at Madrid. And yet it was said to have been necessary for Sir D. Baird to wait from the 13th to the 27th of October, until he could obtain permission from the Supreme Junts to land his army in the north of Spain. It did not appear that our government had any person called an accredited minister or ambassador in Spain, until Mr. Frêre was sent; nor did it appear that he had arrived at Madrid, mil

until the 27th of November. Ought not such a communication. at least, to have been kept up with the executive body, as that the general, arriving with the force, might know whether the Spaniards would relieve them or not? Without meaning to insinuate any disparagement to Mr. Frêre, he, in Mr. P's humble opinion, was not the proper person to be sent to Spain. A military man was the proper person to be sent to that country. It was essentially a military appointment, or it was nothing. If the whole population of the country was not disposed to take up arms in its own defence, and ready to be organized by the government existing at the time in erder to act with us against France, there was no chance of success in Spain.—Sir John Moore, on the 8th of November, reached Salamanca, and on the 14th was followed and joined there by most part of his army. On the 5th of November Buonaparte arrived in Spain, nine days before the British amy had reached Salamanca, and placed himself at the head of that amy which had come from the thores of the Danube and the Vistala. - What were the views of the English army, but to produce union and co-operation among the Spaniards? And was this to be effected after the defeat and dispersion of the united army of Leon and Estramadura, on the 10th of November, and those of the army mder general Blake on the 11th?\* -In what situation did sir David Beird find himself on his landing at Corunna in order to effect

his junction with sir John Moore? He found nothing but a total ingbility to make a forward movement. He had not even money enough to defray the necessary expenses of the army, or even to obtain a supply of necessary provisions; but was obliged to have recourse to the credit of private individuals. From some causes hitherto unexplained, no British force found its way into Spain, until all the Spanish armies had been overthrown, and Madrid had a second time capitulated to Buonaparte. In this situation sir John Moore found himself in December. It appeared that it had been the intention of both sir David Baird and sir John Moore, to retreat as soon as they were informed of the surrender of Madrid and the defeat of Castanos, Orders were actually issued for that retreat, and fortunate Mr. P. thought it would have been had those orders been persevered in, and the retreat commenced at that particular time, if it could have been effected without injury to those brave men who commanded our army. The opinion of the commander changed; and Mr. P. desired to know what had produced the change? Why, after the capitulation of Madrid, and the advance of Buonaparte as victor, the retreat was not adopted? Sir John Moore received dispatches from the supreme Junta, and from Mr. Frêre, urging him to advance, representing the great strength of the Spaniards in the south of Spain, and assuring him, that if he would attack the enemy in the north, the Spanish cause, then almost lost, might still be revived. On the 21st of December sir John Moore arrived at Sahagun, and on the 22d of December the emperor of the French left Madrid with a great force to attack him. On the 24th of that month, such were the effects of this last movement from Madrid, that sir John Moore again found it necessary to retreat, and under such circumstances, that if he had remained for 24 hours longer, and engaged the corps under marshal Soult, it was next to -a certainty that not a single soldier of his army could have returned home. This Mr. P. stated on the authority of officers with whom he had conversed on the subject.

In order to account for these proceedings, it was necessary to institute the fullest inquiry; to know in what situation sir David Baird and sir John Moore found Spain when they advanced into it, whether that enthusiastic spirit, which alone could have saved the - Spaniards, existed; whether they were willing and cordial in their assistance to the English army; whether they received them as their guests, with love, or with · jealousy and fear, and to ascertain what the English army had to rely on, when they found themselves in the presence of a great hostile army. Lord Castlereagh had observed, in a former debate, that it would had been abourd to think of stopping the passes of the Pyrennees, and preventing the . French from sending re-inforcements into Spain, as there were no less than forty-three passes by which the French could enter that country. But if a British army landed at St. Andero could be of no avail for that object-if the French could not, by any efforts on our part, have been shut out from Spain, Mr. P. would ask the noble lord, whether that was not a good reason why a British army should not have been sent into Spain at all? For any amount of force this country could send thither could not contend against the 4 or 500,000 whom Buonaparte could pour into that country from France. Mr. P. had not conversed with any military man on the subject, who had not declared that, from the beginning, it was vain and idle to hope for ultimate success in such a contest. If this vast force of France could not be kept out of Spain, he desired to know, why sir John Moore's army should have been so endangered by the imprudent advance that was made?-Mr. P. called on the house, by the gratitude they owel to those who had been so shamefully sacrificed at Corunna; by that which they owed to their companions in arms, who were still in existence, and able and willing to defend their country, or to be employed on any service; as they valued the glory of their country, their future power and reputation, as well as their interest, and by every thing that could excite the exertions of brave men, to institute this investigation for the satisfaction of all. He then concluded, by moving, " That it is indispensably necessary that this house should enquire into the causes, conduct, and events of the late campaign in Spain."

Lord Castlereagh observed, that the only reasons that had been alledged for the enquiry, were re-

lucible

ducible to the ignorance of the right honourable mover. And he did not think that that was, or had ever been, pretended w be a proper parliamentary ground for inquiry. As he could not bend to the cogency of this reason, he certainly should oppose the motion; though, at the same time, he declared that, had there been the slightest prima ficeevidence to support it, he would have fully concurred in it. If the result of the campaign in Spain had not been as glorious as had been so earnestly and justly expected, whether owing to the imperfect state of discipline of the spanish armies, or to the want of mindent time to complete that discipline, still, he contended, that there was no prima facie ground for imputing the blame of that falure to his majesty's ministers. The British army was intended to act only as an auxiliary force in aid of the Spanish armies; and, wely, the British government not to be blamed because the Spanish forces, unhappily, had not been able to hold out till the arrind of the military succours that were sent out to their assistance from this country. It had been mid by Mr. P. that government ought to have waited to collect ful information how far the spirit of liberty in the Spaniards went to the amelioration of their condition: how far the national feeling and public spirit of Spain were such to justify ministers in hazarding British military force in aid of in cause. Now, how the honourthis mover could reconcile this with his former admonition to peed and celerity, it was not within the compass of his intellec-

tual powers to discover. As to the selection of characters proper for reporting to government the real state and spirit of Spain, would it have been rational for ministers to listen to any man's opinion on that point before the formation of the Central Junta, which alone could decide on the views of Spain? And were they to leave Spain and Portugal to their destinies till that event should have taken place?-The only rational question was, whether it could be hoped that Spain, with our assistance, would be enabled to stand against France? Spain had made an energetic effort. She had borne up against the military power of France with more vigour, more constancy, and better success, than those powers which had been supported by for-There midable regular armies. had been many circumstances in the case of Spain to inspire a confident hope of its success. It was known that the popular rising was the simultaneous effort of the whole country. All the provinces had risen, he believed, within the space of five or six days. In the course of a very few months they had collected an army in Andalusia, and obtained a most decided victory over the French under Dupont, at the memorable battle of Baylen, in which the Spanish army was little superior in numbers to the enemy. The Spaniards were so confident in their own strength, that when general Spencer applied to them to know whether he should come to their assistance, they recommended his marching to the relief of Portugal. Saragossa also, as well as Andalusia, presented a picture of encouragement. Nor had Leon been defi-F 4 cient?

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cient? for at the battle of Rio Seco, the enemy had, by no means, the advantage they boasted of. The Spaniards had, in fact, obtained decisive advantages, and would have effectually defeated the enemy, if they had had the benefit of cavalry\* to follow up their successes. What the Spanish army might have been expected to have done, if it had had sufficient cavalry, could be easily inferred from what they had done, when, in the course of two months, it succeeded in driving 100,000 men from the provinces they had occupied, and confined them to the left banks of the Ebro.

With regard to the nature of the co-operation that was adopted by his majesty's ministers, and the question, whether it was the best that could be resorted to under all the circumstances of the case. he observed, that there were two extreme opinions on this subject, and a middle one. It was this intermediate opinion that had been adopted by his majesty's ministers. One of the two other opinions was, that if Spain was really animated by the spirit of true patriotism, she had the elements of her own salvation within herself, and did not want British soldiers to fight her battles; that our co-operation needed not to go any farther than supplies of money, arms, clothing, ammunition, and whatever other necessaries might be wanting. Than this opinion, he thought, nothing could be more unwise. Nothing could have tended more effectually to. confirm that reproach which had been dealt out by the enemy against us, than that we should

not, in this instance, have taken an active part ourselves. other extreme was, that there was no medium between a great effort, and the greatest of which we were capable; and that not a soldier should be kept at home. Without taking any notice of the effects that such a measure might produce at home, if our utmost efforts should be attended with disaster, the thing would be in itself impracticable. There was a limit beyond which ministers could not go. In short, they must necessarily keep within the limits of the national credit, and it was unnecessary to say any thing more in answer to this second extreme opinion, than that it was impossible to act upon it. The only question then was, where the effort made by his majesty's ministers was sufficient. And this would be best judged of by considering it in a threefold relation: first, 25 to its extent: secondly, as to its course; and thirdly, as to its ability. With regard to its extent, when information had been first received by his majesty's ministers, that a supply of British troops was wished for, to act in concert with the native armies in Spain, there were sent, exclusive of the 10,000 men under the marquis Romana, liberated in the north of Europe, no less a force than 45 or 50,000 men, nearly 50,000 rank and file into the peninsula. Besides this army, go-vernment had issued orders that the forces in the Mediterranean should send out detachments to act in Catalonia; though subsequent circumstances interposed to me troops to be detachrendering that service is then intended to emin. The next question me to consider would sters gave the army of 00 men a proper direcmared Mr. P. he was ing to the Pyrennees. mceive a man of comgoing to St. Andero, i not conceive a man nse going to the Pyhe port of St. Andero been thought preferrunna; but that port aly small, and in what ould an army there n, with 40 or 50,000 the neighbourhood of nd that army but half and all the transports He was not going to the Pyrennees, but be question he had put, : could have detained army so long during previous to the 27th the day on which their first movement agal to Spain. He had, at an early pecampaign in Portugal, hat a communication pened with the Spanish the subject of the coof the British army in letter had been accordo General Castanos, on L but it did not reach **# the conclusion** of the On the of Cintra. eptember, orders had osir Hew Dalrymple to ard with his army tonorth of Spain; and on lay sir David Baird rers to embark for Ferrol

or Corunna. It was not, however, till the 29th of September, that the first letter from Lord William Bentinck (who had been sent to attend the supreme Central Junta) was written, containing the answers of the Junta to certain questions which he had been directed to submit to them, as well relating to the entrance of the British army into Spain, as to the manner in which it should be employed there. The answers were. that the fate of Spain depended on the early co-operation of a British force; and that they wished our forces to be concentrated as one British army. And general Castanos received orders to confer with Lord W. Bentinck, as to the best mode of carrying those wishes into effect. It was proposed, that the army in Portugal should make for Burgos, by the route of Salamanca, and sir David-Baird debark his troops at Corunna. This intelligence was received at Lisbon on the 8th of October.

While the question respecting the operation of the British forces in Spain, was pending in Madrid, the very same question was discussed in London, and the very same decision was agreed to at the same time. The Marquis of Romana's opinion on this subject was in writing, and ready to be laid upon the table of the house.

With regard to the troops not being immediately permitted to land, Lord C. would only say, that from a prior and distant application made to his majesty's government for British troops on the part of the Juntas of Gallicia and Asturias, ministers had a right to expect that no obstacle would be thrown

thrown in the way of any troops they might afterwards send. The Juntas in Gallicia and on the frontiers of Leon, were apprized of the expeditions then going out, and letters to different English officers from our government, requiring them to try every method to secure the troops accommodations on their landing; and necessaries for their continuing their march, were laid before the respective But Lord C. was very Juntas. sorry to say, that the Juntas had neglected to act according to those communications. He did not wish to censure, or complain of their conduct; but such was the fact. Mr. P. had expressed surprise, that the movements of the British army had been so slow, and those of the French comparatively so rapid. But there was a difference between an army fully equipped, and one not equipped; between an army that would seize every thing on its way that could facilitate its march, whether provisions or carriages, and an army that could not have any such resource. Though the Spanish armies under Blake and Romana, and that of Estremadura, had, before the arrival of Sir John Moore at Salamanca, suffered severe reverses, still this was not a fair test of the general spirit of the people. They had at that period the most difficult task imposed upon them, that could devolve to the nation in such circumstances. They were at the same time to make head against a powcrful enemy, and to make a government. After the march of the army from Salamanca, the only object was to draw off the force of the enemy from pushing his conquests to the south. And surely

never was a diversion more completely effected.

Lord C. ridiculed the notion of our military character being lost in consequence of the late reverses, and asked if the disgraces of Vimeira and Corunna were to be blotted from the memories of Englishmen. If gentlemen were anxious for enquiry, they might go into a committee that would occupy them three months. thing, however, could be a greater mistake, than the supposition that those who called for inquiry meant that they wanted information. He left it with confidence to the house to say, whether any case had been made out to justify the motion of the right honourable gentleman; and where no case was made out, no enquiry could be called for.

The speech of Lord Castlereagh in answer to Mr. Ponsonby, was animadverted on at great length by Mr. Tierney. Among the most important of his animadversion were the following. He wanted to know why we had not taken possession of Ferrol. If the government of Spain had not sufficient confidence in us to grant us this much, why were troops sent to that country at all? Why had not Sir John Moore fallen back upon Vigo and Portugal, which, at one period, he certainly would have done, if he had been left to his own discretion? Mr. Tierney was followed by a great number of speakers on the present most interesting question, and the debate was continued till half past three on Saturday morning. We have already stated the principal arguments pro and con. It is not to de justice to the ability and dexterity of orators, or to record the most brilliant

mens of wit and elois by any means so ct. as to state the most thty reasonings, whempation or justificaeat measures of got may, and does not happen, that the nts that have been ers, and those that those that step forth ate, are placed in a light by subsequent it we beg leave, and d that it is not altocessary, to remind eaders, that it is parroceedings, with the they are founded, e, that is, or ought ncipal consideration, als of Europe. In of parliamentary bue restricted in some the order in which speakers appear in tion, or the debate. passages are selected sches of some memiose of others wholly this is by no means d ought not to be a test of their com-**Lence** or merit. They enter minutely into : talents and turns of ment speakers, and was a laugh in the hen a cry of hear! - must have recourse s, or to the ponderfrom thence princi**d**, of parliamentary

ewart observed, that

If Sir J. Moore and

was not at first cri
it afterwards became

so, in consequence of the defeat of Castanos. Mr. Colborne maintained that the honour which the British army had gained in Spain, by raising its character, had done more than all the plans that had been devised for the recruiting of that army. Lord Milton said, that had the expeditions to Ferrol and the Helder been enquired into, they should not now have to regret the failures to which the motion referred.

Mr. Secretary Canning laboured principally to shew that the military movements of Sir John Moore were not dictated by the British ministry, but spontaneous on his part, and arranged in concert with the Spanish government. On the tender point of the inter-ference of Mr. Frêre in military plans and operations, he affirmed, that nothing had been done by that gentleman, but what was calculated to raise the character of this country in Spain, and to conciliate the attachment of that country to Great Britain. - It had been urged by Mr. P. that before the assistance of this country had been given to Spain, it ought to have been ascertained whether or not the Spaniards were instigated by the monks, by a spirit of popery, or encouraged by the higher ranks. These were questions better suited for a period of learned leisure, than for the hour of action. majesty's ministers, of whom he was a humble one, felt that the Spanish nation, wanted other aids than lectures on municipal institutions. They were content that a British army should act in Spain, though the grand inquisitor might have been at the head of the Spanish armics; though the people

might have been attached to their ancient monarchy, and with one hand upheld Ferdinand VII. whilst with the other they worshipped the Lady of the Pillar. The right honourable gentleman had objected to the appointment of any other than a military man on a mission to Spain; but as the objects of that right honourable gentleman were of a philosophical nature, military men would not have been the most proper persons for their accomplishment. The military part of the transactions in Spain might have disappointed expectation, but the cause was not The soldiers who condesperate. quered at Baylen, and those who rallied after the defeat of Medina del Rio Seco, those who defended Madrid before they were soldiers, and drove the French out of Castille, were still staunch in the cause. The spirit of the people was un-The boundaries of the subdued. power of the French were confined within their military posts. The throne of Joseph was erected on sand, and would totter with the first blast. When he compared the present situation of Spain with what it was when the French were in the undisturbed possession of Biscay, Castille, Catalonia, and Portugal, he could not discover any grounds for despondency.-The French had now Gallicia, but they had not Portugal: so that; upon the whole, the situation of Spain was not so unpromising as Whatever might be in June last. the fruits of Buonaparte's victories in other respects, the spirit of the Spanish nation was yet unsub-His fortune, no doubt, had been augmented; but still it was fortune, not fate. There was

something unworthy in the sentiment that would defer to this fortune as to the dispensations of providence, looking upon it as immutable in its nature, and irresistible by human means. Mr. C. concluded by stating his intention to give his negative to the motion.

Mr. Windham was determined to confine what he had to say to the objects of the proposed inquiry, and should therefore pass by four-fifths of the speech of Mr. C. It was an odd moment for the right honourable gentleman to express his hopes, and an odd quarter from which such hopes proceeded, when our army had been withdrawn from Spain, and when we had left the Spaniards to fight their own battles. It appeared: great fault in the military council of this country, that on the 12th of July, they were so very bady informed of the situation of Potugal, where every man was our friend, and where information would issue from every port, we suppose that there was but 5,000 French in that country, when, m fact, there were 25,000. If Spain had been assisted in the best manner, there was every reason to suppose, that our assistance would have been effectual. There were, evidently, two courses to be pursued: either to strike a stroke on the part that first presented itself, namely, on the Ebro, and to endeavour to drive the enemy out of Spain, by attacking him instantly, while his force was small, and when his views upon Austria, or his jeslousy of what Austria might design against him, divided his attention, and made it impossible greatly to augment his numbers; or, giving up that attempt as hopeless,

al at once to what ought general plan of the camith a view of affording to y hope of final deliverathe former of these proceeding, though the pting, he avoided giving a, because few but those wald possess the necesses of judging.

not, at the same time the one plan created any of giving up the other: sent to the Ebro, had, ht to have been, chiefly (the force which the most wanted, and what most ready and could e) such a force, even he event insufficient for inte object, could still n able to take care of d to have retired in rough Spain, a country s and allies, to that part peninsula, where at all md in every view, the s of our force should be

This part was no other southern provinces, the hood of Cadiz and Gib-Vhatever force we send i, could we be sure even **he a**id that the armies or I Spain could give us, able to resist the hosts maparte could pour in s, having for his supply ess than a sort of inexocean, the whole popu-Europe ?—The inference m these premises by his ministers seemed to be, with to send only a small mst great or small, the of a retreat being pro-If was large, the stake was

greater: and if small, the chance was greater of losing it. Now there was in the whole peninsula, including Spain and Portugal, but two places, and those in the same quarter, from which a large body of troops when pressed by a superior army, could hope to get away, viz. Cadiz and Gibraltar. meet in the south of Spain, a British force of 100,000 men, Buonaparte must bring ever the Pyrennees a force not less than 200,000, to say nothing of the demand that would be made upon him by the large Spanish army that might be raised in that part of Spain to co-operate with the British army, and which the presence of a British force would help to raise. Buonaparte would have a whole kingdom, which he must garrison behind him, if he could either be sure of his supplies, or make provision against total destruction in case of a reverse: he must fight us at arms length, while our strength would be exerted within distance, with an impregnable fortress at hand, furnishing at once a safe retreat in case of disaster, and a source of endless supply, by means of its safe and undisturbed communication with this country. And let it not be supposed, that while the army continued in the south. Buonaparte might continue master of the north. What mastery could he have of any part of Spain, while such an army could be kept on foot in another? force raised to the greatest possible amount to which the mind and means of the country, then elevated above itself, and raised to something of a preternatural greatness, could have raised it, should

should have been placed in Spain in a situation, the only one which the country afforded, where it would have been safe from the risk of total loss or capture, and would not have been kept down by the idea that the deposit was too great for the country to hazard. This should have been the great foundation, the base-line of the campaign. On this the country might have given a loose to all its exertions, with the consolatory reflection that the greater its exertions, the greater its security; that the more it made its preparations effectual for their purpose, the less was the risk at which it acted. From this, other operations might have branched in different directions, as circum-stances pointed out. It was scandalous that nothing had been ever done to assist our friends or annoy our enemies on the east side of Spain, where to a power having the complete command of the sea, the finest opportunities were presented, and had been most unaccountably neglected. Ministers' had forgotten that there was such a coast as the eastern coast of Spain; that it was accessible every where to our ships; placed as the high road for the entry of troops from France; inhabited by the race of men who fought at Saragossa and Gerona: and on the other hand, that we had a large army doing nothing in Sicily, or who, if we were to attempt to employ them in the quarter where they were, must be employed in worse than doing nothing. all operations in this quarter of Spain, Gibraltar afforded the most marked facilities.

With a large army stationed in

the south, the enemy could never know what detachments were slipping out behind us, nor with what descents they might be threatened in their rear or their flanks: the army needed never to have been idle: or, what was hardly less advantageous, to have been supposed to be idle. A great army assembled at such a nation would have had the farther advantage, that it would have given us an ascendancy in the Spanish councils, highly advantageous to them, and such as with tolerable good conduct, might have been made not less popular.

Mr. W. observed that the great and pregnant source of error is the conduct of the present administration, next to their mis- information and general ignorance, was, what they had in common with many other ministers, and what he had signally witnessed in some of his own time, their mistaking bustling for activity; and supposing that they were doing a great deal, when they were only making a great noise and spending a great deal of money. they were writing long dispatches, issuing orders in all directions, keeping up clerks to unusual hours, covering the roads with messengers, and putting the whole country into a ferment, they were very apt to fancy that the public service must be making prodigious advances. It was thus too, they supposed, that an administration was to acquire the character of vigour! They looked at every measure, not with a view to the effect it was to produce abroad, but to the appearance which it was to make at home: and the public, it appeared, joined them heartily

In the delusion: as if any military preparations could avail without a proper plan for the direction of military exertions.—Mr. W. concluded with expressing his determination to support the motion

for an enquiry.

Mr. Ponsonby replied to some statements in the speech of the right hon. gentleman opposite. Lord Castlereagh said, that the government of Spain considered its salvation to depend upon the appearance of an English army in Spain, and yet gave no reason for the extraordinary delay of sending that army; or why, when it did arrive at Corunna, that govermment had given no orders for its landing. From keeping an army waiting for intelligence, what could be expected but defeat ?-Mr. P. observed, that Mr.

Secretary Canning thought proper to pass over his speech in si-He had not replied to one of his arguments; nor yet to those of his right honourable friend Mr. Windham.\* Mr. P. therefore supposed that Mr. C. had prepared his speech+ before he heard either what he or his right honourable friend had to say. Mr. Ponsonby concluded by saying, that if ministers were sanctioned, and their councils approved by the house, they could expect nothing but similar results in future.

The question being loudly called for, a division took place: when there appeared

For Mr. Ponsonby's motion 127.

Against it 220.

<sup>•</sup> When Mr. W. sat down, the eyes of both sides of the house were turned on Mr. Canning.

#### CHAP. V.

The Proceedings and Debates in Parliament, either retrospective or propective—The prospective arranged into general Heads.—The House of Commons in a Committee of Ways of Means.—The Budget.—The Irish Budget.—Proceedings of the House of Commons on the Fourth Report of the Committee of Public Expenditure: which related to the Misconduct of the Commissioners appointed for the Disposal of Dutch Captured Property.—Resolutions on the Subject of Finance moved by Mr. Vansittart—Agreed to.—Abuses brought to Light by the Tenth Report of the Commissioners of Naval Revision—Resolutions moved thereon in the House of Commons, by Sir C. Pole—Negativel—Reports of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry—Enormous Abust and Frauds.

THE campaign in Spain was brought into discussion, yet farther, in both houses, whether in the regular form of motions, or on a variety of incidental occa-In the house of lords, Fezions. bruary the 7th, the earl of Gros**venor** moved, that the house should resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into con-. sideration the state of the nation; in doing which, the principal object he had in view, was the campaign in Spain, on which he proceeded to make his observations: contending that it ought by all means to be made a subject of parliamentary inquiry. On the 27th of March, to assist the house in deciding upon the measures adopted during the campaigns in Spain and Portugal.

The earl of Rosslyn moved, "That a copy of all instructions and communications, which had passed between the three secretaries of state, and any of the ministers in Spain and Portugal, respecting the arrangement of military measures, and every provision for carrying them into effect, be

laid before the house; which mo tion, it is superfluous to say, we negatived. Fresh discussion took place on these and other or The subject was indeed casions. of vast magnitude, and of a importance paramount to every other. But it is more than the to go on from the retrospective considerations and views of parliament, with regard to our foreign relations prospective; between which, however, there is a natural or intimate connection. Among the prospective proceedings of parliament are such as relate to finance, the grand spring of go vernment; to external defence and internal tranquillity; and in national improvements, civil and political, economical and men-Following this order, we begin with finance.

House of Commons, May be 12th. The house having resolved itself into a committee of ways and means, the Chancellor of the Erchequer rose, pursuant to notice, to submit to the committee, a statement of the ways and means of the year. The committee, he

f. the supplies he provided, were as follows:-

serve that, there to propose, tha: Ways and Moons

### med. The supplies ... WAYS AND MEANS.

	<b>2.</b>
PLIES.	Duty on Malt, Pensions, &c. 3,000,000 Estimated Surplus Consolida-
<b>£.</b>	ted Fund, to April 5, 1810 4,000,600
18,986,867	Surplus Ways and Means
21,145770	1808
•	War Taxes 19,000,000
#75,298 } 5,905,17	Lottery 300,000
<b>627,876</b> \$ 3,903,17	Excess of Exchequer Bills,
	49 Gro. 3, cap. 21. after
1,900,000	reserving sufficient to pay
726,249	off 7,345,2001. issued per
000 000 3	Act 48 Geo. 3, cap. 7,
,000,000 } 3,300,000	the remainder having been
300,000 \$ 300,000	funded 8,154,800
400,000	ALECCOS OF CITEO, VOICE IN CITE
200,000	present dession, arter re-
int Charge 51,934,91	TOTAL COOK AND OF PCL. INC.
sparate Charges.	48 Geq. 3, cap. 114, the
7,366,211 )	remainder having been
11,500,000 \$1,927,07	funded
60,867	
	Credit 5,000,000
al Supplies 53,861,99	Repayment of Sum advanced to Portugal
proportion	Loan
livil List • 6,273,96	6
	47,718,052
of Pagland 47,588,02	4 Supplies 47,588,084
se supplies, the a	Surplus Ways and Means 130,028
d have the honor	e "

of seamen that had been voted for this year, 1809, was the same \$\mathbb{H}\_0 1808, vis. 130,000 including \$31,400 royal marines. The enti-My 1808, viz. 150,000 including \$1,400 royal marines. The estimanher of scamen and marines were precisely the same in amount year, though it had been thought desirable to make some alterapear, though it had been thought desirable to make some alterapearative amount of some of the branches. The allowance for ships, was last year taken at three pounds per man, whilst the hals was estimated at 1). 19s. per man, per month. The latter is found to fall greatly short of the actual expenditure; whilst the it considerably above the actual expenditure: a gainea, therefore. Item the allowance for wear, and added to the allowance for my estimates, teo, as stated by the secretary at war, were nearly and last year, with the exception of 200,000 arising from the actual methods which would be ascertained by comparing the estimates the last year, and added to the allowance for my estimates, the case of the secretary at war, were nearly and last year. with the last year's account. committee.

committee, and it was with satisfaction he should state, the terms upon which the loan had been contracted for, that morning. whole of the loan for the year was fourteen millions six hundred thousand pounds, of which three millions were for Ireland, and six hundred thousand pounds for the Prince Regent of Portugal, so that the loan for the service of England was 11,000,000l. This loan. had been taken in part in the 4 per cents. partly in the S per cents. and partly in the long an-The particulars for every, nuities. 100L subscribed were.

		æ		
4 per	Cents	60	0	0
3 per	Cents · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	60	0	0
Long	Annuities	0	8	10

The amount of interest that tion of which, he expected w would thus be paid on each 100l. by the public, calculating it upon the present prices of the respective funds in which the loan was contracted for, would be 4l. 12s. 10d. , a rate of interest, at which the in the war taxes. The sum so public had never before been able to borrow money—a rate at which it was hardly possible for any individual, however well secured, or prompt his payment might be, to procure a loan.

In a former part of the session he had submitted a proposition for funding eight millions of exchequer bills, which proposition had received the sanction of that house. The capital created by that operation amounted in the 5 per cents to £7,877,308; in the 3 per cents £386,386; amounting in the whole to capital created The total charge £8,253,654.

upon this capital was #495,221: the total charge upon the loss was £651,345; making the grand total charge upon both operations £1,146,566. Lord H. Petty had suggested the propriety of suending the progress of taxation for three years. All those who supported the proposition of the noble lord, would, he was sure, approve the adoption of the principle for the present year, and think it a wise policy to abstain from new taxes to meet the charges arising out of the financial arrangements of the present year. It was not, however, proposed that the whole of the charge should be defrayed out of the wa taxes. There was a bill at present before the house, for the consolidation of the customs, by the openobtain an addition to the permanent taxes of £105,000: an addition, to nearly the same amount, was to be expected from the operation of the consolidation bill gained would be applied in diminution of the annual charge: so that he should not have to apply to the war taxes for much more than one million. He had suggested the propriety of taking a vote of credit for three millions for England. An explanation of the manner in which that sun might be applied would not be ex-pacted. There was, however, out circumstance arising out of the present state of the Confinent which he conceived to be his duty to communicate to the house. It was not, at the present moment, thought desireable that any defor management and sinking fund finitive arrangement should be

l into, which should give any expectation that his r would furnish any of his vith any very considerable iry assistance. It was not ention of his majesty's goat to hold out to those alexpectation of pecuniary ing the present year, beyond build be covered by the vote of proposed. He had also to hat though no treaty had bered into with the Austrian ment, previously to the war, expectation did certainly i the part of that power, as to de country would do, in the fa war taking place. In cone of this impression, withing had any communication majesty's government, the in government, on the comnent of the war, had drawn a this country: which bills not deemed right to pay un-: circumstance should be He med to parliament. confess, that when the bills arrive, it was the intention isters to advise his majesty memmend to parliament to him to pay them. The t of these bills it was not et to ascertain. It might be **£500,0**00. Mr. Perceval. gone through all he had to concluded with moving a rem for agreeing to the terms contract for the loan.

N. Vansittart wished to know be any, or what proportion war taxes was to be charged be expences of the loan.

Chancellor of the Exchequer
Lithat the whole of the
were to be discharged
he war taxes, and particu-

larly that part of them which came under the head of excise.

Lord Petty gave his cordial approbation to the loan itself, and the principles on which it was negotiated, as well as the mode proposed for meeting the charges upon it. He could not, however, entirely approve the intention of mortgaging any part of the war taxes without providing an adequate fund for its speedy redemption. It would, he was persuaded, be productive, though perhaps not immediately, of much inconvenience. Besides, an indefinite mortgage of these particular taxes might tend to excite an apprehension that they would be ultimately converted into permanent burthens. The practice also tended to weaken and undermine those great means and sinews of war. With regard to the bills drawn by the Austrian government, the propriety, lord Petty said, of that step would depend on the previous relations subsisting between the two countries, an explanation of which he presumed his majesty's ministers would offer to the house before the parliament rose.

Mr. Canning said that there was no disposition on the part of Great Britain, for the sake of any combination against the common enemy, or for any temporary diversion in the cause of Spain, to have Austria committed in a premature However much they struggle. might wish to see the enemy opposed, they could never desire to see Austria engaged in war on any but Austrian grounds. But they stated, at the same time, that if Austria was committed in war with France for her own defence,

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it was their disposition to afford her all the limited assistance which the state of the times put in their power. There were also physical obstacles in the way of making remittances, which should convince that power, that she was not to place much reliance upon promises of assistance, even though less restricted, from this government. With respect to the bills, they had been drawn by the Austrian government without any authority for that measure, on the supposition, that the person authorized to restore the former relations between the two governments, would reach this country time enough to explain the necessity of that step. No time was lost in transmitting to the court of Vienna a friendly remonstrance on the subject, pointing out the inconvenience of the practice, and stating that, if it was to be done at all, it must be done with the consent of parliament.

Mr. Pensonby was glad to understand that ministers had no concern whatever, in advising Austria to engage in the present war. Had they any influence, indeed, they would have used it more wisely in dissuading the government of that country from any such proceeding. -Mr. Whitbread thought it obvious, that no good could be done by any effort of Austria. Had she indeed availed herself of Buonaparte's embarrassments, at the period when some reverses of the French inspired the Spaniards, there might have been some chance that Buonaparte would have been considerably distressed and distracted: at least there would have been better prospects of success

than at the time when commenced hostilities, wi fact, Spain was nearly st Austria, however, had no been defective in prudence, commencement of this w even in fidelity to engage which should always bind Ministers should have advis tria, not to engage in the war.—They were not igno her engagements and stances. It appears that the be fools and madmen, who ed in thinking that Austri succeed in a contest with by means of English go the lottery, included in tl of Ways and Means for t sent year, that was one worst and last modes tha be resorted to. How man the evils which lotteries o ed ?--What wretchedness, ration, and suicide? tonished that the Chancelle Exchequer, a devout man, correct manner, should p such a measure.—Mr. Pe wished to know, on wha Mr. Whitbread rested the tion, that Austria broke fa France? For his part quite of a different opinio Austria was in hostility France, because France w on her destruction. Mr. ( repeated, approved, and e ed, on what had been answ Mr. Ponsonby. The Chance the Exchequer presumed 1 Whitbread took his faith ing the alledged good 1 France and bad faith of from the papers of Mr. pagny.—As to lotteries, i be for the house to deter : occasion, after that : lottery should ever part of the ways and year. It should not, taken for granted, beards against improper the lottery had once ey must always fail. He , it was not to the lotto the insurance, that 1 lay. He did not say, **evenue** of £300,000 a se ought to give their uny thing immoral, or of evil; but, at the he was not for abanancial resource of this it trying whether some tht not be devised for he evils resulting from lberforce said, that he right honourable friend imself that he should the mischiefs of lotolishing insurances: or t for much more than acrifice the victims it

But after the ineffecof the great men, who d his right honourable 2 administration of the abolish the practice of ie thought him too sanmosing that he should do it effectually. vever, was not the only ries. By dividing tienall shares a spirit of as disseminated, which d with the most serious lower classes. As to fiveness of the lottery, **ndled** from £600,000 **0:** and there was never ore true, than that the appeared to be sacrificity, would be far more than repaired otherwise. By suppressing lotteries, many would remain to enrich the country with their labours, whom the lottery would reduce into habits of idleness and extravagance.—Sir T. Turton desired the house not to do any thing in a moment of heat respecting lotteries. He wished to know if the same scale of exemptions and contributions on the incometax were to remain as last year.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, there were to be no-new statutes this year respecting the income tax. They would act upon old laws.

Sir Samuel Romilly was extremely sorry to hear his right hon. friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, treating the case of the lottery as a matter, falling of course, to form part of the service of the year. Sir T. T. had talked of not doing any thing in a moment of heat: did the honourable baronet not know that a committee had been appointed to inquire into this very subject; that that committee had reported during the last session; and that their report had lain on the table from that time without any thing having been done upon it? The house was now situated, as to this subject, much in the same way as that in which they stood with regard to the slave trade some years ago. The house did allow that trade to continue for years after they had evidence of the abuses practised in it: which added infinitely to the iniquity of suffering the continuance of the practice. On the same principle, if the house, with the knowledge they now had of the evils attending lotteries, allowed the practice

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to continue, the situation of things would be very different from what it was before. He (sir S. R.) had formerly attempted an improvement on the criminal law of the country. If the house could pass a law to do away temptations to commit crimes, that would be the most effectual mode of improving the criminal code. But what were they now about to do? To pass a law to allow and encourage crimes, by encouraging the temptation to commit them. The most active agents were employed to seduce persons to the commission of the crimes to which lotteries gave birth; and the most ingenious paragraphs in newspapers were inwented for the furtherance of this purpose. He could point out paragraphs holding out lures to apprentice boys to embark in this trade, and to begin with their Christmas boxes, under the assurance, that by perseverance they would soon ride in their coaches. These practices were now spred from the capital, to every village in the kingdom. By attempts to render the practices less pernicious, the public would be put off their guard; the system would return with all its pernicious effects. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the subject had been discussed over and over again, and that the result had been uniformly in favour of lotteries. Mr. W. Smith considered the bills concerning lotteries as libels on public morals, sanctioned by government. Sir John Newport objected to lotteries as a financial measure. The test of a good tax was, that it put into the exchequer the greater part of what was drawn out of the pockets of

the people. Here, hower greater part went into the the agent. The resolutio agreed to, and ordered to ported.

The question concerning ries was again agitated, wl Wharton brought up the r the committee of ways and May the 18th. It would be superfluous, did our limits to enter much further than I done, into the arguments lotteries which are reduc two, namely, that they te encourage vice, with its ous consequences, both to dividual and the state; a the profits arising from t the public had dwindled small sum of 300,000l. not refrain, however, fr tracting a short paragrap Mr. Whitbread's speech lotteries, as it contains a rious fact. "There was a existing for the suppre vice; one of the rules o was, that no man should be s into the fraternity of sup of vice, unless he was a m the established church. gulation, said Mr. would certainly be highly by the no-popery gentlem if they were to set the against minor offences, an countenance the lottery, be like casting out seve from a man, when a legion devils were immediately He believed that there w sin pointed at in the de which was not encouraged lottery.

In defence of the lotter observed by sir Thomas

that the sum accruing to government from the annual lottery, was not, as had been stated, 300,000l. only, but, together with stamps, 700,000L. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that it had been argued by Mr. Whitbread, that if this species of gambling was put an end to, it would stop all kinds of vice. This was straining the The circumargument too far. stances of misery that had been alluded to, arose not out of lotteries, but from insurances; and could never be the effect even of insurance, if the lottery was drawn in one day-a period to which he proposed to confine the drawing. If Dr. Mandeville\* had been alive, and a member of the honourable house, he would doubtless have made a very ingenious speech on the present occasion. And it might, perhaps, have excited some alarm in weak minds, to find Mr. Perceval voting on the same side with the notorious doctor.

On a division of the house there

appeared-

For lotteries 90, Against them 36.

After this, the resolution of the house in favour of a lottery was passed through the remaining stages into a law. So also were the other resolutions moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. May 12.

House of Commons, May 24-The house having resolved itself into a committee of ways and means, Mr. Foster stated the annual ways and means for Ireland:

which were as follows:-

### WAYS AND MEANS.

Unappropriated balances •• Deduct unfunded debt£, 29,080	1,739,581
Howth 3,814 Navigations 191,792	224,687
Estimated revenue · · · · · · Loan in Great Britain, 3 millions	1,514,096 4,500,009
British 3,250,000 Ditto in Ireland 1,250,000	4,500,0 <b>9</b>
	10,514,694

### CATADAT TO

SUPPLI.	
Quota for Ireland, 6,273,966l. British Interest and sinking fund	6, <b>79</b> 6,7 <b>96</b> 3,690, <b>40</b> 6
Excess of ways and means	10,487,200 97,494
	10,514,694

Money to be borrowed 4,500,000 (Irish).... Interest and sinking fund thereon 264,000 (In 1809, 212,800l.)

# WAYS AND MEANS.

1. Prohibit-	Per An.		In 1809.
eorn in Brewery 2. Increase		hf-yr.	124,000
of duty or strength of spirits 3. Increase		2 months	<b>38,80</b> 0
work on Stills	240,000	2 months	60,000
	618,000		216;300

Author of the fable of the Bees ; or Private Vices, Public Benefits.

In this statement, Mr. Foster did not venture to estimate the revenue of Ireland at more than four millions and a half, in addition to which, it would be recollected, that a loan had been already voted for the service of Ireland, to be raised in Great Britain, to the amount of three millions British, or about three millions and a quarter Irish: the sum therefore necessary to be provided was that which would be equal to the payment of the interest on that loan. He explained the reasons why he trusted that by the three modes proposed a sum would be raised sufficient for the purpose. By these three modes a sum would be produced of £216,500, which was about £2,000 above what would be required for the purpose intended. This he thought could not give reason for despondence. had been no falling off in the stamp duties; none in the post office; none in the assessed taxes. the contrary, each had increased. The only falling off had been in the excise duties, which Mr. Foster ascribed to the measure of prohibiting distilleries in Ireland. By removing the cause, the defulcation would be made good. The situation of the country was, certainly, not in any degree worse than before. The value of the exports and imports was greater than it ever had been. Never had there been so great a quantity of yards of linen exported as last year, with the exception of one year a considerable time ago, when it was equalled. It was satisfactory to know, that while the trade of Ireland was thus increasing, the amount of the revenue had

risen much more. The state of the Irish exchange had been such as to shew that money was coming in, instead of going out, having been for almost the whole of last year, under par. Ireland was more affluent than she had ever The increase of been heretofore. the debt had been owing only to the circumstances of the empire for the last two years: and therefore it was thought more prudent to go on raising the quota of the Irish nation by a debt, than to have raised it by additional taxes. The whole amount of the debt of Ireland was certainly stupendous, it being already no less than seventy-six millions of money, and, at the end of the present session of parliament, it would amount to. eighty-one millions—a system under which many thought in former days, Ireland could not have existed. Great attention had been paid to the amelioration of Ireland, by the extension of its trade, and the improvement of its agriculture. By the bounty allowed, there had. been thirteen thousand six hundred additional hogsheads of flaxseed brought into Ireland. Bogs had been drained and improved... Mr. Foster, before concluding mentioned the terms on which the Irish loan had been contracted Although the legal interest of Ireland was £6, the loan had been contracted at an interest not exceeding in all £4 13s. Old. a circumstance which shewed the affluence of the country. whole charge of interest and sinking fund did not exceed the sum of £5 17s. 0ld. per cent. upon the whole of the debt so incurred. Mr. Foster concluded with moving

at the sum of £1,250,000, ency, be raised by way es for the service of Ire-

m Newport wished that er's taxes might prove dactive than he could them likely to be. He hing to impress upon the the committee, which it was perfectly immat portion of gross reveto be raised upon the and paid to the treasury, pences of the different re allowed to go on inas they had done hithert fellows calls loudly for tention.-Sir John Newwed, that the incidental of the board of excise, amounted to £13,000; in £36,400; and in 1808, 000; of which last sum s no less than £29,000 ne individual for printing This was only DEETY. ng the burthens of the vithout raising any addi-The gross blic revenue. of the stamp duties had l by £66,000; but there falcation of no less than for increased expences. post office, too, the exrere on the increase to legree, as to suggest the the nominal addition to was intended for the of creating jobs, and addhe burthens, rather than good of the public. It entable to look at the debt of Ireland. This increased in the propor-15 to 4, while the revenue cased only in the propor-

tion of 15 to 81. If the debt of Ireland was raised, like the debt of England, within the country, sir John Newport really thought that a great part of that debt would be done away.

Mr. Foster, with regard to the post office accounts, said, that they never had been settled, since post offices were established. And, as to the expence of the stationary and printing alluded to, it was occasioned by the division of the board of excise into two, by which a completely new collection of books had become necessary.--That the expence should increase. it was natural to suppose, as there were fourteen commissioners instead of seven. The new arrangement of the post office must also have occasioned considerable additions to the incidental expences, but the public would soon be able to reap the benefit of them.

Mr. Parnell observed, that the nett addition to the revenue by the post office, had been stated at £68,000. But he had found, on enquiry, that the postage of one board amounted to £13,000. Now, if each board increased their expences in a like proportion, the aggregate expence would amount to £89,000, leaving the 29,000, to be received by the public. He could not help thinking, that the great principle of the revenue of Ireland was overlooked in the desire of extensive patronage, by the appointment of officers, so as to deprive the Irish treasury board of its power, and placing it in the hands of the secretary of the Lord Lieutenant. He was satisfied, that until an alteration in this particular took place, and the treatury

board of Ireland should either take an efficient part, or be abolished altogether, and these matters of revenue be put under the treasury of this country (England) entirely, the abuses would never be remedied.

The resolutions respecting ways and means, moved by Mr. Foster, were then severally put and agreed to, and afterwards, in the form of bills, passed into laws.

Under the head of finance, in the present brief sketch of national affairs, it is proper to arrange the proceedings of the house of commons on the fourth report of the committee of public expenditure: a document of extreme interest and importance, as tending to illustrate the various ways in which losses may accrue to the public from the negligence of government; the injury done to the cause of patriotism and virtue in general by hypocrisy; and the base arts by which low and unprincipled men may insinuate themselves into the favour of a minister, and obtain offices of great trust as well as emolument, and confiding, on too just a calculation, on ministerial favour and forbearance, go on for a long series of years to plunder the property of the public, and thereby to press down and aggravate the heavy load of taxation on the uninformed, though suspecting people. While this document tends to shew the supineness and connivance, which ministers are apt to extend to their creatures and partizans at the public expence, it is a strong testimonial to the well-directed patriotism of the administration by whom the financial committee was instituted.

House of Commons, May the 1st. The fourth report of the committee of public expenditure being entered as read," on the motion of Mr. Ord, that gentleman rose for the purpose of calling the attention of the house to the matters detailed in that report: which were such as to call for the most serious attention of the house. It had been to much the practice he observed to pass over such reports without deing any thing upon them; by which means, the labours of committees of this kind were in danger of losing their credit with the public. Pari ment had, for many years past; and was likely to have for many years come, the task of imposing enorm taxes on the country, therefore the was no duty of the house of our mons more sacred than that watching over the expenditure the public money. Mr. Ord then proceeded to state from the reput. that commissioners had been a pointed in 1795 to manage, and dispose of the cargoes Dutch ships, detained or brought in, in order to prevent those emgoes from being greatly injured. totally destroyed. They had go neral instructions as to the con duct of their transactions from t lords of the privy council, requ ing them to keep minutes of 🕊 their proceedings, and to keep the accounts in such form as the love commissioners of the treasury should direct and approve; and in case of points of any difficulty sccurring, they were to refer to the

<sup>\*</sup> See the Report in Appendix to Chronicle, p. 496.

committee of the privy council for intructions. These commissioners were five in manber-James Crawford, John Breckwood, Allen Chatfield, Alexander Baxter, and Journ Bowles! a member of the society for the suppression of vice, or rather, as appeared from the report, of pilfering from the public. Their sales cossed, and their transsctions were brought nearly to a close in 1799. Nothing remained sher that period but small sales of remnants, not completed till 1801, and a few other things which would scarcely give the least trouble. To these small views, however, was to be added an important law suit commenced in 1797, which brought into question property to the abount of £180,000. But it was ebvious that the burthen of this hw suit must fall on the solicitors and counsel. As no fixed remuneration had been assigned to the tommissioners, these gentlemen resolved to remunerate themselves, and charged a commission of 5 per cent. on the gross proceeds of their sales, which commission, in te four first years, amounted in all \* #80,000. No regular accounts farnished to government. And criminal as this was in the could not could not help saying, that the government water more criminal in not calling for them. Only one account was residered to the privy council, and in this it was remarkable that no mention was made of commission. which omission the committee observed, might lead the privy cound to imagine that no commission we charged, although, at that time £25,000 had actually been divided. But the commissioners had good reason for not rendering

any account, because accounts might lead to the suppression of their illegal profits. This was a most extraordinary thing, Mr. Ord observed, considering the noise which Mr. John Bowles had made about false returns to the property tax. It would be curious to know what returns John himself had made to the property tax at the time he was receiving this large profit from his labour. The act authorizing the appointment of these commissioners required, that the proceeds of the sales should be paid into the bank of England. But instead of this the commissioners had opened accounts with private bankers. It was singular that a lawyer should lead them to a violation of the law, and that the merchants who were in the commission should state a false account of commission as consistent with the general practice in mercantile transactions.

Mr. Ord next adverted to the magnitude of the cash balances returned by the commissioners; and he particularly called the attention of the house to the fact, that Mr. Pitt had, in 1796, applied to them to know, whether any sum arising from the sale of property under their management, would be paid into the exchequer for the service of the current year. They denied that they could pay any thing into the exchequer, although it appeared they had in their hands a balance of £190,000: out of which though they had great demands upon them at the time it was proved, the committee observed, they might have advanced, at the least £50,000. The commissioners, instead of applying the balances in their hands, during the

vear

years that preceded the completion of her sales, in a way that might render them productive to the public, had employed them in discounting private bills for their own emolument. If these balances had been vested in exchequer bills between 40 and £50,000, would have been saved to the public.

The next point in the misconduct of the commissioners to which Mr. Ord adverted, was, that by the commission at 5 per cent. on the gross proceeds, by brokerage and interest on the balances, it appeared, the commissioners had taken for their labours the enormous sum of £193,198, being at the rate of £26,000 for each commissioner.

Mr. Ord farther pointed out a circumstance which seemed to have escaped the attention of the committee, namely, that the commissioners appeared to have charged the 5 per cent. commission on the property which had been managed and sold by the East India company, in the management of which they had been at no trouble whatever: so that, in point of fact, a commission of 10 per cent. had been paid on much the largest proportion of this property, in a smuch as the East India company had also a commission of 5 per cent. on their sales. Some of the commisioners were themselves merchants, and must have known that the highest commission among merchants, on the gross proceeds is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. What are the real services of these Their sales had commissioners? been finished in four years and a half from the time of their appointment, and the important part of their labours had of course then

closed. Though they were retained nominally, as the law suit had commenced in their names, in point of fact, during the ten years the commission lasted after the completion of the business, the gentlemen found time enough to do a great deal of other business. This same John Bowles had been active in several elections which had since taken place, and had time besides to write about thirty pamphlets about religion, morality, loyalty, and the duty of contributing faithfully and accurately to the property tax. Mr. Breckwood, too, appeared by the report to be at this moment a commissioner for the Spanish property. Two of the, commissioners pleaded that they had quitted their professions with a view to the fulfilment of their trust. This was not the first time that professions were abandoned for something better. Another honourable gentleman whom he did not see in his place, (Mr. R. Ward) had also quitted his profession for a salary of £1000 a year as a lord of the admiralty. This brought into view another case adverted to in the report, which appeared to him to be a most palpable job, namely, that of Mr. Thomas Macdonald, who got £5000 for abandoning his profession to become an American commissioner, and that in addition to a salary of £1,500 per annum; when many thousands of persons could have been procured to execute the same commission well for the same salary. Mr. John Bowles, too, must have a consideration for abandoning his profession, and the house had no difficulty to appreciate the means he had employed for obtaining it. Mr. John Bowles was to be compen-

sated for the loss of a profession at which he might have starved! Mr. Bowles had discovered that it was much more profitable to trade in anti-jacobinism under Mr. Pitt, than to wait for causes at the bar. Mr. Ord was sorry to detain the house with such a man as Mr. Bowles: but it happened that his career was connected with some very important points. It shewed the nature of the cry of anti-jacobinism, which had been set up with so much vigour to defeat the most beneficial political objects. It exposed the principle upon which the loudest of those anti-jacobin declaimers acted, which was solely a view to their own private emolu-This John Bowles offorded an admirable specimen of an antijacobin—the eulogist of existing powers - the defender of present establishments-the denouncer of all who might condemn abuses, or call for reform, as vile jacobins. These tricks would no longer impose upon the public. The mystery was discovered. John Bowles himself let out the secret, and the reign of imposture and delusion was at an end. This transaction afforded a useful lesson to all governments on the point of bestowing important pecuniary trusts on low persons, having no merit to recommend them but the circumstance of their being mercenary suthors. If governments would employ such persons, they must share in the disgrace brought on by their conduct. The employment of such men was a bounty on roguery, and an encouragement of abuses. Negligence in the selection of proper agents, and a profiigate profusion in the public expenditure, had ever been the pe-

culiar characteristic of the administration under which these commissioners had been appointed.

Before he should conclude he had a few words to add upon the mode of keeping the accounts of the commissioners. Mr. Rose had stated in his evidence before the committee that they were to be referred from the treasury to the auditors of the public accounts; in which he appeared to have been incor-Mr. Huskinson admitted that they were to be delivered in to be passed at the treasury. Now, said Mr. Ord, most unquestionably the treasury was the last place to which he should consent to send the accounts of so loyal a man as Mr. John Bowles to be audited and passed; because it was not impossible but he might have friends there, who might not be very strict in the examination and sifting of his accounts. And, besides, the treasury had not power to examine upon oath. If he was rightly informed, the accounts sent in on one day were commonly passed on the next day. In the resolutions which he meant to propose, he should introduce one directing that the accounts should be sent to the auditors of the public accounts. As to the proportion of remuneration to the commissioners, the question could not well be brought before the house till the accounts of the commissioners should be passed. He did not include in the resolutions he meant to propose, one for directing a criminal prosecution against the commissioners by the attorney-general, because he understood that a doubt was entertrined, whether they were liable to such a prosecution. Mr. Ord concluded with moving the following resolutions.

1. That it appears to this house, that to commit pecuniary trusts to any persons whatever, without providing any check upon their proceedings, without calling for any regular or periodical accounts, and without settling, during a long course of years, the mode or amount of their remuneration, is a neglect which must inevitably lead to the most prejudicial consequences, and a violation of the most essential duty of government.

2. That such neglect and deviation have been proved to exist, and might have been attended with

material loss to the public.

3. That the commissioners upon Dutch property have been guilty of gress misconduct in violating the act under which they were appointed, and appropriating to their own use, without authority, sums for which they ought to have accounted to the public.

4. That the accounts of the commissioners be referred to the auditors of public accounts, to be

examined.

5. That all consideration of the remuneration to be allowed to the commissioners ought to be deferred till their accounts are final-

ly settled.

On the question being put on the first resolution, Mr. H. Thornton felt it necessary as chairman of the committee who had made the report, to state that he most cordially concurred in every part of the report. The remuneration to the commissioners as recommended in the report by the committee was now £10,000, no very inadequate compensation for the light business they had to perform. But this re-

muneration would be still farther reduced, by the sums the commissioners would have to refund by an act of parliament, as interest on the sums kept at private bankers, or otherwise withheld from the public. The committee had stated its opinion with respect to the duty of government, which was in substance precisely the same, and conceived in the same words with Mr. Ord's first resolution. But Thornton acknowledged a distinction between commissioners such as these, and a government. If the commissioners neclected the business to which they were appointed, their neglect aux be wilful, and consequently his criminal. But the members of government had various other,inportant functions to attend.40-Besides, successive governments might not always be aware of the views of their predecessors. And even the secretary of the treasey has so much other business to pttend to, that he might inadmertently omit some part of his duty. Upon these grounds he considered the neglect of the government, and the neglect of the commissioners as meriting different proportions of blame.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that when gentlemen considered that it was only on the 25th of March that the report had been presented to the house; that some delay had taken place in the printing of it; and that it was not in the hands of gentlemen until within a fortnight of the time when the notice was given, they would not think it surprising that no measures had been taken by the treasury before the notice of this motion. The treasury, however, had

applied

) The committee of the bell, to call upon these nate to give in their acthe treasury, to be then 140 the auditors of pubto be passed. Upon he did not think that tal convenience could ir the adoption of the restoposed. And certainly timore to blame than the I (Petty) who had prein in office. But in fact ras to be blamed. The i general vote of censure processive governments institution of these coms, would fall entirely on mt government. Seeing that the act which had peration for the last four ovided for the effectual these accounts, and that ne was now in train to be finally settled, the house, sufficient, would not think my to entertain the resoluand he hoped that Mr. self would withdraw his But if he should not, it . Perceval's intention to previous question upon stions.

Im Newport said, that if it had been an instance of tion of trust, it was that it discussion. If such mal, when proved incontestid not be marked by the semante of that house, it would buragement to corruption. Inct of the commissioners awated by the manner in syhad given their evidence be committee. On their bloathey gave amended and ony answers to the ques-

tions which were put to them, but which in fact amounted to nothing more than gross prevarication, and a direct falsification of their former testimony. Within the first year of their existence they had lodged \$850,000 in the hand of their private bankers, though during that period, not a farthing had been paid by them into the bank of England. And within the three last years, the whole sum lodged in the bank of England amounted to only £90,000. He should support the resolutions. But whatever might be the fate of these, he should afterwards move for ancaddress to his majesty, to direct the attorney-general to prosecute these commissioners for malversation in their trust.

Mr. Rose said that if any blame was to be imputed in the present matter, it must undoubtedly be to that government by which they were appointed. But the act appointing them required them to produce their accounts when called for, and to take their instructions from the privy council. As to their remuneration his idea was, that it should be fixed when their business should be completed. Mr. Rose said that to him personally blame was to be imputed if it was imputable to any one. But as to what had been stated about a supposed leaning towards one of the commissioners, Mr. John Bowles, he did not so much as know that man's person, nor had he ever read any of his pamphlets, though he allowed that they were laid regularly upon his table. As to the neglect that had taken place of not paying attention to the production to the proceedings of the Datch Dutch commissioners, it might happen, in the hurry of business, to

any government.

Mr. Whitbread began an animated and severe invective against the negligence of government, and the criminality of the commissioners, with the following striking procemium. "A great smoke has long issued from the office of the Persons Dutch commissioners. have often said that the Dutch commission was a great job, and that if enquired into, it would be found so. But no mortal alive ever expected to find such a blazing fire as that which is now known to have been so long burning in Broad Street." Mr. Whitbread painted in lively colours the rapacity of the Dutch commissioners, their gross extortion, their prevarications, and their matchless impudence in attempting to set up a kind of defence of their misconduct, and even in canvassing the members of that house for their votes and interest. He was not acquainted with any of those commissioners personally. One of them however was sufficiently known to the public, Mr. John Bowles, a series of years, as a writer by profession, in high repute, of great estimation; a man receiving the reward of his literary labours; an unblemished servant of the public; a

person who was writing t others of not having made proper returns of their upon which the tax migl vied, holding his head hi ciety; the censor of mor unsuspected of such a course of conduct against lic as had now come to ligh were piping times with jacobins. One was figh way up to be an ambassa other was preparing to ge country in the shape of a of state; and Mr. John their associate, who prep heavier parts of the con while the budding diplom secretary were relaxing f severer studies, in these ous political effusions, wh the page of the anti-jacı reclining in the dignity fice in Broad-street, and forth his anathemas as those who opposed that tration, which had so a warded his past, and se future labours. Mr. W with a feeling in which men must fully sympathize exulted not only in the of Mr. Bowles, but over 1 pointment and chagrin t be felt by that man. I not, like the Athenian r by Horace, have the satis

Mr. Bowles before he was appointed a Dutch commissioner was, as he now is, a commissioner of Bankrupts; a place conterred on him by b account of a pamphlet he had written against Tom Paine's Age of Reason. a great number of pamphlets on the "Political and Moral State of So others, pretty much in the same strain, but under other titles. He was called, by way of irony, by those who knew him, the Rev. Mr. Bowle the most efficient hand in the establishment of the Weekly Antijacon Paper. The principal conductors and contributors, however, were Mr. George Eliis, and Mr. John Hookham Frere. Mr. Bowles was the a member of the society for the suppression of vice, and a justice of the Kent, Surrey, and Middlesex.

g his money in his we for the ridicule of : for he was perould be made to retermost furthing. A rare, and in all its cirso amusing, as the hypocrisy of John not been made since when the philosopher iscovered in Miss Sea-Mr. Whitbread rith reading several a the voluminous writ-Bowles in recommenrality and religion, in ed of which passages says, "that these priof corruption (which d) operate in a most miner in this country. is impossible to deny. **Enate** love of pleasure, isble lust of gain, have alarming indifference **give** duty, and to every g: a sensible increase erfidy, knavery, and mad a rapid approach of selfishness, which notal disregard for the dvantages of others." ing (said Mr. Whitm are the last words nce, I cannot but supmy feels, and that "by ution" he has "comficed his own felici-

inson said that the sistioners were parliapaissioners. When the grance of business in adnos 1793, was considered, and the inadequacy of the number of persons allotted to transact that business, it would appear morally impossible that some things should not escape attention. Thus Mr. Huskinson endeavoured to defend the treasury. But neither Mr. Huskinson nor any one else attempted to defend the conduct of the Dutch commissioners. Mr. Ponsonby produced some passages from the writings of Mr. Bowles, by which he was self-condemned, more forcibly and directly, if possible, than by those quoted by Mr. Whitbread. Mr. John Bowles, it was said, had published thirty-two pamphlets. Mr. Ponsonby had seen one of them, and as the title was tempting he had looked into it. It was termed " A Moral View of Society at the End of the eighteenth Century." And happy should he have been if at any time he could have presumed to possess that pure morality it professed to inculcate. Among the passages quoted by Mr. Ponsonby is the following: "A more convincing proof can hardly be conceived of the disregard of our duty than the growth of peculation; and that, so far from rendering to Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, every person must be shocked at the gross defalcations which every where come within their view." Again, " Nothing can, without a sense of religious duties, get the better of temptation." It was clear, Mr. Ponsonby observed, that whatever might be the case of the other commissioners, this gentleman, was, at least,

not

At mihi plando
 Igse demi simul se cerno Nummos in Arça.

not ignorant of the public duties imposed upon him by his situation. Mr. H. Thornton, in order to obviate the objections to the several resolutions moved by Mr. Ord, proposed to consolidate them into one, and in such terms as should meet with general approbation. The resolution which he intended to substitute for the whole five was as follows: " that the commissioners appointed in the year 1795 for the disposal of captured Dutch property, taking advantage of the neglect of the government to enquire into their proceedings, have, without authority, appropriated to their own use large and unreasonable profits; that they have privately taken interest on large balances of money, which ought to have been lodged in the bank of England; that they have refrained from giving correct and explicit information respecting the interest so taken to the committee appointed for enquiring into the public expenditure; and that they had been guilty of a great violation of public duty."

Mr. Ord declared his intention of taking the sense of the house on all his resolutions. The house then divided upon the first resolution, when there appeared.

For the first resolution 77.

Against it 102.

222.4

The other resolutions were withdrawn, and Mr. Thornton's resolution adopted, after a division upon the question for substituting the word omission for neglect.

For the original resolution 78. For the amendment 98.

The word omission it seems was thought less severe on ministry than neglect. But in fact the

charge of neglect was less than that of omission. For whereas negligence argues only a want of due attention, and not any intentional breach of duty; omission carries in it, or may be supposed to carry, the idea of a voluntary forbearance to perform a duty.

House of Commons, June 20. Mr. Vansittart, in the course of a speech of great length, said, that at the time when, in stating the financial arrangement of the year, the Chancellor of the Exchequer disclosed his intention of charging the greatest part of the interest on the loan on the war taxes, he felt and intimated that it would be impossible for him to acquiesce in such an arrangement without remonstrance. But, on some occasions, when the subject might have been proposed he was prevented from attending by private circum-And he also felt that stances. considerable advantages would attend the mode of proceeding he had now adopted. If he had opposed the bill for charging the war tax with the loan, and that with much more ability and eloquence than belonged to him, it might have been difficult for the right honourable gentleman, even if be had seen the force of his arguments, to have agreed to his conclusions. After having intimated in the speech from the throne, and deliberately proposed in his budget, that no new taxes should be brought forward for the service of the year, he might not have ess persuaded the country to acquiesce in the imposition of taxes which might be found burthensome; and which his proposed measures had shewn to have been, in his opinion, - unnecessary

ry and inexpedient. But that by adopting the of proceeding, ing on a discussion not ly connected with any measure, but rather an historiature of of measures already gh recent, they should h cooler minds, and be e likely to agree in a h might at least prevent tion of any injurious if not lead to an imemedy of mischiefs al-Having given a cted. th of the resources, in-1 expenditure of this nd of the history of taxthe commencement of t war in 1793, Mr. Van-"let me not be misun**s** being the advocate of r unlimited taxation: I ! that all taxation is And I can conevil. y circumstances under ould think the chancelexchequer had acted in : instance with prudence ent." Some of these cases he stated. But, the defenders of this 'saddling the war taxes terests of the loan, Mr. proceeded to state a numerous objections ced him to condemn it. place it was a weak and pource which would be hausted. Secondly, this I the war taxes from s for which they were pranted by parliament, in a continual and procrease of the difficulty the supplies. Thirdly, m every circumstance

within our knowledge, and unless a state of things wholly dissimilar from what now exists should take place, our peace establishment must so far exceed whatever had hitherto been known in this country, as to require, in addition to the ordinary revenue, the continuance of as large a portion of the wer taxes as could be deemed proper to be supported during peace. The truth of each of these propositions Mr. Vansittart illustrated. It was an objection not less important, though of a totally different nature from any of the preceding, that the system of finance pursued this year, had the strongest possible tendency to encourage prodigality in the public expenditure. It was not less true in public than in private economy, that what is easily acquired is often needlessly spent. It was also the natural bias of every department, and might even proceed from laudable though inconsiderate zeal for the public good, to draw to itself as large a portion of the supplies as possible. If this was not checked (as he feared it could not at present be) by a firm and overruling control at the treasury, it naturally led to a wasteful and indefinite expence. "We are very apt, said Mr. Vansittart, to regard the war taxes simply in the light of a great additional burden; and as such they certainly are felt at first; but it is time to consider them in another point of view, and to compare them with the pecuniary burthens from which they had preserved us." After taking such a comparative view, and shewing the advantages of Mr. Pitt's system of war taxes, Mr. Vansittart said, "such have been the ef-H 2

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fects of the system which the chancellor of the exchequer had this year forsaken and impaired: a system sanctioned by general approbation, and proved by experience to be solid, wise, and economical. It has indeed required many sacrifices, and may require more: but it is a most dangerous delusion to suppose that great achievements may be performed, without great exertions. If we cannot reduce our expences to our income, we must raise our income in proportion to our expences." Mr. Vansittart concluded with moving a series of resolutions, to the number of thirty-eight, relating to public debt, expenditure, and revenue, the object of which was to show that, under all the difficulties under which we had been placed, our resources were adequate to every exertion we should be called upon to make for the defence, independence, and honour of the country. These resolutions were agreed to unanimously.

House of Commons, March 21. -Sir Charles Pole rose in pursuance of the notice he had given, to call the attention of the house to the last report of the commissioners of naval revision. By references to the documents in the reports of the several commissioners named by that house, or specially appointed by government, it would be seen that complaints of the arrears of accounts in the civil department of the navy had been most loud; and that hitherto no regulations had been adopted for curing the increasing evil. The comraissioners appointed in 1786, in their ninth report, after shewing the many frauds and abuses which required the superintendence of ability, experience, and profe knowledge say, "such c stances and facts as have co our knowledge appèar to us t replete with fraud and abuse require the adoption of the decisive measures that can b gested for their prevention ture." And again, "when t mense sums which were paid ing the last war, are consi and such abuses adverted justified the most alarming hensions with respect to the nistration and application national property". It was observations, coupled with a tle knowledge he might ha the subject, thath ad induced read the tenth report now table with much attention. ing done so, it would be su for him to lay before the briefly the state of the in out standing as well as ever arrear of office. After whi should hope to prevail on the to agree with him in the tions which he should offer t in the words of the commis of naval revision.

The first statement of arr accounts is dated the 9th cember, 1806. The unsettle account then amounted to th mous sum of £10,985,100 1 Commission agents in arrest unnount of £2,740,883 in 1806, and four of these ac with one house, Messrs. Jou Shaw, and Co. £2,003,67: reign agents' cash accounts rear the 9th of December to the amount of £6,554.95 These accounts embraced a of twenty-seven years. Mr. bert's accounts ending in 1785, amounted to £1,00

Strange to say, but it was true, and proved the necessity of the resolution he was about to propose, these accounts were not settled until twenty-two years after they were closed. The honourable Baal Cochrane's accounts involving the sum of £1,418, not settled accounts had been eighteen, and part of them twenty years ready for the board's decision, and not yet passed. Between the period of the 19th of December, 1806, and the 18th of May, 1807, six cush accounts had been passed, which reduced the imprests to £9,486,825 9s. 8d. exclusive of about 177 undered imprests, or promiscuous accomts of old dates from 1774 to Detember, 1791. There were foreign gents' store accounts in arrear from 1779. Home agents and store keepers' store accounts in arrear from 1785. It also appeared that store accounts had been ready for the board's decision from seventeen to twenty years, and not yet persed. There were additional arreus of these accounts at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, Dover, Cork, and Yarmouth. Charles Pole having thus stated the arrears of accounts in the victualing office. submitted to the house in the words of the commissionca, the following resolution: "that this house is of opinion, that neither of the plans recommended by the commissioners of naval reviin their tenth report, nor any other, will be attended with any merial good unless all the membes of the victualling board be of real ability, professional movledge, and uninterrupted intutry; and unless, as recommended in their first report, repeated in their second, and again

enforced in the tenth, in the choice of them no other circumstance should be regarded than that of their being the fittest men that could be found for the execution of the various duties they are to undertake."

Mr. R. Ward said, that the true object of the honourable baronet's. motion was to cast an indirect censure on the board of admiralty. There could be no other motive than this for wishing now to enter upon the journals of the house, a resolution, the truth of which no man could deny, and which was the very ground laid for what the present board of admiralty had done towards the very system of reform in the naval civil department now urged by the honourable baronet. The motion went to charge the admiralty with blame without any single argument to support it. He was therefore compelled to move the previous ques-The chancellor of the exchequer spoke to the same effect. Mr. Bastard observed that the commissioners of naval enquiry had said, many reports had been made relative to the conduct of the victualling board, but not one had been acted upon. Mr. Wellesley Pole stated, that the noble lord at the head of the admiralty, having in view the very paragraph in the report now under consideration, had actually called for his naval advisers for the express purpose of recommending the fittest persons to fill those stations, and that they had done so accordingly under the very terms of the report. These appointments took place in December last. The old arrear had amounted to upwards of £11,000,000, and a million and a half had accumulated since the tenth report: notwithstanding

withstanding which, no accumulation had been suffered since the And, in addition appointments. to this, no less a sum than £6,000,000, since the new appointments, had been investigated and settled. Under these circumstances, he should vote for the Mr. Peter previous question. Moore defended the course pursued by his honourable friend (sir C. Pole). It was consistent with the general tenour of his public exertions, in bringing before that house abuses, which, if suffered to continue, must prove detrimental to the best interests of the country. It was not as a dead letter that he wished the laborious investigation of the commissioners to lie on the table. He desired to carry them into effect; to let the people enjoy the benefit of such labours, by the operation of the different remedies which were recommended. Besides, the house should recollect, that to this department the utmost parliamentary vigilance ought to be directed, that there was in the public arrears of this board, £11,600,000, unaccounted for. Admiral Markham agreed to the proposition of his honourable friend, which, he thought, should be inserted in the journals.

Sir C. Pole said, that he had no other object in proposing that measure, than the public service.

He aimed at no individual. He did not wish to cast the slightest censure upon any one. But he thought, that what he had proposed was a measure by which the house might shew to the country its intention of acting upon the reformations recommended. He thought he was right in his object. However, if the house were inclined to negative his motion, he would not push it to the vote.— The previous question being then put, it was carried without a division.

Though no resolutions were moved in parliament on the reports of the commissioners of military enquiry, they ought not to be passed over, even in a brief sketch of British history of the year, unnoticed. The last of these reports noticed in our annals was the third, relating to the peculations and frauds of Mr. Alexander Davison, banker and colonel of a regiment of volunteers, made early in the session of parliament, 1807.\* Of the reports that have been made since, our particular attention is summoned to the seventh and the ninth. From the seventh report, it appears, that so far back as 1796, an office, unsanctioned by parliament, and unknown to the legislature, was added to the regular war department, for the purpose of inspecting and regulating

"See volume for that year (XLIX) Hist. Eur. p. 101. Alexander Davispa and John Bowles, were londer than any other men, in their professions of loyalty; thinking that loyalty, like charity, would cover a multitude of sins. They seem to have entertained a worse opinion of their superiors than they really deserted; and to trust that, at the worst, government would protect; by their powerful influence, in some shape or other, men of such signal loyalty. Nay, it is probable, they might think ministers would not see any thing very heinous in the miscenduct of such attached partizans: on the same principle that some religious fanatics are persuaded, that "God sees no sin in the elect."

the accounts of foreign corps in the British service. This department was continued, at a considerable expence, till the peace of 1802, when it was suppressed. On the commencement of the present war, it was re-established; and it was then expressly stated that it bore the same relation to the foreign corps, as that which is transacted in the war-office, bears ω British corps. The person who was at the head of the department while abroad, as the agent for foreign corps, did not send home my estimate to justify his bills, nor even state the balances which he held in his hands. In short, in in the words of the commissioners, "Those checks and precautions, which are usually adopted in the cases of officers entrusted with such large powers of money transactions, were not observed in his case." And how were these accounts audited? a person who held no situation whatever, in any branch of the war-office, to whom no powers or instructions were regularly or officially given, but merely verbal authority from Mr. Windham, at that time secretary of state for the war department, composed the vouchers with the expenditure of the agent's accounts. And the certificate of this person, thus irregularly appointed, and who could not be presumed to have any sense of public duty, or apprehension of responsibility, uninstructed in the duties of his situation, and having executed these duties in the most inscurate and slovenly manner, the ground of all the agent's had discharges. Many other instances of the grossest misconduct, to use the mildest term, in this

seventh report of the military commissioners, were laid open. Through the hands of one man, an army agent for foreign corps, there passed, in the course of seven years, the sum of £1,524,630. When he resigned his situation, he was allowed to retain five-sixths of the balance of public money; and when called upon to produce his documents, he replied, that many payments were made by him under either verbal or implied authorities from the war-office; for many of which irregular payments he afterwards received covering letters from the same office. Another agent was permitted to keep an untouched balance of £4,000 for years unmentioned, though, at the beginning of every quarter, he was in the practice of delivering in estimates, upon which additional sums were issued.-The committee conclude their report, with strongly recommending and urging the discontinuance of the foreign department in the war office, and with suggesting the necessity of various prospective regulations.

From the ninth report it appeared, that in consequence of the indubitable and confessed insufficiency of the auditors of public accounts in the year 1800, a commission was appointed to enquire into abuses in the West Indies. So far back as the year 1791, n regular and unchecked system of peculation, carried on in the most unblushing manner, was stated to have been established. In the space of nine years, from 1791 to 1800, only a few thousand pounds were wrested from the peculators, and restored to the public.

From the official return made to parliament, of the arrears of pub-

lic accounts, it appears, that the unexamined accounts of expenditure in St. Domingo alone, before the West India Commissioners, reach the enormous amount of seven millions seven hundred thousand pounds; and that this sum was expended in less than four years, on a few spots of an island in ruins, under circumstances of a very suspicious nature, fourteen years ago.

It appears from the ninth report of the commissioners, that in the year 1791, a deputy pay-mastergeneral was appointed for the West Indies, with express orders to proceed thither, and with clear, positive, and well-defined directions in what manner to execute the duties of his office. These directions he scarcely in one instance obeyed. Instead of acting himself, he appointed, as his deputies, a succession of persons, who derived gain from the public money in every possible way: of which sum, the pay-master-general received a moiety at one period secured to him by a regular indenture. Public bills to the amount of about £165,000 were remitted by those who acted for the pay-master, either for the purpose of supplying funds for mercantile pursuits, for drawing private bills with advantage, or for speculations of some other nature. And the loss upon these bills so remitted for private use, was uniformly charged to the public. The commissariat depurtment did not yield to the preceding, in the systematic nature, or extent of its peculations. agents of the commissary-general were proved to be in the habit of applying to the merchants, to grant them receipts to vouchers for articles which they had never supplied. By one transaction, in which the age and quality of the rum bought for the use of the troops, as well as the real priceof it, and the names of the persons who actually sold it, are different from what the vouchers represent, the public are stated in the report to have been defrauded of nearly £10,000. And yet, in this and similar transactions, in the words of the commissioners, "the vouchers appear to have gone through the form of a certificate signed by the commissary of accounts."

In one of the reports of the West India commissioners we find the following summary of the conduct of Valentine Jones. "It pears to us that Valentine Jones very early framed and established, by means of combinations and intricacies almost impervious, an over-ruling and highly injurious influence over the whole transactions of the public, connected with the pay and extraordinaries of the army, in this part of the world. This influence was disseminated in various directions through every branch of the department, and embraced persons of even the lowest description employed therein. And this inflaence matured into a fur-extended system, produced an immediate loss and injury almost incak-ulable; and its remote consequences have been little less prejudicial by furnishing examples and precedents that are to be clearly traced since that period in nearly all transactions of a similar description."

When the commission of 1800 was appointed, it was expressly declared, that the principal reason

## CHAP. VI.

Measures for the Augmentation of the Regular Army.—Militia Completion Bill.—The Effects of Lord Castlereagh's Plan, for this purpose, compared with that of Mr. Windham's.—State of the Regular Army at the present moment.—Deficiency of Numbers in the Second Battalions—To Supply this deficiency, the Object of the Militia Completion Bill.—This Bill Passed.—Marine Mutiny Bill.—The Corps of Marines recommended to Public Notice and Favour, by Sir Charles Pole.

I had been recommended, as we have seen in the speech from the throne, to both houses of parliament, to proceed with as little delay as possible, to consider of the most effectual measures for the augmentation of the regular army. So early, therefore, as the 2d of February, lord Castlereagh rose in the House of Commons to move the order of the day, for the second reading of the militia inlistment bill. But, as this bill differed nothing in principle from the bill of last year, and as he had already given his opinion at length on its various details, he should abstain from troubling the house with a repetition of those details, and reserve himself for any objections that might be made to it.-Mr. Elliot wished to know the rate of bounties proposed by his noble friend. Lord Castlereagh answered, from six to eleven guineas. Mr. Elliot said, that this bill afforded a striking lesson to the house and the country, of the evil consequences of adopting a bad precedent. Heretofore, previously to the introduction of a similar bill, there was much of detail and preparatory communication with colonels of regiments; but the former measure of his noble friend having been adopted, he relied that, in this too, he should besuccessful. His majesty's speech, at the opening of the session, certainly recommended to parliament every attention to the increase of the disposeable army of the country, that was practicable without impairing the means of home defence. But he thought it impossible to accomplish the former by means of this bill, without materially injuring the latter. He did not condemn the colonels of the regiments for their anxiety to adopt the readiest means for filling up the ranks of their corps. But he did most decidedly condemn the principles of a bill, the operation of which would inevitably tend to the dissolution of all discipline, both in the regular army and militia, as well as to the injury of morality throughout the country: for such would be the effect of high bounties, given to the recruits from the militia to the line. and to the substitutes who were to fill their places in the militia, as had been fully evinced by experience.-By the present bill, the militia officers were required to recruit at a bounty of ten guineas, for which, it was obvious, that, under the present system of bounties,

men could not he had; but then there was the expedient of a little ballot, in case the bounty should fail, to be inflicted on the county where the quots of men could not be induced to list within a given period. And then, as a remedy to the balloted men, who could not find a substitute at half price, ten guineas were to be given in aid. But this ballot, coming on the heels of that for the local militia, could not fail to create generai discontent in as much as it was not a regular tax, but must weigh oppressively on individuals:-Mr. Elliot compared the effects of Lord Castlereagh's plan with that of Mr. Windham's, which proposed to recruit men for limited serrice, instead of service for life: a plan, the principles of which, was founded on the feelings of human nature. He was ready to admit, that, for the first four or five months it was in operation, the preference for unlimited service prepanderated. But, it was a fact, that out of 27,000 men, raised in 1807 for general service, about 19,000 were for limited service: a clear proof that, had that principle been adhered to, the country would not only have avoided all the evils experienced both by the country and the army, under the balloting system, but that the force of the line would have been increment to any extent necessary, with a saving of nearly one half of the expence.

Sir T. Turton wished to know, before he could agree to augment the disposable force, what it was intended to do with it. Unless we meant to repeat such scenes as the convention of Cintra, and the retreat in Spain, we stood in no

need of additional force. For it was childish to talk of danger of invasion with our superior my. He objected to the measure is on the ground of its changing the constitutional principle of the mlitia. Mr. Bastard said, that the former measure of allowing a tropfer of men from the militia to the line, had been a plentiful source of mutiny, drunkenness, and insubordination. The secretary # war said, that it might be necesary for this country, in the pr sent gircumstances of the work to act a great part on the continent. This was to be done on by increasing the amount of the regular army. But no other mean than the present for answering the purpose could be found, than I military conscription. Mr. Cacraft observed, that the paper presented last year shewed, the the army then consisted of nearly 240,000 men, while the pages then on the table shewed its present amount to be only 210,000 How had this diminution taken place? He defended and praise the military system of Mr. Windham, which had produced, while in force, a supply of nearly 24,000 men annually; a supply as great a the circumstances of the papulation of this country would admit of. Mr. W's. system had not had a fair in He did not look to our acting any great military part on the con-This was the fourth in stance in which the militis had been drafted to supply the army: a practice which had driven qualified officers out of the militie. He did not think it possible to recrui the militia by the bounty proposed by lord Castlereagh. If men were wanted for the public service, they

mised at the public exolonel Frankland, said, , parliament was pledgsee the military means stry: but the question ther by the measures the regular army might reased, at the expence m defence. After the we had had, who hat an unbalanced army means of defence? **trengh's** plan of recruittendency to create disn and disgust in the ice, and to keep up all created. He praised table, deeply-founded, ment system of Mr. and observed that it **Mible to discuss such** s that proposed without lew of that system. All ites that bore upon the rere to be considered. I the whole he thought C's system of expedibe most inefficient and movine that could be re-

milereagh said, that mithe measures which **sed** for augmenting the l always two objects in **st, to** increase the disrce; recondly, to take the defensive force so strong as that the muld not be exposed to **the** manly exertions : majesty's government k it their duty to recom**the maistance** of other Whatever was the pre**brance of the cause of** I m the principle of inin disposable force was on all sides of the house, it followed that, whether any or what portion of our army was to be sent to the assistance of Spain. was a question purely military, and only to be determined by the executive power. If ministers should afterwards appear to have given improper advice, or to have mismanaged the military means of the Country, they were subject to a heavy responsibility.—Circumstances might occur, under which it might be the duty of that house to give the most powerful assistance to the Spanish patriots. It was still his opinion, that if the Spanish people continued to display that energy which they had shewn not many months ago, struggles in that country were by no means at an end. But, if they were, did not other views, opening to the minds of honourable gentlemen, still shew the necessity of increasing our armies? Were we to suppose that no occasion could ever after occur, when they might be wanted on foreign service. or that the exertions of mankind were for ever to be tied down by the tyranny and usurpation of one individual! If no field of action presented itself in Europe, British interests might call them to the defence of another part of the world: while, at the same time, we must keep up an invincible army on our own shores to protect them from danger and insult.—As to the supposed dimination of the army, in the present year, Mr. Culcraft had fallen into a mistake; which probably arose from the artillery being included in the return of last year, who were not included in the return of the present. There were in the army, organized as it is at present, one hundred ef infantry, whose numbers exwere fifty-six that fell short of that number. It was well known, that battalions not amounting to six hundred, were considered as inefficient, and not St. for service. If the measure proposed obtained twenty-seven thousand, it would complete all the battalions of our infantry up so nine hundred men. - Lord .Castlereagh entered, now, into a comparative view of his own plan for recruiting our military force, and that of Mr. Windham: a topic become trite, though still worthe of serious consideration, by the prolonged and protracted debates on that subject in the two pre-· ceeding sessions of parliament.\* . On the whole, Lord C. thought it evident, that men generally preferred the unlimited to limited service. He did not, however, by any means wish to exclude men from limited service. Lord Castlereagh said, the fact was, that whatever was the system of re-.cruiting, the country regularly preduced about 1,200 men in a month. How the number came to be so exact, he could not say. But even in the halcyon days of high bounty, and no ballot, it was .not found that the number of recruits exceeded the regular by a hundred, nor under any other system of recruiting did they fall short to that amount. He trusted that the house would not be discouraged by the present aspect of affairs, but that they would see the necessity of increasing rapidly our disposable force.

hundred and twenty-six battalions of Impers and twenty, whose numbers exceeded six hundred, and there cold fingers on Mr. Windham's plan, it was producing at the rate of 24,000 men a year, instead of the 13,000 produced by lord Camounting to six hundred, were considered as inefficient, and not a second time.

On the 14th of February, the third reading of the bill was mevel by lord Castlereagh. Some new clauses were proposed by lord Cand agreed to. But upon the question being put that the bill de pass—

Lord Milton rose to object to it altogether, as being a measure introduced in direct violation of what he always understood to be the positive pledge of the noble lord on the introduction of his former bill; namely, that it was not to be adopted as a regular and permanent system, but only to be resorted to on great and urgent After so recently caroccasions. rying into effect a militia ballot throughout the country, he was decidedly adverse to the reserting again to another. He could not give his support to the noble lord in coming forward year after year with a measure like this, totally subversive of the original intent and constitution of the militia. and converting it into a mere vehicle for recruiting the line. Six George Warrender, though with ing an increase of the disposable force of the country, thought the means proposed by this bill circuitous, inefficacious, and hostile to their own operation. The bil was passed, and ordered to the lords; where the order of the day for reading it a second time was February the 20th, by the Liverpool; who stated, regular army, at this momaisted of upwards of infantry, and 27,000 ca-The infantry was disposed first battalions averaging 2 each, and 56 battalions the average was about each. The object of on the table was, to ren-\* second battalions com-To carry this into effect, emed expedient to allow proportion of the militiain the regular army. sure was resorted to in session, and had been st effectual.

iscount Sidmouth could ove of the practice of enan for one species of serl afterwards sending them ther. He regretted that s had not availed themfithe popular enthusiasm r of Spain to procure rew the army. Had they , he was persuaded the neasure would have been innecessary. However, ard of no other expedient other quarter for keephe army to that efficient ment which was univernitted to be necessary, he ot, for that reason, and raordinary emergency of ent, oppose the bill.-\_The then read a second time, mards finally passed.

Lord Castlereagh, purnotice, moved for leave in a bill to complete to under the militia of Great The object of the bill, replace the number of militia men, rendered defective by the operation of the bill of lest session, for allowing the soldiers of the militia to volunteer into the The number already so transferred was about 23,000, and what he proposed, was, to raise in their place a number of men equal to one half of the whole quota for the country, namely, 24,000 men, within twelve months, from an early day to be moved in the bill. Eight months to be allowed for raising the men by bounties of ten guineas per man, to be paid by the public; but at the end of that time, if the whole should not be raised, then, a ballot to take place in the usual way for raising the remainder, with an allowance to each ballotted man of ten guineas towards the bounty of a substitute, if he should not wish to serve in person. At the same time, a privilege was to be allowed to his majesty, in case of any menace of danger to the country, to direct that the ballot might proceed without delay.—After some conversation, leave was given to bring in the bill; which was read the first time, and a day appointed for the second reading.

House of Commons, March the Upon lord Castlereagh's moving the order of the day, for the second reading of this bill, lord A. Hamilton, after arguing against the measure on the same ground with the preceding speakers on the same side of the question, moved, as an amendment, that the second reading of the bill should be postponed to that day six months. Mr. Giles observed, that the noble mover proposed to raise men first by ballot, and then But how did that by bounty.

scheme

scheme answer? It appeared from experience, that not one men out of ten raised by the bul-lot, served in person. The relot, served in person. mainder then were substitutes raised by bounty. The bounty of each man raised for the line, according to the system he described was equal to £28. And was it not practicable, by wise regulations, to procure men for that bounty by ordinary recruiting without resorting to the circuitous, expensive, and oppressive progress of ballot? Notwithstanding the many military plans the noble lord brought forward, the several parts never fitted well together. According to a clause in the local militia act, the members of that corps could endist only as substitutes for ballotted men. What was the cause of this provision? Why not allow the local militia to enlist into the militla at once, and then the ballot would most probably become unnecessary?—On a division of the house, ford A. Hamilton's amendment was negatived. The bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed. House of Commons, April 18 .-

The order of the day for going into a committee on the militia completion bill being read, lord A. Hamilton repeated his great objection to the bill, namely, that a pledge had been given to the country in a former bill, which pledge, the adoption of the present bill would forfeit.—Lord Castlereagh replied, that no such pledge had been ever given. The house having then resolved itself into a committee on the bill, a long discussion ensued on the first clause. Mr. Viles and Mr.

the volunteering into the line would be so complete as to occasion that deficiency. Lord Cothereagh could see no difficulty in disposing of the supernumeries in the militia, even if it should turn out, which he did think it would. that the volunteering in the line would not be so extensive as the present bill anticipated. They might be added to the existing companies, or formed into additional companies. The clause was eventually agreed to. The next clause related to the ballet. It was opposed by Mr. Giles, as preductive of great mischiefs. Lord Castlereagh said, that he had been induced to extend the period, before which, the ballot was not to be reserted to, from six to twelve months. Mr. Windham ridiculed the expectation that the recruiting should proceed success fully with a small bounty, while the man willing to enlist, had in prospect the period when the operation of the bill would ne-

Windham contended that it was

absurd to provide for supplying a

deficiency to the extent stated in the bill, without the possibility of

previously knowing whether or not

52—against it 12.

Sir J. Montgomery proposed that recruits from militia regiment might be raised in the counties adjoining to those to which and regiments belonged: which was agreed to. On the clause for imposing a fine of \$20 cm the counties failing to family their quota of men, the committee divided.—For it 34—against it 9.

Mr. Biddulph proposed a new clause.

cessarily cause a great angunestation of bounty. The committee

divided.—For the original metion

object of which was, e peers of the realm g exemption from the 1—against it 37. uestion for the third his bill in the house May 2, Sir T. Turton e could not suffer it ss through the house, ig it his reprehension. at consent to keep up rger standing army ecessity of the times here was no immeof invasion; and as rith France by land, not attempt it. The ence of our military w prodigious, amountly 25 millions, while arms near 700,000 saw no reason for expenditure of money, ag so many men from my avocations. thought those general against standing ar**ngerous** in the present rience had abundantly it was only by regular upplied, that regular to be effectually reto the conduct of ith respect to Spain pal, he thought they too forward than too the assistance they was an error, howthe right side, and the general feeling of Mr. Hawkins Browne time opinion with Mr. was not impossible; Perance of Europe, or it absolutely hopeless. in spoke in support of by opinions which he on expressed in that

house. He could not allow that the local militia was worth the money it cost, or that it would be in any way better than the training bill. There were always men enough in the country, and it appeared to him, that if without going to the expence of drilling or training them, they were simply to be enrolled and incorporated with the army; they would be of more use than when locked up in corps under militia officers. Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the bill had already been so fully and frequently discussed, that even the rich and fertile mind of Mr. Windham had not been able, that night, to advance any thing new on the subject. The house divided .-For the third reading of the bill The bill was 57-against it 8. then read a third time and passed.

House of Lords, May 9.—On the order of the day being read for the second reading of the militia completion bill, the earl of Liverpool rose to explain its na-On account of the late volunteering of the militia into a more regular and disposable force, the regiments had been considerably diminished in their numbers. In the regular course this deficiency would have been supplied by ballot in the different counties: but as that mode, in the present times, might be considered as rather hard upon that class, on whom the ballot would immediately fall, it had been thought advisable, by the present bill, to enable each regiment of militia to supply its deficiencies by enlist-If after ment for a limited time. that period it should turn out that this mode had not been successful, it would be then necessary to TOCUT recur to the old and regular method of ballot. The earl Fitzwilliam approved the bill, so far as it contained a provision for completing the deficiencies of the militia, by laying the expence of it not on the counties, but the But he regretted that the principle of the militia, in modern times, had been so much departed from, and, that the militia regiments should have been made a recruiting, or perhaps, if he might use the expression, a crimping fund for the supply of the regular army. It was not the bill before them alone, that he had in his eye on making these observations. He saw the militia more and more altered from those principles on which that force was first established.

Lord Harrowbytook a view of the principle of the old militia acts, and argued that there was no alteration. adopted in the present instance which did not accord with the principle of past alterations. The marquis of Douglas said, the disposable force of the country, so much attended to, might be employed in expeditions, to end like that terminated by the Convention of Cintra, when the country might feel the great want of an effective internal force for its own preservation. The earl of Westmoreland said, that If the old principle had been attended to, and the men had served only for three, four, or seven years, and at that period returned from the service, the noble lords would have found themselves without those men, who had been so carefully taught their discipline. That army which had displayed its superiority on the Tagus, and afterwards amidst.

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the greatest difficulties, embarked with honour and glory at Corunna, was composed of men taken chiefly The earl of from the militia. Rosslyn conceived, that there was one objection to the present bill, which had not been mentioned in the course of the debate. It pretended to raise the men for the completion of the militia, by taking the burthen off from the counties, and laying it upon the public. This was a false pretence. would do no such thing. It provided, that men might be raised by enlistment, at a bounty of about 10 guineas, any time before June 1810. But if the quota should not be provided before that period, the old method of ballot was to be resorted to, so that all deficiencies should be provided for before the October following. It was well known, that there was a fine of £20 on the man ballotted. If he should not choose to serve in person, he gives the 10 guiness allowed to him by government. And if it should happen, that the substitute was not procured before October, there was an additional fine of £10 for each man deficient, on the county: so that the bounty, after June, would be from \$30 to \$70 \$ man; whereas before June, it could be no more than ten or twelve guineas. For from the nature of human reasoning, every man would decline accepting the bounty for enlistment, knowing it would be much better for his interest to wait till that period should elapse. The most layour able point of view, in which the present measure was contemplated by the earl of Selkirk was, that it was not likely to effect its object

esent establishment of ilitia, was, in his mind, "wrong, that he had no vitness its completion. is then read a second fterwards finally passed. f Commons, March 14. **Fird** moved for leave to marine mutiny bill. given, and Mr. Ward he bill. On the motion z read a first time, les Pole said, he was E the opportunity which we him to say a few nat valuable corps. It 2 to say, that although unted to more than a ne infantry of the line, 000 men, its situation rtance were scarcely he house. He would Wher it was intended to e stoppage of one day's elsea hospital? He beoyal marine artillery to ry neglected state. thought necessary to corps of this nature in most important it might riv attended to. He t ought to be augmentt every squadron of his ilps, on foreign stations, furnished with a comsse artillery men and he advantages of such to our colonial service byious, whether for de-**Eensive** operations. He bearn, that this corps of Bery was not sufficiently n the use of the field ar-I recommended that a young men should be Woolwich academy. **liverted to the slow pro-**

onotion in the marine

corps. There were officers now serving as captains, who had entered the service in the American war. An increase of field officers seemed necessary as an encouragement to that meritorious class of men.

Mr. R.Ward, having declared his high opinion of the marine corps in general, said, with respect to the increase of the mere use of the marine artillery, that this could not take place without raising the force altogether, and converting the marines into a land As to the addition of field army. officers to the marine, it ought to be remembered, that marines on board of ships were not commanded by field officers; and as of them were engaged most in that species of service, it was not necessary to have so many field officers. As to the age of some of the captains, as it was a service in which the officers rose by seniority, that could depend only on the length of life of those who preceded them on The bill was then read a the list. first time. It had been stated, that in each division of the marines, the senior captains were appointed pay captains, who actually keep the accounts of 2,000 men without any increase of pay, or any kind of remuneration. Mr. Ward was sure that if, for any extraordinary labour, any recompence could be made to them without injury to the service, it would be instantly afforded. The bill was then read a first time. The house having, on the 16th of March resolved itself into a committe on this bill. Mr. R. Ward rose to make some observations on what had fallen from an honourable baronet (sir C: Pole) I 2

en a former evening, respecting the increase of emolument to paycaptains of marines, and some new naval regulations. The honourable baronet, perhaps, did not know, that the persons selected for such situations, were generally men who were unfit for other service. Their duties were by no means burthensome. It was not required that a pay-captain of marines should serve affost, or even aboard, except when courts martial took place. With respect to the deductions from the pay of marine officers, Mr. Ward shewed , that they were, in every respect, on the same footing with those in the army. Sir C. Pole expressed his satisfaction on this last point by Mr. Ward's explanation. But he still held the same epinion with regard to the situation of the pay-captains. They bad a regular ledger account with every man and boy in the marine service, for which they had no remuneration, although the captains of marine artillery, for only paying their own companies, had two shillings per day, additional pay. Besides, those old officers, in any other branch of the service, would have been entitled to majorities, and many of them would have now been old field officers.

Mr. Wellesley Pole said, it was the intention of the present board of admiralty to afford to the marine corps every practicable and reasonable indulgence. With respect to the situation of the paycaptains, he referred the honourable baronet to a petition present-

ed by those very officers to the admiralty, when he himself was at that board, praying for this very allowance, which the honourable baronet now sought to obtain for them. The answer then given to their petition, was, that their birth was a pretty good one, and timt it was very desirable that it should continue to exist. But, if they did not like it, with full pay, and an exemption from all other duty, they might take their turns of arrvice. Ever since, they had been pretty well satisfied to remain a they were. With respect to the compassionate list, for which there was a bill now in progress, it was only for such widows and orphan as were not entitled to any prevision otherwise; nor was it ever thought of before the establishment of the present admirally board. And it was his integries, in the committee on that hill, w place the widows of maxing officers on the same footing in this respect, with those of the officers of the navy and army.

Sir Charles Pole denied any recollection of such an application
as that which had been alluded to
by Mr. Wellesley Pole. At all
events, he was perfectly certain
that, during the whole time he was
at the admiralty, he never did give
an offensive answer to say application, made either by an individual,
or by any description of persons.
The bill then west through the
committee, and was afterward
through the usual stages, peaced
into a law.

- CHAP

## CHAP VII.

in the House of Commons into the Conduct of the Commanders, His royal Highness the Duke of York.—The Inquiry into the t of the Duke not confined to his official Acts.—The Lord Channal the Duke of Portland vindicated against false Instituations by Larke.—Many corrupt Practices unveiled—Of the Reverend teely, Chaplain to the Bishop of London—Of the Reverend Dr. and, in favour, though alledged to be without the Know of the Reverend Mr. G. H. Glasse, Rector of Hanwell.—Channel behaviour of Mrs. Clarke on her examination before the of Commons.—Deep Interest of the whole Nation in the Inquiry: Conduct of the Duke of York.—Reflections.

IST the great events that happened, not only on of Europe, but Amethe weighty deliberations these, as occasioning vast preparations, gave birth, muncils of Great Britain, nt of a very extraordinary curred, which, for a time, to the shade the last vicmin preceded by disasters, w the English army over ch, and the future pro-Buonaparte. Insinuations he conduct of his royal the duke of York, had siderable time back, apdivers publications of It was privately circuin whispers, that the Fork would not long be ter-in-chief, and a defiod too was specified by the whisperers, beyond predicted that the duke the found in the occuhthat important post. was afterwards recollectwhom those who seemed sost pleasure in circulatreports, were intimately id, and with whom they a degree of confidence, es were made that the

accusations of the duke, in as far as they had been made in newspapers and whispers, originated in a desire of change, rather than a pure zeal for the public welfare. For grounds of accusation were not obtruded on public attention by any flagrant delinquency on the part of his royal highness in the discharge of his public duty. On the contrary, the happy effects of the discipline he had introduced, and the arrangements and organization to which he had submitted the army, were universally acknowledged. Early in 1809, an attack was made on the royal commander-in-chief, in a more honourable and fair way, because in a direct and public form.

House of Commons, Jan. 27.—Colonel (of militia) Gwyllym Lloyd Wardie, after the strongest declaration of the purity and patriotism of his motives, stated that the conviction of his mind was, and for some time had been, that unless the system of corruption that had so long prevailed in the military department should be done away, this country might fall an easy prey to the enemy. The first point in the case he had to state, related to the half-pay fund,

I 3 which

which was an establishment under the direction of the present commander-in-chief. This fund arose out of the sale of commissions vacant by death-by the promotion of officers not allowed to self-or by dismissions from the service. power of the commander-in-chief over this fund was constituted and intended for the reward of merit, either by the appointment of meritorious officers to the commissions which so became vacant, or by selling them, and applying the produce of such sales to the redemption of half-pay commissions, or to the compassionate fund. Here the power of the commander-in-chief over such produce ceased. If the commissions he had described were otherwise disposed of, the authority yested in the commander-in-chief was abused, and the objects of the half-pay fund abandoned. Now, if he could shew that those commissions were appropriated to very different purposes, it would, of course, sppear, that such abuse and abandonment did take place—that merit was not rewarded—that the halfpay list was not reduced - that the compassionate fund was not assist, ed. For the purpose of shewing this, it was necessary to call the attention of the house to another establishment of the commanderin-chief's, which was quite of a different complexion from that which he had just mentioned. This establishment, which consisted of a splendid house in Gloucesterplace, a variety of carriages, and a long retinue of servants, commenced in the year 1803, and at the head of it was placed a lady of the name of Clarke. As this lady formed a principal party in several of the facts which he had to cite,

he was under the necessity, however reluctantly, to mention her name, as well as that of others, in order to make out a fair parlismentary basis for his motion, and to satisfy the house, that he had not brought it forward upon light grounds.

The first case to which Colonel Wardle called the attention of the house, was that of captain Tonyn, of the 48th regiment of foot, who had been promoted to a majority in the 31st regiment: to which promotion he was indebted to the influence of Mrs. Clarke. The terms of agreement were, that Mrs, Clarke should be paid £500 upon captain Tonyn's being gasetted. Major Tonyn was gazetted on the 2d of August, 1804, and the £500 was paid to Mrs. Clarke. Here it became necessary for colonel Wardle to observe to the house, that the regulated difference, between a company and a majority, was £1,100, which should have been appropriated to the purposes above But how did the afmentioned. fair stand? Mrs. Clarke gained £500, and the sum of £1,100 was lost to the half-pay fund. This sum of £500 was paid by Mrs. Clarke to a Mr. Birkett, a silversmith, in part payment for a service of plate, for the establishment in Gloucester-place: the balance for which plate was afterwards paid by his royal highness the commander-in-chief. .The tions that colonel Wardle held to be clearly deducible from this case were, first, that Mrs. Clarke possessed the power of military promotion. Secondly, that she received pecuniary consideration. And, thirdly, that the commanderin-chief was a partaker in the benefit arising from such, pecuniary adon. The truth of this uld be established by witrhose names he mentioned. econd case colonel Wardle adduce, related to ex-

On the 25th of July, exchange was concluded lieutenant-colonel Brooke 8th regiment of infantry, enant-colonel Knight, of dragoon guards, through ence of Mrs. Clarke.rke wanted some money the expences of an exin the country. She. urged the commanderto expedite the exchange s to receive £200 for it. ent request was made on ay, and its influence was t the exchange was aczetted on the Saturday . Mrs. Clarke, in con-, received from the agent iating the transaction, it. The witnesses to he named. Another case rardle had to adduce remajor John Shaw, of coimpagne's Ceylon regilajor Shaw was appointed rrack-master of the Cape Hope, upon the 3d of 16. It was known that r by no means enjoyed of the duke of York: act, his royal highness d some prejudice against it these obstacles Mrs. idily undertook, on con-"overcome; and it was pay her £1000 for the ppointment. The apwas therefore made Major himself paid Mrs. \$00. Soon after £200 "sent to Mrs. Clarke by we made. The remain-"however, was not paid,

and when it was found not to be forthcoming, Mrs. Clarke was enraged, and threatened revenge. She actually complained to the commander-in-chief of Mr. Shaw's breach of contract, and the consequence was, that the major was, soon after, put upon half-pay. This case of major Shaw was the only instance colonel Wardle could find of such an officer being reduced to half-pay. The case of this officer then demonstrated. first, that Mrs. Clarke's influence extended to appointments on the staff, as well as to promotions and exchanges in the army itself... Secondly, that the commander-inchief punished an individual by reducing him from full to half-pay for non-performance of a nefarious contract with his mistress. Thirdly, that the commander-inchief was a direct party to the whole of this nefarious transaction. Witnesses named.

Mr. Wardle now came to, what he called, the very novel case of colonel French and his levy. This officer was, through the influence of Mrs. Clarke, appointed by the commander-in-chief to conduct a levy in the years 1804-5. colonel was introduced to Mrs. Clarke by captain Huxley Sandon, and the condition upon which he obtained his appointment was, that Mrs. Clarke should have one guinea out of the bounty of each man raised, together with the sale or patronage of a certain number of the commissions. The agreement being concluded, it was communicated to, and approved of by the commander-in-chief. Colonel French was accordingly sent, by Mrs. Clarke, to the Horse Guards, and, after many interviews, the levy was set on foot. As the levy proceeded.

proceeded, Mrs. Clarke received several sums of money from colonel French, captain Huxley Sandon, and a Mr. Corri. She also received £500 from a Mr. Cockayor, a known solicitor in Lyon's Inn, and a friend of captain Huxlev Sandon's. Mr. J. Donovan, a surgeon of Charles-square (who had also borne a hand in the promotion of major Tonyn) was acquainted with an old officer, a captain Tuck, to whom he very strongly recommended to seek promotion. And, in order to encoumage him by a display of the facility with which it might be attained, he sent him a written scale of Mrs. Clarke's prices for different commissions, which, in stating them, he begged leave to contrast with the regulated prices of the army.

From this scale, colonel Wardle said, it appeared, that the funds he had before alluded to, lost, in an enormous ratio, to the gain of Mra. Clarke, or any other individual acting upon the same system.

Here said Colonel Wardle the scene closed upon Mrs. Clarke's military negociations: and in what followed the commander-in-chief alone. It appeared, that his royal highness required a loan of £5,000 from Colonel French; and that Mr. Grant, of Barnard's Inn, premised to comply with the request in procuring the money, provided the commander-in-chief would use his influence and obtain payment to colonel French of a balance due to him by govern-

ment on account of the least. This was promised, but the commanderin-chief failing to fulfil his part of the condition, the loan he required was not advanced, and £3,000 still remained due from government to colonel French, The case of this levy, shewed, first, that Mrs. Clarke, in addition to promotions in the army, to exchanges, and appointments on the staff, possessed the power of augmenting the military force of the country. Secondly, that in this case, as in all others, she was allowed to receive pecuniary considerations for the exercise of her influence. Thirdly, that the commander-in-chief endeavoured to derive a pecuniary accommodation to himself independent of Mrs. Clarke's advantages.-Witnesses named.

The last case with which colonel Wardle would at present trouble the house, was that of captain Maling. This gentleman.was appointed to an ensigncy in the 87th regiment on the 28th of November, 1805; to a lieutenancy in the same regiment on the 26th of November, 1806; and to a captaincy in the royal African corps, under the command of the duke of York's own secretary colonel Gordon, on the 15th of September, 1808. This gentleman's promotion was effected through the influence of the favourite agent, Mr. Greenwood, in whose office Mr. Maling was a clerk, remaining at his desk while advanced in the army by such an extravagent course-Mr. Maling had also, while so promoted, some appointment of a pay-master in Irelanda course which interfered with the interests, which superseded the rights of many meritorious officers **M**po

## HISTORY OF EUROPE

served in the army, tht and bled for their as it tolerable, that umulation of favours mferred on any indiut any claim of profes-, and merely through a of undue influence, ny hundreds of truly en were overlooked was it possible that prosper—that could succeed, or could r be advanced, while tolerated. tice was nust feel the propriety, y, of grounding some mon such facts. He ne had stated quite this purpose. There me thing to which he help alluding. The be astonished indeed uption of the times, here was at that moalic office in the city e of commisssions, at luced scale as that of e, and that the maust office stated in his at they were the agents ent favourite mistress. Indeed these agents rther, that they were I to dispose of places rch and state, and that of hesitate to say, that maployed by two of the s in administration. s a few other points, very trifling importwere brought forward me of the duke of York, present occasion, but and this, for the sake at the alledged amount \*a effending may be he seems the proper untiling them. Mrs.

ومعامك Clarke had stated, that Samuel . Carter was her foot boy, and went behind her carriage. He west into the army direct from her sees : vice. In this statement she was corroborated by several witnesses. Another additional case. Mr. Dowler had stated, that Mrs. Clarke had first suggested to him. that she could procure him a situe. ation in the commissary department. Mr. Dowler, who obtained the appointment, had never taken : any step to expedite the business. nor applied to any other channel than that of Mrs. Clarke, to whom he had paid £1000 for her influence, and that she told him the duke knew of his doing so. A third additional case. Major Turner, a gallant officer, who had seen ... a great deal of service, was impeded :.. in his desire to sell out, in consequence of a letter from Mrs. Sinclair Sutherland, notwithstanding the recommendation of the colonel of the regiment. It had been stated by colonel Gordon, the duke's military secretary, that attention would have been paid to an anonymous letter, fraught with such contents on such a subject. But in a case of this kind, an anonymous letter was better than Mrs. Sinclair's; for in an anonymous letter there might have been some. thing worthy of attention. But that in consequence of a letter from such a source as this, a stop should have been put to the course of public business, that a stigma should have been supposed, for a moment, to have been fixed on the character of an officer, formerly without stain, was unbecoming indeed. It was an honour to major Turner to have had his character cleared; but just in the same ratio dishenous fell on the other

other party. And if the commander-in-chief would attach himself to such a woman as that, and make himself a party with her, part of the disgrace must fall on him too. A fourth additional point urged against the commander-inchief. If a Mr. Kennet, an auctioneer or broker, could lend to the duke a certain sum of money, he would second and support sir Horace Mann's recommendation of that person, with a view to obtain a place for him, which support had been given. But, as already observed, these additional points were not brought forwards when colonel Wardle first stated his charges against his royal highness, but afterwards.

Colonel Wardle having stated, with brief comments, the cases of major Tonyn, colonel Knight, major Shaw, colonel French, and captain Maling, and reported the existence of a public office in the city for the sale of commissions, concluded with moving " for the appointment of a committee to investigate the conduct of his royal highness the duke of York, the commander-in-chief, with regard to promotions, exchanges, and appointments to commissions in the army, and in raising levies for the army."

Sir Francis Burdett seconded

the motion.

The Secretary at War rose, but not, he said, to oppose the motion. If he did so, he would ill consult the wishes, and worse the interests, of the commander-in-chief. He felt great satisfaction that an opportunity was afforded, of instituting an effectual inquiry into the grounds of the various calumnies and misrepresentations, which had of late been so industriously circulated

against that illustrious pei The facts which the hor gentleman had brought were of a very serious nat well deserved the attention house. Charges clearly a tinctly stated, his royal was ready and even des meet. With regard to the transactions stated by color dle, he would say nothing never heard of them befor he could contradict the were stated to have occi the Horse Guards. respecting the half-pay fi fore the house, would sl his royal highness had g a great part of his patron the benefit of that fund. was needless to enter into culars now, as a full inquir necessarily take place. only remark, that the thank the house had been confer the army, reflected no sm dit on the commander-in-ch had been universally allow to make courage available day of battle, discipline cessary. And it was well how much the commanderhad attended to that objec treme order and regulari also been introduced into the of the commander-in-chief the inquiry would prove.

Sir Arthur Wellesley, expressed his joy that a inquiry would rescue the mander-in-chief from that sort of discussion which sor took place in that hous that it had fallen to his lot t how promotions were condu the office of the commai chief. It was regularly n in that office, who recom: the promotion. The doc

were to be found there; so that all transactions respecting promotions might be completely traced. The mode in which the produce of the half-pay fund came into the office, as well as that in which it was issued, was also recorded. With respect to the removal of the barrack-master of the Cape of Good Hope, such removals in foreign establishments were eircumstances of common occurrence in the ordinary course of the service. Circumstances had been stated, in order to shew that his royal highness, with a view to put a little money in his own pocket, had encroached upon the half-pay fund. But the house would recollect that this very fund was established by his royal highness, and the money furnished from the produce of commissions, which he might have given away without any sale at ill: by which an immense sum as saved to the public. There was yet one topic on which he would be to blame, if he did not ay a few words. Never was there n army in a better state, as far s depended on the commander-inchief, than that under his commy had not performed the serice for which it was destined, the lame would have rested with im, not with the commander-inhief. Whatever enthusiasm they It, was the result of the discipline ad example afforded by the illusious person at the head of the

Mr. Yorke said that he had neer listened to a charge more seious, and that he had heard it with the greatest possible conern, both on account of the comander-in-chief, and the honourble gentleman who had brought it forward, thus taking upon himself so heavy a responsibility. But he was glad that the house could at last reach in a tangible shape some of those libels against the duke of York, which had for some time past been more assiduously and pertinaciouly circulated than ever libels had been at any former period in this country, so prolific in libels. He hoped the house would do its duty to itself, to the country, and to the royal house of Brunswick, and that if there was no ground for these accusations, justice might be done to the commander-in-chief. Mr. Yorke, for his own part, believed, that a conspiracy of the most atrocious and diabolical kind existed against his royal highness, founded on the jacobinical spirit which appeared at the commencement of the French revolution, though it did not shew itself now in exactly the same form. It appeared to be the design of the conspirators, by means of the press, the liberty of which was so valuable, and the licentiousness so pernicious, to write down the military system through the commander-in-chief; the army through its generals; and other establishments through the persons most conspicuous in each. Let blame fall where it ought. But the house ought to consider the illustrious person against whom the charge was directed. They ought to consider his high station in the country, and the eminent service he had rendered to the country, in the state to which he had brought the army. What was the state of the army when he became commander-inchief? it scarcely deserved the name of an army; and it was now found by experience to be, in

proportion to its numbers, the best army in the world. He had said, that he believed a conspiracy to exist. If the house could go along with him, and suppose that this was actually the case, he threw out for their consideration, whether a parliamentary commisaion, with power to examine on oath, was not preterable to a committee. Sir F. Burdett stated the mo-

tives that had induced him to second the present motion, and incerely hoped that upon inquiry, it would be found that the facts alledged originated in error, or in mischievous intentions, and an unfair wish to run down the Doke Mr. W. Adam said, of York. that from the situation which he liad, in the way or his profession, gratuitously filled in the service of the illustrious person who was the object of this motion, he was enabled to speak with certainty respecting his revenues, and every circumstance connected with them. During the twenty years he had held his office, he had been intimately acquainted with his royal highness's affairs, without any circumstance being kept from his knowledge, even in his embar-rassments. And in all his experience of him, he had known his royal highness uniformly to state the situation of his affairs with an accuracy that was extraordinary, a truth beyond example, and a fidelity of memory that reflected the highest credit on his understanding. In all that time he had never heard of his having procured any accomodation or loan on any other terms than the duke of Bedford, or the duke of Devonshire, or duke of Northumberland would, if they had occasion. He could confidently assert that the facts alledged would prove And, as he felt but what arose from a 1 justice, the mode of proc had to propose, was a solely with a view to pr The inquiry, should in be public as the charge the authority of that how examining witnesses at would ensure their punis case of prevarication:men should recollect, investigation might lead peachment, and, that the house ought not to par power of inquiry, or dele a parliamentary commissi the investigation would I on more properly, more e and more constitutiona committee of the whole l

Mr. Wilberforce conte an inquiry at the bar c be conducted with impar consequence of the interl party spirit. He prefer his friend Mr. Yorke, as gation by a parliament: By the appoint mission. commission, the witness be examined upon oath; bias and personal altercat be prevented, and, of weight and consequence attached to the decision delegated, and to the tes those examined, which it possible to expect from cussion or examination a The claims of the people of that the representative people should look to s justice, however high t eminent the services, or the connections of the personage against who charges were preferre justice, he conceived,

retarily obtained by an firste in its progress, public in the result; when he reflected on tion of persons likely ined, and the important interests affected by item.

meellor of the Exchequer with the unanimous of the house, that to solemn and serious acwought forward that most solemn and serious ight to be accorded. red with his honourable Adem in thinking, that should not abandon its d functions in this inle could state, on the of the duke of York ven him at the only ophe had of consulting m the subject, that the recourse of prosecuting would be the most to him, and that he denothing so much as a t would impede the final hat illustrious personage in any other subject, to phlicly on his trial, and acquitted or convicted rase that might be made he same time, that he cough conviction that he sulpate himself from all He would stake his remon it that it was imat after the result of the my: suspicion could be d of his royal highness. le had stated a circumich particularly involved mer of his majesty's goin that two members of stress concerned in the rate disposal of government petronage. This was a tenic on which he must require the fullest information. It was for the option of Mr. W. to deteric mine whether he would afford it in that house, or by a private: communication to some of: the responsible servants of the crimen. It was not for him to tell the house, that in this great capital it might happen, that foolish persons might be frequently deceived: by advertisements in the public papers announcing the disposal of official patronage; and perhaps, it. had occasionally turned out; that the very persons who, originally deceived by these advertisements, were induced to make applications, did ultimately obtain the very appointments for which they had endeavoured to negociate. he was convinced that as there was nothing so discreditable to government, so there was nothing more false than the idea that money was paid to persons high in office for such transactions. For the distinct manner in which the honourable gentleman had submitted the question to the house. he conceived him entitled to its thanks. Mr. Wardle stated that the office where the agency, was transacted, was in a court out of Threadneedle Street.: The names of the agents in that office were, Heylop and Pullen. They had stated various situations purchased in the island of Jamaica. and that the two members of the present cabinet, for whom they acted in such situations, and to whom he alluded in his speech, were, the lord Chancellor, and the duke of Portland. It, was then carried, nem. con. that the conduct . of his royal highness, the commander

mander in thief, in the appointment to commissions, regulating exchanges and filling up vacancies in the army, be referred to a committee. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved that it should be a committee of the whole house. Mr. Canning observed that this was a mode of proceeding established by various precedents in parliamentary history. Mr. Wardie had declared, that in calling its attention to the present important subject, he was actuated solely by a sense of pub-The honourable gentlelie duty. man ought not then to be dissatisfied with those who placed him on the most commanding stage to reap the benefit of his patriotic labours.

Mr. Canning observed, that in whatever view the house should consider the transactions stated by Mr W. whether they were substantiated or refuted," infamy must attach somewhere; either upon the accused or the accuser." this unguarded and strong expression, Mr. Canning was afterwards often reminded, and sorely badgered about it on every occasion. Certainly, where there are probable grounds of suspicion in a case of great public importance, accusation is excusable and even laudable, though it should not be substantiated. From the systematic scheme of calumnies, which had been deliberately pursued for some time past by the enemies of his royal highness; Mr. Canning had to congratulate that illustrious personage, and, at the same time, to thank the honourable mover, for the opportunity afforded of canvassing the subject upon charges preferred in a tangible state. His royal highness had ledge, to render it extremely diff-

been treated by a set of unprincipled libeliers, in their malignant and vile publications, with a brutality of insult, which almost made good men hesitate in deciding whether the value of a free discussion was not considerably depreciated by the evils of ita unbridled licentiousness. Mr. Whitbread admitted that every man must lament that such a character, elevated in rank and influence, should be exposed to unmerited calumny. Still it was to be presumed that a prince of the house of Hanover, would rather suffer under such attacks than risk the liberty of that press, to which so much was owing by that family and the British empire. But why was this brotality of insult so long suffered to continue? Were the attorney and solicitor general, and the other law officers of the crown asleep? He was ready to give them credit that the omission was not inten-Lord Castlereagh said, it was evident the same party who, at a former period, endeavoured to subvert all the establishments of the country by force of arms, was now endeavouring to undermine them by calumniating whatever was exalted in rank or distinguished in situation. Mr. W. had asked, why the law officers of the crown did not institute prosecutions? The fact was, that they had instituted numerous prosecutions; but their entire time would be taken up in presecuting the libeliers of the Duke of York, if every libeller was to be two secuted. Besides, it required but some ingeniousness, united with a moderate share of legal: knowbruary.

the History of Europe, that we st refer our readers to the trials the duke of York that have aldy been published in a great iety of forms, whether in the utes of the evidence before the use of Commons, or in huge umes of parliamentary debates,

ult to establish the charge of li- or newspapers and magazines, or el. There was another way in finally, in separate volumes. The hich libellers escaped justice. whole of the inquiry may be di-hey shrunk from the laws and vided into two heads: 1st, The utted the country. For instance, connections of Mrs. Clarke with lajor O'Hogan, even before his the persons who paid or promised pel against the duke of York to pay her sums of money for prosued from the press, had secured motions or other appointments. is passage to America.—Lord 2dly, The acquaintance of the astlereagh was not for leaving commander-in-chief with the see inquiry that had been agreed cret transactions of Mrs. Clarke to any select committee, nor with those persons, and his paren to the twelve judges, nor to ticipation with her in the gain y thing short of that full and arising from that financial system. en investigation which might The first of these points was had at the bar of that house .- proved beyond a possibility of iter a few observations by Mr. doubt, by an immense mass of ardle, it was resolved that the evidence. As to the duke's quiry should be made in a com- knowledge of Mrs. Clarke's maittee of the whole house, and nœuvres, and his sharing in the renat they should enter upon it turns, this is a fact, the proof of Wednesday next, the 1st of which depended solely on the evidence of Mrs. Clarke. For this kind To give a narrative of all the of commerce must, from its naoccedings on this important ture, have been confined to the estion that were extended from two parties concerned. No third 26th of January to the 20th person could interfere in it. The March, with both the concomi- testimony of Mrs. Clarke, abanand concluding debates, even doned to licenciousness from her the most abridged form, would youth, and become almost a prosrry us to a length so monstrously titute by profession, is scarcely to proportionate to a general view be accounted of any weight at all, especially as she acted under the influence of revenge against his royal highness, and a strong desire to please Mr. Wardle, who, as afterwards appeared, had promised to compensate in a very liberal way any service she might be of to him in substantiating his charges \* against

Colonel Wardle had promised, or clearly given it to be understood by Mrs. rke, that he would furnish a house for her at Westbourne-place, in part payment her services in the prosecution of the duke of York. Colonel Wardle, denying the had come under any such an obligation, was sued by an upholsterer, who had inshed the house, at law, and, on the evidence of Mrs. Clarke and the upholsterer's their, obliged to pay about 2000l. with costs. The day after judgment was me in this cause, colonel Wardle published, in several newspapers, a note adverted to the people of the three kingdoms, declaring before God, and his country.

throughout the whole of her close and long examination at the ber, an air of unconstraint and ease, and a neddiness of reply that stemed to bespeak a disposition to answer the questions that were put to her traily. For every why, she had a wherefore. She was caught in falsity, but not often, nor in very imperiant cases. She declared in the strongest manner that she had not seen colonel Wardle on a certain day when she underwent an examination, though it was afterward proved that on that day then had seen, that it, been together, three different times. It was proved that she had passed a night with a Mr. Dowler, one of her favourite lovers, as his wife, after she had denied that she had! done so. She could not, however, by any means be charged, on the wholes: with prevarication. the same time, it is to be observed, she was under no temptation to prevanicate The great mass and weight of her evidence was intended, not to conceal, but clearly to expose her bargaining with place and promotion-hunters. And as for what was alledged to have passed privately on that subject, it could only be known to the duke and herself! No one could: prove a megative.

There were, however, two cir-

the payah duke. But there was face a direct inculpation of the commander-in-chief.

First, captain Sandon said, that when major Tonyn became impatient for his promotion, he (Sandon) went to state the circumstances to Mrs. Clarke, who sent him back to inform him, that she had received a note from the duke of York respecting his case; which note was shewn by captain Sandon to major Tonyn. The note was, " I received your note, and Tonyn's case shall remain as it is. God bless you." This note was intended to shew, that the person to whom it was written had influence, and in consequence, major Tonyn consented to let his security remain. The existence of this note was regarded as the more weighty evidence, since it had been extorted, without Mrs. Clarke's knowledge or interference at all in the matter, from captain Sandon, who at first pretended that he had destroyed it, and who was therefere sent to Newgate for prevarication. When major Tonya was gazetted, captain Sandon was directed to shew him another note, purporting to have been written by the duke of York, and saying, "Tonyn will be this night gazetted." This note was not afterwards given back. When the first note was shewn to his royal highness, he utterly denied all know cumstances that were on their ledge of the matter, and declared

that a verdict had been obtained against him only through perjury. During the progress of the trial the colonel had written to his men of law, again and again, desiring that major Dodd, Mr. James Glennie, heretofore of the corps of engineer and other respectable witnesses; should be examined: but the lawyers thought the unnecessary. The evidence of Mrv. Clarke and of the brother of the uphosts a on oath, would be overthrown by that of the respectable witnesses whom is had no bring forward on a second trial, for which he had made application But if so, what is to be thought of the evidence of Mrs. Clarke against the duke of York?

be a forgery. As to the ing to the appearance of yn's name in the gazette, highness could not be

He could not state night not have written te, in answer to a note ht have been addressed He could not call the ace to mind. The other ever, his royal highness bely denied having When Mrs. Clarke (who ant of what was passing ase) was called in, and e note, which was ad-George Farquhar, Esq. " I suppose I must have fore, for it is his royal writing.-I do not know ld have got into that man's unless I gave it to him. direction I used very et from his royal high-This evidence being rethe duke of York's porial of the fact, several were called from the. Post Office to give their pon it. And they all, a single exception, gewarigg, decided, that us in the same hand writer letters acknowledged It is also to be observ-

the circumstance of the sot brought forward by sellor of the Exchequer believed that the note destroyed. Thus the the note had an effect sente to what was inTo justify his royal high-sell clavering made a volume, that he himself was a well as captain San-lawgate, for prevarica-

tion. But after all, this circumstance of the note, supposing its authenticity, only shewed, that his royal highness suffered Mrs. Clarke to talk, and write, and put questions respecting military appointments: which the duke does not seem to have affected to deny or conceal. For it has just been seen, that when the note, "Tonyn will be this night gazetted," was shewn to him, he admitted that he might possibly have written such a note, though he did not recollect the matter.

The other circumstance, wearing on its face a direct inculpation of the commander-in-chief, was the following. Miss Mary Ann Taylor, who was in the habit of visiting Mrs. Clarke when she was under the duke's protection very frequently, stated, that she heard the duke of York speak to Mrs. Clarke about Colonel French's levy and that what passed, as nearly as she could recollect, was as follows, "I am continually worried by colonel French. worries me continually about the levy business, and is always wanting something more in his own favour." Turning then to Mrs. Clarke, (Miss T. thinks) he said, " how does he behave to you, darling?" or some such kind words as he was wont to use. Mrs. Clarke replied, middling, not very well: on which the duke said, "master French must mind what he is about, or I shall cut up him and his levy too."

At the close of the evidence given at the bar, the general officers, who were members of the house, were asked with respect to the improved state of the army in discipline and condition, and when

ther the system of promotions in the service was not better than Generals Norton it had been. and Fitzpatrick, sir James Murray Pulteney, sir Arthur Wellesley, and general Grosvenor, all bestowed the warmest praise on the conduct of his royal highness as commander-in chief.—This seems the proper place to introduce the fine encomium made on the public conduct of the duke of York, in the house of Lords, on the last day of January, by the earl of Suffolk. For some time past, his lordship observed, rumour had been exceedingly busy in spreading reports of a tendency extremely injurious to the character of the army. Having been bred a soldier from his earliest days, he could not hear these scandalous falsehoods propagated, without taking the first opportunity of giving his meed of refutation to the calumny. Not only the army deserved this at his hands, but the conduct of the illustrious personage who had the command-in chief loudly called for it as an act at justice: for he could take upon him to say, that the British army never was in the memory of man in so complete a state of discipline as it had arrived at since his royal highness had been appointed to that great and responsible situa-The whole object of that illustrious duke had been to bring the army to that state of perfection which by its recent demeanour, it had so nobly proved. It -was that discipline which enabled our troops, after a march of upwards of four hundred miles through a barren tract of country, at an inhospitable season of the -year, to give battle to their ad-

versaries, and gain over them signal victory: it was that discpline which enabled them to sustain all the hardships and all the privations which they endured is that retreat, and, finally, to secure and save themselves from a tre mendous enemy. This was the effect of the discipline introduced and acted upon throughout the British forces, and which was demonstrated in a thousand instan-There was one which he would mention, however relacted he was to do it, and that we when his royal highness heard that the lieutenant colonel of a rep ment (the regiment which is lordship commanded, and which the late lieutenant-general sir John Moore once commanded) was deficient in talents and knowledge to hold such a commission, he removed him, and appointed another more effective in his stead; and neither his family connections, (being the son of a noble lord) nor any other interest, was a lowed to prevent that removal: the consequence whereof was, that the regiment immediately in proved in effective force as it did in discipline.-There was another circumstance which he wished w notice to their lordships, and that was, an ill-founded opinion entertained of that excellent institution the Military Asylum, namely, that it was a useless burthen to the This his lordship could state. most solemnly contradict, and also take upon him say, that a more beneficial establishment, as a pur sery for good soldiers, never 15 instituted in any country.

On the next than the examination of witnesses we closed, February 28, the sector

rose and stated, that since he had come to the house he had received a letter, the contents of which related to the inquiry now pending before the house respecting the conduct of his royal highness the duke of York, and he wished to know whether it was the pleasure of the house that he [A general exshould read it. denation of Read! read! read! The right honourable gentleman then announced that the letter came from his royal highness the duke of York, was signed " Frederick," addressed to the speaker, and dated Horse Guards, February. 23, 1809. The contents were w follow :

COPY.

" Horse Guards, Feb 23, 1809.

"I have waited with the greatest anxiety, until the committee, appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into my conduct, as commander-in-chief of his majesty's army, had closed its exammations; and I now hope, that will not be deemed improper to address this letter through you to the House of Commons.

"I observe with the deepest concern, that, in the course of this inquiry, my name has been coupled with transactions the most criminal and disgraceful: and I must ever regret and lament, that a connection should have existed, thich has thus exposed my character to animadversion.

With respect to any alleged times connected with the discharge of my official duties, I do in the most solemn manner, upon my honour, as a prince, distinctly seert my innocence; not only by denying all corrupt participation in

any of the infamous transactions which have appeared in evidence at the bar of the house of commons, or any connivance at their existence, but also the slightest knowledge or suspicion that they existed at all.

"My consciousness of innocence leads me confidently to hope, that the house of commons will not. upon such evidence as they have heard, adopt any proceedings prejudicial to my honour and character; but if, upon such testimony as has been adduced against me, the house of commons can think my innocence questionable, I claim of their justice, that I shall not be condemned without trial, nor be deprived of the benefit and protection which is afforded to every British subject by those sanctions under which alone evidence is received in the ordinary administration of the law.

"I am, sir, yours,
"FREDERICE."
"The Speaker of the House
of Commons."

House of Commons, March 8.

Mr. Wardle, after an elaborate examination of the evidence, moved a resolution to the following effect:

"That an humble address be presented to his majesty, stating that information had been communicated to them, and that evidence had been examined to prove, that various corrupt practices and abuses had, for a long time, existed in the different departments of the military administration; and that the evidence which had been given, had been entered on the records of parliament; that his majesty's faithful commons K 2

had most carefully examined the evidence, not only of the witnesses produced at their bar but also of the written and official documents; and that it was with the utmost concern and astonishment. that they felt themselves obliged to state, that the result of their diligent and laborious enquiry was such, as to satisfy them, that the existence of those corrupt practices to a very great extent was fully established; that they were restrained by motives of personal respect and attachment from laying before his majesty a detailed account of those corruptions and abuses, which could not fail to produce the greatest grief and indignation in his royal breast: that without entering into any such detail, they most humbly represented to his majesty, that if ever the opinion should prevail in the army, that promotion was to be obtained in any other way than by merit and services, such an opinion must materially tend to wound the feelings, and abate the zeal of the army, and to do it essential injury. That it was the opinion of his majesty's faithful commons, that such abuses could not have continued to such an extent, for so long a time, without the knowledge of the commander-in-chief: but if, contrary to all probability, -it should be presumed, that the - commander-in-chief was ignorant of these transactions, that pre-

sumption would not warra conclusion, that it was con with prudence, that the con of the army should rema longer in his hands. His ma faithful commons, therefore bly begged leave to submit majesty, that the duke of ought to be deprived of the mand of the army."

Lord Folkstone second motion; immediately after Mr. Burton rose and said: Speaker, I should not thu obtrude myself on the atter the house, if it was not t the fear of being too mu hausted to deliver my sen at a late hour.\* The ha my life, during the last years, having engaged me much in the investigation minal causes, I have tho my duty to bestow my bes tion upon the present im case. I have done so the that few persons are so nected, as myself, with th mander-in-chief, now unde sation. I never had the of exchanging a word wit and it so happens, that I h in the army any relation, any or even any intimate acquai nor any one for whom I ha received, or can expect ceive, a single favour. V accuser I have had the ho some acquaintance about years, and had frequent o

Nr. Burton, when he rose to speak, drew the most respectful attention whele house, which was continued from the beginning of his speech, witing and elaborate, to the end. He was above eighty years of age, and some blind. In Wales he held the office of judge in a court of law. Has attended the whole of the examinations at the bar, and had the evidence real him two or three times, he took a critical review of all the cases in the order they were exhibited in the enquiry, without omitting any decumentance of the cases.

ire the military talents and be displayed under the incommander of a regiment, tinguished itself not a little the unhappy rebellion in . I had also listened, permuch, to the current re-I certainly, therefore, a to the consideration of at any bias upon my mind ir of the accused. But g myself of every prejudetermined to pursue the is of duty, by considering of the duke of York as md temperately as I would one of the meanest subthe court where I have our to hold a seat." After teresting exordium, Mr. entered on a consideration sase, having first stripped matters extraneous or foithe point or points in L He displayed throughwhole of his comprehensech, all the perspicuity, a, and minute attention to remetance which men of stural parts derive from secience in the profession m: a profession which is lculated to rouse and to : intellectual faculties, perhan any other. On the of French's levy, and Miss evidence, Mr. Burton rely, the evidence of Mrs. constant companion ought received with great cauhe duke of York, speaking Clarke of colonel French, ied that French was conwerrying him about the The troublesome importu-I made a strong impresthe duke's mind: for he

mentions this teazing of worrying twice-" I am continually worried by colonel French: he worries me continually about the levy business." Then turning to Mrs. Clarke-Miss Taylor thinks, only thinks, he said, "How does he bemeerning the object of this , have to you, darling?" To my understanding, said Mr. Burton, the question obviously means, does he worry you as he does me? On the case of major Tonyn, Mr. Burton observed, that, though £200 was paid to Mrs. Clarke. that transaction was unconnected with the commander-in-chief. to the note from his royal highness, conceding it to be genuine, why was it necessary or probable, that this should refer to any corrupt agreement? Mrs. Clarke. with all her desire to impute guilt to his royal highness, had no remembrance of this note: which circumstance alone might be considered as powerful evidence, that it had no reference to any such As an irrefragable agreement. proof that, in fact, it had no reference, Mr. Burton observed, that according to captain Sandon's account, the note was produced in an envelope, bearing the Dover post-mark: and that he received it from the hands of Mrs. Clarke herself, for the purpose of satisfying captain Tonyn, that it was of the duke's hand-writing. From the date of this envelope (for the note itself was without date) compared with the date of the gazette, it appeared that the note could not have been delivered till five days after his actual appointment to the majority, and, consequently, far too late to answer its intended purpose, namely, to excite captain Tonyn's apprehen-K · 3 ·

sions that his appointment would be either frustrated or retarded. "Thus then," said Mr. Burton, "out of the mouth of one of these associates against the commander-in-chief, have you a plain refutation of one of their own charges, nor is there any other evidence to support it." On the subject of the appointment of Samuel Carter to an ensigncy, and the charge for this generous act against the commander-in-chief, Mr. Burton expatiated more, in exculpation of the duke, than was at all necessary. This, in fact, did honour both to the duke and Mrs. Clarke. This young man, Carter, was a son, though illegitimate, of a very worthy captain of the army. did not appear, that his mounting behind the carriage of Mrs. Clarke was known to the duke; and, certainly, though he waited at table, he never wore Mrs. Clarke's livery. A good deal of pains had been taken on his education, which was far from being lost on the young man; as appeared from several letters of his, produced in the course of evidence. We shall only extract the first and the last sentences of Mr. Burton's speech on the charge of Samuel Carter's appointment: "I confess it to have been my hope, that the honourable member (colonel Wardle) would have yielded, on this point, to the entreaties of even Mrs. Clarke."-" God forbid! that this house should so far forget its duty, as to censure the appointment of such a person to a commission in the army, or that it should carry an address to the throne against the duke of York, for an act proceeding from the purest motives—the dictates of humanity."

Mr. Burton having gone the separate charges, ma observations on the prol or improbabilities of the charge in general. It has presumed, that the duke knew and connived at the proceedings of Mrs. Cla cause, by such alone, Mrs could have been enabled on her extensive establ But persons in high birth, in the habits of comparing with expenditure, found difficult to render the o formable to the other, or to form any judgment upo matters. He remembered been told, near forty ye by one of the preceptors duke of York and his ro ther, that though they we at learning, he could nev them the value of money: possible it was to inculc knowledge without the d ordinary means of practic rience.—This argument terwards placed in a light, in the debate that to on the conduct of the York, May the 14th, by M It had been urg the duke of York, know his mistress could not liv did on what he allowed h have been satisfied, that indirect means of profit, these could be no other the received for the exertion influence. It might be t the duke of York ought made this calculation, but appeared to Mr. W. more and likely than that he Persons bred to small and economical habits mi a difficulty in believing 1

one could commit much mistake in the proportion between his income and expenditure; yet surely exunples of such mistakes were not wanting, nor failed to occur daily, even in the lower walks of life. Much more might they be expected in persons placed from their issancy above the want of moner, and whose minds had been directed to any thing rather than to the management of their own affairs. And who knew that the duke of York ever thought upon the subject? He had not only his habits of idleness, but his habits of digence to contend with; and if my one would form to himself an ide of the business which a comminder in chief had to go through every day of his life, he would neither wonder at, nor be much disposed to blame any instance of ignorance or inattention that might occur in the management of his private attairs. Much of Mrs. Clarke's expences too never came within the cognizance of her protector, and many of them possibly were never intended to do so; her sreat dinners were all necessarily giren when he was not present.-But to return to Mr. Burton. Besides that inattention to management and economy in private afairs, which was far from being umatural, however much it was to be blamed in the duke of York. \* \*\* to be recollected that undoubtedly very large sums were Applied by his royal highness: in payments to tradesmen for wine, funiture, and a variety of articles, the amount, in the whole, of between 16 and £17,000, and all within the space of little more than two years. The extent of

Mrs. Clarke's debts was likewise to be considered. The existence of the conspiracy, and that the duke was a party to it being once supposed, how was it probable that there should have been any distress for money, when there was a mill for making it continually at There were then in the army as many as 10 or 11,000 officers; numerous changes were going on every day in the year; and such was always the cagerness for promotion, that there never could exist a deficiency of persons ready to give ample premiums above the regulated price. Where then would have been the difficulty, through the management of such a woman as Mrs. Clarke, with her subordinate agents, to relieve her from the pressure of her pecuniary difficulties, and to gratify her vanity and extravagance to the utmost? This argument of Mr. Burton seems to us to amount almost to a demonstration that, however much the duke of York might be to blame for suffering Mrs. Clarke to interfere at all in matters of military promotions or appointments, it never was any plan, on the part of his royal highness, to provide for the maintenance of his mistress by a deliberate system of bribery and corruption.

The Chancellor of the Exchaquer, after speaking for many hours in defence of the dake of York, proposed a resolution, expressive of the conviction of the house of his royal highness's innocence; and that, after the insertion of this resolution in an address to his majesty, the address should proceed as follows: "And his majesty's faithful commons

think it their duty further to state to his majesty, that, whilst this house has seen with satisfaction in the course of this inquiry, the unexampled regularity and method with which the business of the commander in chief has been conducted under the direction of his royal highness; and also the many salutary and efficient regulations which have been introduced into the army, during his command of it; some of which regulations have been specially directed to prevent those very abuses which, in the course of this inquiry, have been brought under the notice of the House of Commons;-they could not but feel the most serious regret and concern, that a connection should ever have existed, under the cover of which, transactions of a highly criminal and disgraceful nature have been carried on, and that an opportunity has been afforded of falsely and injuriously coupling with such transactions the name of his royal highness, whereby the integrity of his conduct in the discharge of the duties of his high office has been brought into question: that it is, however, a great consolation to this house to observe the deep regret and concern which his royal highness has himself expressed on the subject of that connection; as from the expression of that regret, on the part of his royal highness, this house derives the confident assurance that his royal highness will henceforth invariably keep in view that bright example of virtuous conduct which the uniform tenor of his majesty's life, during the course of his whole reign, has uniformly afforded to his whole subjects, and

which hasse much endeared his majesty to the affections of every rank and description of his people." Such was the course which the Chancellor of the Exchequer recommended to the house, instead of the address proposed by colonel Wardle, for removing his royal highness from his office; and having thus put the house in possession of what he intended to submit to it, he yielded to its impatience, and moved an adjournment, which was agreed to.

House of Comnions, March 9. The order of the day being read for resuming the adjourned debate on the evidence taken before the House of Commons respecting the conduct of the dake of York, the Chancellor of the Exchequer resumed his speech, which lasted for several hours, and was followed by Mr. Bathurst, Mr. Whitbread, the Attorney General, (sir Vicary Gibbs) and Mr. Bankes. Mr. Bathurst, having urged his objections to both the addresses, proposed respectively by colonel Wardle and Mr. Percival, thought it his duty to propose other terms of an address for the house, more consistent with the circumstances of the case, and more congenial with the feelings of the illustrious personage under whom the army. had flourished for many years. Without, however, intruding his proposition at present, he should only suggest what he thought would be most proper upon such an occasion, namely, " That, while this house acknowledges the beneficent effects of the regulations adopted and acted upon by his royal highness, in the general discharge of his duties as commander in chief, it has observed,

with

icepest regret, that, in ce of a connection the soral and unbecoming, sication on official sublant interference in the a of military appoint a promotions has been exist, which could not to discredit the official stion of his royal hightogive colour and effect, have actually done, to us the most criminal and il." The house adjournif past four, on Friday

day, March 10, Mr. pursuant to notice given xeeding sitting, after a considerable length, in took a clear view of the on the table, proposed ment on the amendment ght honourable Mr. Ba-Mr. Bankes's amendment, Mr. Bathurst's was, he · basis, was as follows: a humble address be prehis majesty, stating, that on had been communithis house of various practices and abuses havailed in the disposal of one and promotions in his I land forces, into which e has diligently examined; we feel ourselves obliged unt his majesty, that the f our inquiries into the these transactions by the tion, as well of oral eviis of various documents, rinced us that such corictices and abuses have onably existed.—To asmajesty that it is highly ofy to this house to find and, in any of these pro-

ceedings, for charging his royal highness the commander in chief with personal corruption or participation in any profits derived through undue means; but that, while we readily do justice to the exemplary regularity with which business is conducted in his department, and the salutary regulations which have been introduced by his royal highness, some of which are calculated to prevent such practices as have been brought under our review, we are obliged to express our opinion that such abuses could scatoely have prevailed to the extent to which they have been proved to have existed, without having excited the suspicion of the commander in chief. And we humbly submit to his majesty, even if it can be presumed that abuses so various and so long continued could have prevailed without the knowledge of his royal highness, whether the command of the army can with propriety be continued. or ought in prudence to remain any longer in his hands.-To express to his majesty that the abuses which have been disclosed during the progress of this examination have unveiled a course of conduct of the worst example to public morals, and highly injurious to the cause of religion, which, if not discountenanced by his majesty and by this house, cannot fail to have a pernicious effect upon those main springs of social order and well regulated society which it has been his majesty's uniform care to support and strengthen by his counsels, and to illustrate by his example." Mr. Bankes was followed in the debate of this night by Mr. Yorke

and Mr. W. Adam in defence of the duke of York, lord Folkstone in support of the address moved by colonel Wardle, and Mr. W. Smith who preferred the measure suggested by Mr. Bankes to any of the others that had been pro-Among a great variety of shrewd observations made by Mr. Adam on the evidence adduced in support of the charges against the duke of York was, the following "the testimony given by Miss Taylor: her confirmation of the evidence of Mrs. Clarke; the existence of such a person or such a proof was never hinted at by the mover of the charges; nay it appeared that it was not only not known to that gentleman, but that it could not be known: and that it had been thought of, and discovered by Mrs. C. since the charges were brought. And yet, this was a charge in which corroborating evidence had been thought of beforehand, but was made to rest at the opening upon the payment for the plate and on that alone." The following anecdote which does great honour to the duke of York, and which was applied by the duke himself with perfect propriety or reason, was very judiciously brought forward by Mr. Adam. At a period, said Mr. A. of this proceeding, when some matter had been brought forward, which affected his royal highness deeply, by his finding the meanness of pecuniary corruption cruelly and falsely imputed to him; he communicated to me the promotion of general Graham, lately a member of that house, a person whose high character was well known; whose peculiar turn to military affairs had greatly distinguished

him; whose promotion had at a former period been refused for reasons which were then thought conclusive; the objections with regard to whose promotions had been since removed by subsequent events, and the long continuation of voluntary services. This gallant officer who fought at the battle of Corunna, and stood by the side of his friend sir John Moore when he fell, general Moore had recommended to the commanderin-chief, at the dying request of sir John Moore, in order that be When his might get his rank. royal highness communicated this subject to me, under the circumstances which I have just set forth, he said, "I know from your attachment to Graham, that it will give you pleasure to learn that I have passed a great part of this morning with his majesty, my reasons for thinking that the obstacles to colonel Graham's promotion are removed; and I trust I have given such reasons, as will induce his majesty to authorize the promoting him to the rank of major-general. The king's answer has not yet come back, be I impart the matter to you, because I know how much you will be gratified by being told what is so truly interesting and important to your friend."

I felt, Mr. Adam continued, the kindness of the communication, and being particularly impressed with the whole scene, with the excess of feeling, the fortitude in repressing it, and the kindness in devoting himself under these circumstances to the interests of others, I could not refrain from shewing and expressing what I felt. After a little time his revenil.

higha∈

4 you may now the communication to you several days e known to the pubhave been abused in and by what means as which might drop n with motives peron my part, might purposes the most If I had corrupt. h a matter as colonel ended promotion in f Gloucester place, eason to see that a n, innocent on my mediately have been ject of a base and affic, from which I ve been secured by f the man who was montion."

ommons, March 13.

y at War rose to
ddress proposed by
who had declared
no charge of cor-

been established ke of York, he must ned a suspicion that , and that therefore aty of the house to roposition, the tenich was, to deprive mand of the armyred on the same side m by the master of the solicitor general. ; side appeared sir ett, sir S. Romilly, mith. Sir Francis mion of a long, yet said by way of per-"whether he concumstances, the doproofs, the defence, er, all with one accord compelled him to declare that in his opinion the charges completely substantiated against the duke of York." S. Romilly said "let us recollect that it was we who created the public agitation; that it was we who granted to the accused, that publicity which his defenders in this house so strenuously demanded; that it was we who sent by every day's post our proceedings on that subject, to be canvassed in every corner of the kingdom. With this recollection, and with the knowledge of what the effect has been, is this house now to be desired to turn a deaf car to the opinions of the public?"

If once the opinion should prevail, that the House of Commons had heard of the existence of corruption in the state and heard of it with indifference: if ever such an impression should go forth, they would lose the confidence of the people, and the minds of the public would be alienated from parliament. If ever that fatal time should arrive, no man could tell the consequences. The master of the rolls, was of opinion that, from all the evidence that had come before them, and all the different lights in which he could view this inquiry, and the result it had led to, all that could be said was, that the duke of York had not been sufficiently cautious, that he had allowed Mrs. Clarke to believe that she had some influence over him, though it appeared at the same time that he had never acted upon this principle. The house adjourned at half past three o'clock on Tuesday morning.

House

House of Commons, March 14. The debate on the conduct of the duke of York was resumed. principal speakers in this day's debate were, in support of the charges Mr. Charles William Wynne, M. H. Martin, and Mr. Coke; in refutation of them, Mr. Croker, Mr. Wortley Stewart, Mr. Windham, and lord Castle-The house adjourned at half past three o'clock on Wednesday morning; on the evening of which day the debate was resumed. In support of the charges, appeared lord Milton, Mr. Wilberforce, the earl of Temple, Mr. Ponsonby, and to a certain extent, sir T. Turton, who thought there was ground for charging his royal highness the duke of York with the knowledge of the corrupt practices, that had been proved at the bar: in vindication of his royal highness, the lord advocate for Scotland, the honourable Mr. Ryder, and Mr. Canning. The question being loudly called for, divided: house for Mr. Bankes's amendment 199. gainst it 294. A second division afterwards took place on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's amendment on Mr. Wardle's address. For the amendment 364. Against it 123. The house adjourned at half past six o'clock on Thursday morning.

House of Commons, March 17. The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced his intention to withdraw his resolution, to strike out the word "charges," and otherwise to alter it to the following effect, "That this house having appointed a committee to investigate the conduct of his royal

highness the duke of Yo commander in chief, and carefully considered the ev which came before the sai mittee, and finding that p corruption and connivance : ruption have been imputed said royal highness, find it dient to pronounce a disting nion upon the said impu and are accordingly of a that it is wholly without f tion." A long debate ensu which so great a number of bers rose, (amidst reiterate from all parts of the house t immediately to a vote) to d the grounds on which they give their votes on the qu now to come to a final de that to give even a list of names would run into a deg prolixity that may be an Mr. Lyttleton hoped the house would not add thei humiliation to the disgrace royal highness. If this sho the case, he trembled at the The people would sink into despondency, and say, say are men not to be trusted. hoped that a British Hot Commons would prove itsel thy of the epithet applied celestial fount of justice-" was not a respecter of per

Sir Thomas Turton moved amendment to the motion-Chancellor of the Exch " That this house has gi for believing that his royal hi the commander in chief. had ledge of the corrupt transit of which evidence had been at the bar;" on a divis the house, sir T. Turton's a ment was negatived. Aye The house then di: Chancellor of the motion. For it 278.

The Chancellor equer stated a fact ed might induce his able friend Mr. Baththe motion which ned to bring forward ; his royal highness York on Saturday his own accord had is majesty, and tenn his resignation of mmand of the army, njesty had been graed to accept. The made by his ess to his majesty ring his resignation, the house by Mr. full: of this commuis sufficient for our extract the first sen-

use of Commons havmg and full investigaerits of certain allegahim, passed a resoluwcence, he might now majesty, and venture ) him his resignation command of his ma-, as he could no spected of acting from msion of the result, med of having shrunk ent of an inquiry from in as it had been, he bould appear, even to ad been disposed to s conduct, to have n petience and firmgould exise only from a conscious feeling of innocence." The Chancellor of the Exchequer. having made this communication to the house, without any comment of his own, left it to his right honourable friend to determine, after having heard it, whether he would think it necessary to proceed with his motion. Mr. Bathurst assured the house that he did not harbour even a lurking suspicion of any criminality which could prevent his royal highness the duke of York from going forth into the world with clean hands, and free from the charge of any foul imputation. But the principle on which his intention to propose a resolution had been founded was not at all altered, though he allowed that the ground on which he intended to have acted, had been in some degree narrowed, in consequence of what had transpired on the present occasion. A great cause was at issue, the cause of justice be-tween two parties of important consequence, the public on one side, and the commander in chief on the other, and that house ought to decide. He did not, in the mean time, believe that more judicious decision could be come to, than what should be at once an admonition and an example. He then submitted to the house the resolution which has been above stated.\*

Lord Althorpe, as an amendment to this, moved the following resolution.—" That his royal higheness the duke of York, having resigned the command of the army, this house does not now think it

necessary to proceed any farther in the consideration of the evidence before the committee appointed to inquire into the conduct of his royal highness, as far as relates to his royal highness." The insertion of the word now was intended to express the opinion of the house that the dake of York should not, at any time hereafter, be restored to his late situation, as commander in chief; and consequently that if he should, the house would resume their proceedings on the charges against him. After a long debate, Mr. Bathurst's resolution was negatived without a division. On a motion by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the word "now" should be left out of lord Althorpe's amendment, the house divided.—Ayes, 235; noes, 112.

Though the inquiry into the conduct of the duke of York was confined to his official acts, respecting commissions, exchanges, and promotions in the army, and did not extend to mere recommendations to offices or emoluments not in the army, otherwise than as they might throw light question before the the house; it may be proper to take notice of a few of those curious facts, which were disclosed in the course of the examination, and which, though not of a nature to fix any imputation of any corrupt practices on the duke of York, serve to shew the extent to which corrupt practices did prevail, and the still wider extent of the opinion that there was nothing so important in the state, or sacred in the church, that was not to be procured by bribery. The

whole of the inquiry exhi thousand circumstances tene illustrate, in an accurate a pressive manner, a view ways of the world in L and of the state of public | and religion in England, commencement of the nine century. It will be recol that Mr. Wardle had stated the two members of the p cabinet to whom he allude concerned in a corrupt tra patronage, were the Lord cellor and the duke of Po Some of our readers, no may have entertained a g curiosity to know on whi charge could be founded how it would terminate, the of the other allegations i whole course of the examin Mrs. Clarke, on her exami February 10, being asked th what person she held herse as having influence enou procure a certain situation "I do not think any one wa out. I fancy they guesse duke of York, but no on held out; and I think it i likely that Mr. Donovan su the duke of Portland. mean here to say that the is not at all connected wit office for disposing of gover patronage. Of the office Mr. Wardle mentioned & city I know nothing. I wa sorry that Mr. Wardle had tioned such a thing, be every one who knows the chancellor, must know the sides being one of the high is one of the most honor men in England: and, if are any insinuations abou

Portland, Mr. Maltby is of Portland. He is my Portland. I mean enclear myself of holding insinuation against the haracter. Mr. Wardle me once of going into of Portland's, and said had watched me in. I I was not in the habit of there, and laughed at said that most likely it Gibbs." Mr. Wardle was nly person who believed, ne, that Mrs. Clarke had with the duke of Porthe marquis of Tichfield, e of Portland's son) a of the House of Coming called upon to state ing he was acquainted to an application from rend Mr. Basely to the Portland, stated that Mr. **illed** upon the duke on of January, in the pre-, and, not being able to **left** the following letter

rfalk Street, Grosvenor Square. v Lord Duke. shed particularly to see ce on the most private I cannot be fully open The object is, to solicit ce's recommendation to by of Salisbury or some hery, for the most ample r permuneration for which stantly give a draft to For Salisbury three rounds. I hope your I parden this, and inminute these lines to the יהל,

flames. I am now writing, for the benefit of administration, a most interesting pamphlet. Excuse this openness, and

I remain,
Your grace's
Most obedient and
Obliged servant,
J. BASELY."

This note the duke of Portland transmitted to the bishop of London, in whose diocese he understood that Mr. Basely possessed one or two chapels.\* The bishop, in a letter in answer to the duke, dated Fulham house January 5, 1809, said, "It is too true that this wretched creature Basely has one if not two chapels in my diocese. I have long known him to be a very weak man, but, till this insufferable insult upon your grace, I did not know he was so completely wicked, and so totally void of all principle. And, as your grace is in possession of the most incontestible proofs of his guilt, you will, I trust, inflict upon him the disgrace and punishment he so richly deserves."

Mrs. Clarke in her evidence of the 9th of February, stated that a Dr O'Meara applied to her in 1805 to get him made a bishop. He made an offer of pecuniary remuneration, the exact amount of which she did not, at the moment, recollect. And he brought a testimonial in his favour, under the hand of the archbishop of Tuam, stating that the writer had received the most satisfactory assurances that the doctor was "a gentleman of most unexception-

Basely was in fact one of the bishop of London's chaplains.

able character in every respect, of a respectable family and inde-pendent fortune." This letter pendent fortune." was produced to the House of Commons. Mrs. Clarke gave Dr. O'Meara a letter of introduction to the duke of York. On the 13th of February, she brought to the bar a letter of his royal highness, written to her from Weymouth, telling her that Dr. O'Meara had applied to him in order to be allowed to preach before royalty, and that he would put him in the way of it, if he could. Dr. O'Meara did preach before royalty, and an article appeared in the Morning Post under the date of Weymouth October 3 1809, stating that " the reverend Dr. O'Meara preached on Sunday an excellent sermon, from Rom. chap. xii. ver. 5, on universal benevolence. He expatiated with great eloquence on the relation which the public and private affections bear to each other, and their use in the moral system. He inveighed with peculiar energy against the savage philosophy of We wish our the French deists. young ecclesiastics would arouse themselves, and shake off that mental languor which oppresses them in the pulpit, and shew themsolves in earnest. Sacred eloquence is, in this country certainly facile and unimpressive. No other excellence can supply the went of animation. That sweet charm, that celestial unction which christian oratory demands, this gentleman certainly possesses in an eminent degree. His lips ere

touched with the live coal, altar. The king was ver tive, and stood for the m for nearly the whole of the which we never before of and expressed his high a tion to the earl of Uxbri others, whilst the queen a cesses and the whole a were melted into tears." public was at no loss to ture who was the author newspaper puff. But after alleged attention, and a tion of his majesty, Mrs. declared in her evidenc after communicating the offer, with all his docum the duke of York, the issu business as reported to be royal highness, was, that t did not like the great ( name. The reverend Dr. C became as general a sul ridicule as the reveres Bowles.

An application was ale to Mrs. Clarke in favour reverend Mr. G. H. Glass of Hanwell, by his intimat Mr. Donovan, who makes figure as a patronage br the investigation of the con the duke of York.\* Mr van said, on his examinat bruary 9, that Mr. Glass nothing of this application he was to pay the \$1000 Glame out of his own pool the profits of his agency curing places for different Mr. Glasse was distraissed i office of secretary to the mittee of the sons of the

He offered to give Mrs. Clarke £1000 if she could procure for Mr. Cdeanery of Hereford.

wan was asked whether en in the habit of trafappointments from the s company. Appointt must come under the tof the board of cone owned that he had, darly that he had last ned the promise of a for a young man of the PHara, for £3,500, of ras to have £250, as f his agency, or comhe money was to be Mr. Fahourdin an atirgyle street, who had e promise of the nomihe young man's passing to India. The negoever broke off in coni a difference about the whose hands the mobe deposited. Mr. money was already a banker's in the city. who had the disposal intment would not conremaining there, but its being lodged at his 's. This matter is menr not certainly as one t interesting or cuwere brought to light, . I to an inquiry into the East India patronage

his inquiry which was rithout intermission for a, Mrs. Clarke, the filence, and as it were of the accusing party, and at the bar again and by the readiness to of her answers to of questions, someadegree of relief to the rearisome sittings of a examination. She

seemed to be very much at home. and to reckon with confidence on the complacent regards of a great part, at least, of the members of the House of Commons, and to be well pleased in the possession of so splendid a theatre for displaying the attractions of both her mind and person. She carried however her ease, gaiety, and pleasantry to a degree of pertness, in a few instances, which was very reprehensible, and contrary indeed to that sense of propriety and decorum, of which we cannot but suppose, from the quickness of her understanding, she was in reality possessed. Having said that she stated, or shewed something to Mr. Adam, the question was put to her what Mr. Adam thought of it, under the impression no doubt that Mr. Adam would naturally ray something about it. Clarke answered, " I do not know what Mr. Adam thought." question being put to her by Mr. Croker, if ever she had written an anonymous letter to his royal highness, the prince of Wales, she answered that she had, and that Colonel Macmahon had called on Did you her in consequence. sign, said Mr. Croker, any name to this anonymous letter? Mrs. Clarke looking to the chairman, burst into a fit of loud laughter, in which, indeed, she was joined by the house. The question being out, what situations did you endeavour to procure through Mr. Maltby and for whom? she answered, I forget. Being closely interrogated and pressed on this point; she named a Mr. Lawson, but said she did not recollect any other. Do you stake the veracity of your testimony on that last answer, Į. that

that you recollect but one of those persons? I think that I ought to appeal to the chairman now, whether I am obliged to answer that question. The chairman directed the witness to state the objection she had, observing, that the committee would decide upon it. "He is a very respectable man, and he has been already very ill used, and I am afraid of committing him and his family." The chairman directed the witness to name the man to whom she had alluded as a That, said respectable person. Mrs. Clarke, would be giving his name at once. Really I cannot pronounce his name rightly, though I know how to spell it, and I must The chairman obbe excused. served to her, that her present conduct was very disrespectful to the committee. I mean, she replied, to behave very respectfully to the committee. I am very sorry if I do not. But I do not know but the gentleman may lose the money he has already lodged, if I mention his name. This objection was overruled, and Mrs. Clarke said, that the respectable person to whom she had alluded was Mr. Lodowick or Mr. Ludowick .- It is amusing to reflect on the change of manners in the course of a few generations. How differently would the gaiety and levity, and in some instances, the trifling conduct, of Mrs. Clarke towards the House of Commons, have been treated the Long Parliament, she could not possibly have escaped a severe rebuke for even the elegance of her apparel, or being told, that it would have better become herto appear in sackcloth and ashes.

The loquiry into the conduct of the duke of York, interested the

public more deeply than any quetion had done since that concerning the succession to the crown, and the limitations of the regal power. The attention of all ranks was more or less eagerly directed to what was going on in the House of Commons. There was no one that now seemed to think it of any consequence what was done oither in the prosecution of the war, or negociation for peace, until that affair should be settled. The eve of the whole nation were directed to its rulers in general: to the whole of the government, King, Lords, and Commons. Many persons little accustomed to take any interest in public affairs, took a interest in this.

The decision of the House of Commons, coupled with the spontaneous resignation of the duke of York, wa such as became that great council: modified as it was by a regard to what was due to the duke on the one hand, and to the sentiments of the nation on the other. coupled as it was with the spontsneous resignation of his royal highness, because it was to be fairly presumed that this step was not taken by the duke without the advice of the leaders of that party who did all in their power to defend him. The issue of this great and important trial did great honour to the English nation. Whit it shewed that the people, notwithstanding the deficiency in the just measure of their representation parliament, could yet make ther voice to be heard on any great poly tical emergency, and even on a charge against the son of the kingit proved at the same time, that popular clamour was to be mode rated by the justice and candor

of legislative wisdom. The duke had certainly been guilty of great indiscretion, arising from facility of temper, or, it may perhaps be said, weakness; but a weakness often found in conjunction with great talents and many virtues. The motion of lord Althorpe, by which, if it had been agreed to, his royal highness would have been precluded from being ever restored to the office of commander in chief, was too severe. Most men attend only to what is present or recent.\* The character and general tenor of human conduct is to be judged of, not by any particular act, but the whole of the drama of life. No man is free from imperfections and faults:

Nemo sine vitiis nascitur, optimus ille Qui minimis urgetur. Horat.

One reflection tending to the total exculpation of the duke from all participation and even knowledge and connivance of the corrupt practices of Mrs. Clarke, cannot but recur to the mind of the intelligent and candid observer again and again. She was extremely anxious on every occasion, as appeared from the testimony of every witness who was called on, or had occasion to speak on that point, and as she herself acknowledged. to admonish and enjoin, in the most earnest manner, the most perfect secrecy of all negociations between herself and the applicants for her influence, from the duke of York. This admission she soon perceived, on her examination, would lead to the conclusion that she was afraid, lest the truth should come out, that she either

had no influence at all with his royal highness in affairs of military appointments or promotions, or at least, not so much as she pretended. In order to obviate this inference, she said that she was afraid lest the duke should say she had committed great imprudence. Imprudence with regard to whom? with regard to persons as well acquainted with those transactions as either she or the duke was? was to be concealed from the duke, that the favours obtained at his hands, were obtained by means of those negociations, how could the duke imagine (as it was alleged he did) that she could have any claim for any pecuniary remuneration for any promotions or appointments so obtained? duke had once granted any thing from corrupt motives, at the solicitation of Mrs. Clarke, he would not have turned a deaf ear to their farther applications, or been disposed to incur the hazard of their blabbing about what had already passed. But on the contrary, the duke repelled with indignation all the menaces of Mrs. Clarke, major O'Hogan, and major Turner, and all the demands of colonel French, from the moment that it appeared that they were both inconsistent with justice to the public, and contrary to the rules of the ser-When the duke of York had resigned his office, general sir David Dundas was appointed commander in chief in his stead.

After the examination of witnesses was over, the manly and disinterested conduct of colonel Wardle, and that of those too who had been his principal supporters, was publicly

Sed plerique mortales postrema meminêre.
 L 2
 2 acknowledged

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acknowledged in the warmest terms of gratitude, esteem, and admiration, by the cities of Glasgow and Canterbury; and after the inquiry was brought to an issue by the decision of the House of Commons and the resignation of the commander in chief, cities of London and Westr the county of Middlesex, great proportion of the counties, cities, and be throughout the kingdom.

## CHAP. VIII.

Inquiries arising out of that into the Conduct of the Duke of York.—A Bill to prevent the Sale and Brokerage of Offices.—Abuses of the Patronage of the East India Company.—Charges of the Abuse of ministerial Influence and Power against Lord Castlereagh.

THE inquiry into the conduct of the duke of York by the House of Commons, gave rise to many other inquiries. On the 27th of March, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, pursuant to notice, rose to move for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the sale and brokerage of offices. practices, he observed, lately disclosed, consisted not in the sale of offices by those who had the power to give them away, but in the arts of those who pretended to have influence over such persons, and issued public advertisements, giving occasion to the notion that these abuses prevailed to a much greater extent than they actually did. Some persons in a certain office, Kylock and Co. who had carried on this trade, were under prosecution. As there were several persons in that concern, they were prosecuted for a conspiracy. But if there had been only one individual, he did not see how the law as it at present stood, could have reached him, though perhaps he might have been indicted for obtaining money under false pretences. The material point then would be, to make it highly penal to solicit money for procuring offices, or to circulate any advertisement with that view.

Lord Folkstone did not object to the motion, but he thought it at present premature. As a vast scene of abuse had been disclosed, the house ought not to shut its eyes, but to go on to probe the matter to the bottom, to search into the abuses of all departments, and then to apply a radical and effectual remedy for the evil, with respect to which it was now legislating in the dark. Different plans for carrying on abuses to which the bill now proposed would not apply.—After a few words from the Attorney General, leave was given, the bill was brought in, and passed through the usual stages into a law.

In the course of the investigation of the conduct of the duke of York, it was ascertained beyond all doubt, that there was a regular, systematic, and almost an avowed traffic in East India appointments, as well as in subordinate places under government; wherefore a select committee was appointed by the House of Commons, to "inquire into the existence of any corrupt practices, \* in regard to the appointment and nomination of writers or cadets in the service of the East India Company: or any agreement, negociation, or bargain, direct or indi-L 3

\* It appeared from the report of this committee, that when the charter of the Cast India Company was renewed in 1793, it was made a bye law, that each direc-

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rect, for the sale thereof; and to report the same as it should appear to them, to the house, together with their observations thereon; and who were empowered to report the minutes of evidence taken before them, and their proceedings from time to time to the house." From the report of the committee it appeared, that a very great number of cadetships and writerships had been disposed of in an illegal manner; and though nothing had come out that could form any reasonable ground for suspicion that such hargains had been made or carried into execution with the coasent or knowledge of the proprietors: vet, not only particular facts, but the general tenor of the whole investigation clearly proved, that if all the directors had exercised, in the disposal of their patronage, the same vigilance and caution

which are usually applie management of individu cerns, such a regular an nued traffic could not h carried on for such a l The committee stated a great number of which a traffic in the pat the East India Company most glaring, proposed against those who were it purchase appointments in vice of the company,\* it as their opinion, that t diate consequence of the tion contained in this repor that a certain number o in the service of the com be instantly deprived of ployments and recalled fr The committee concluded port with the following p " The practices which: loped in the present re other transactions which

tor, within ten days after his election, should take an eath, that he receive any perquisite, emplanent, or favour, for the appointment of to any office in the galt of the company, or on account of fixing the voy ships in the company's employ. A heavy penalty was imposed on Il patronage. And the director who should recommend a person to a ca well as the nearest or kin to the newly appointed cadet, was obliged to: ficate: the former, that neith r he, not any other for him, or any pershe had given the appointment, had received, or was to receive, any t the latter, that it had been given to his relation gratuitously. Within years, however, after trese enactments, suspicions of abuses in the no writers were so strong and prevalent, that the court of directors though sary, 10 1798, to set on foot an inquiry into this subject. A commit corougly appointed who came to some resolutions, which, if the adopted and acted upon, might certainly have had a very considerab checking the abuses complained of. The court did indeed approve of tions of the committee; but before any step could be taken, the di chan ed, and of course it necame necessary to appoint a new com many decades and difficulties were thrown in the way of this new teat their proceedings were very slow and unpromising. In 1800 na 2 before the general court of Incotors, that the declaration respec are required from each member should be on oath, was rejected. of patronize censed in April that year, and it was never re-appointed. price cliegs on the part of the directors, respecting the abuse of their til the subject was forced on the attention of the House of Comm inquiry into the conduct of the duse of York.

\* See \* a Report from the Committee of the House of Commons on age of the East India Campany. Appendix to Chromele, p. 477.

ras recently had under its cognizance, sufficiently demonstrate that the patronage of various descriptions has, in several instances, become m sticle of traffic; that an opinion of the generality of such practices has been prevalent to a still greater extent, and that fraudulent agents have availed themselves of this belief to the injury of the credulous and unwary, and the discredit of those in whose hands the disposition of offices is lodged. It will depend on the steps which may be taken in consequence of these inquiries, whether such abuses shall receive a permanent check, or a virtual encouragement."

The whole of the writerships in the disposal of which abuses were detected, were found to have been given by one man, Mr. Thelluson. And so strong and general was the persuasion that he was culpaple, at least in not inquiring how the person, at whose disposal he placed the nomination of the offices to which he was entitled to nominate, had bestowed them, on what account, and for what purpose of personal interest he was to anxious to procure them; that on offering himself to be re-chosen a director, he was rejected by a great majority. It was determined by the court of directors, after long debates, that those young men who had been named by the committee of the House of Commons as having obtained their appointments by means of corrupt practices, should be recalled. The hardship of this measure towards the young men who were the objects of it, was felt and acknowledged. But it seemed indispensibly necessary; unless the court of directors had been willing, by

their own act, to render a soleant law of the East India Company a dead letter. No law, without the enforcement of this regulation, could ever be carried into regular

and impartial execution.

In the course of the examination of witnesses by the committee appointed to inquire into the abuse of India patronage, it was discovered, that lord Castlereagh had endeavoured to procure a seat in parliament for his friend lord Clancarty, in exchange for a writership, which had been given to him when president of the board of controul, by some of the directors. Of the board of controul lord Clancarty also was a member. This negociation, doubly illegal, as it had for its object both the disposal of East India patronage, and the purchase of a seat in the House of Commons, was brought under the cognizance of that house on the 25th of April, by lord Archibald Hamilton. His after reminding lordship. house, that he had ever been in the habit of standing as forward as any other member in pursuing practices of corruption, observed, that not long since they had sent two individuals to prison. If they wished this judgment to have the influence of example, they must take care of their individual and collec-And what, he tive respectability. asked, could be more conducive to this end, than the enforcement of those laws and regulations which they had so repeatedly enacted for guarding against any improper interference in the election of their members. Against the noble lord, to whom his motion referred, he did not mean to assert one word beyond a hat the evidence before

the committee contained, or to make any charge against him that he had not made against himself. It was in evidence that, in 1805, lord Castlereagh received a letter from a Mr. Reding, (an advertising place-broker) who was a perfect stranger to him, stating, that he thought he had the means of assisting him in coming into parliament; in consequence of which, he had a meeting with him: at which meeting the proposition respecting a seat in parliament was renewed. Lord Castlereagh, as appeared from his evidence on the table of the house, told Mr, Reding, that he did not want a seat himself, but that a friend of his did, and that he sent Mr. Reding's letter to lord Clancarty, the friend he had alluded to. And he admitted that he had been induced to place a writership at lord Clancarty's disposal, in order that his coming into parliament might thereby be facilitated. It appears that different meetings took place between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Reding. At one of these, Lord Castlereagh asked Mr. Reding the name of the gentleman who proposed to wacate. But this he declined till the terms should be settled, and the negotiation was broken off. But, said Lord A. Hamilton, the noble lord has stated in his evidence, "that the writership was to be disposed of subject to certain qualifications; that the case before them had no reference to any pecuniary transaction; and finally, that the nomination to the writership did not take place." This plea, said lord A. Hamilton, cannot avail him upon this occasion, for his intention is obvious, and of that intention we are to

judge. Lord A. Hamilton having reviewed the whole case, moved, that the minutes of the evidence he had referred to be read.—Upon this, lord Castlereagh rose to defend himself, which he did in a modest and somewhat humble manner. The appointment of a writership, he said, was not within his official province as president of the board of controul. He had no doubt a degree of influence, but not of an official nature. Having tried, he said in conclusion, to strip the charge against him of all the aggravations, he left it for the house to consider whether, without any motive, he could be wilfully corrupt or so senseless as to commit a crime, which, from the very circumstances that attended it, he knew He had now must be public. only to regret, that the motives of private friendship or of public zeal (alluding to the benefit he had said the introduction of lord Clancarty into the House of Commons, would be to the public.) could have induced him to do any thing requiring the cognizance of that house. He certainly had not erred intentionally, and would submit with patience to any censure which he might be thought to have incur-Making an obeisance to the Speaker, he then withdrew.

The evidence of the minutes being entered as read, lord A. Hamilton proposed the following resolutions. 1st. "That it appears to this house, from the evidence on the table, that lord viscount Castlereagh, in the year 1805, he having just quitted the office of president of the board of controul, and being then a privy counsellor and secretary of state." did place

at the disposal of lord Clancarty a cat in this honourable house. Id. That it was owing to a disagreement among other and subordinate parties to the transaction that it did not take effect. 3d. That and viscount Castlerengh has been, by the said conduct, guilty of a idention of his duty, of an abuse of his influence and authority as president of the board of controul, and also of an attack upon the putty and constitution of this house."

The debate that ensued was ong, but not very keen or aninated. There was in the long the of this night a wonderful ar of candour and moderation .-Lord Binning said, that though it was impossible to defend lord Casthereagh upon principle, the resolution proposed by the noble lord nvolved a greater punishment than he offence deserved. There were legrees of offences. A man was not to be punished for a bare inention with the same severity as or an actual commission. What vas necessary to constitute an ofence was here wanting. There has no malus animus: no corrupt lesign appeared in the whole ransaction. The noble lord acted in his official capacity, but as in individual wishing to oblige his riend. Officially he had commited no offence, and the degree of unishment ought to be proporsated to the degree of guilt. On hese grounds lord Binning moved, hat the other orders of the day e now read.—On much the same rounds as those stated by lord linning, lord Castlereagh was deended by the Chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Manners Sutton, nd Mr. Canning. Mr. Perceval beerved, that Lord Castlercagh

had stipulated that the person to be appointed to the writership must be a proper person; one who was sufficiently qualified for The affair could the situation. not have been completed without giving his lordship full time to review the whole, and to make every There were proper inquiry. shades of offence. Were the resolutions proposed agreed to, the noble lord must in the end be removed from his official situation. Thus the punishment would be made as severe as if the imputed offence had been actually committed.—Mr. C. W. Wynn thought that the intention manifested and acknowledged by Lord Castlereagh was sufficient to establish his cri-It had been said, that minality. the patronage in question did not fall to the noble viscount by virtue of his own office, but was attached to some other department distinct This circumstance did from his. not indeed appear to him to be any aggravation of the noble viscount's fault, but as little was it an extenuation of it. If this were admitted, a door would be opened to numberless other abuses. Chancellor of the Exchequer, for instance, was through corrupt means to procure for any one an appointment in a public department, he might say, "I have nothing to do with that. It does not come immediately under my office. It was in the department of my friend, the Secretary of State." This exchange, this borrowing of patronage for the purpose of influencing the return of members to parliament ought to be prevented. If the negociation failed, it was not from want of inclination on the part of the noble

come to any criminating resolutions. In order, however, to express this opinion more clearly in the present case, he would rather wish that instead of a vote for passing to the other orders of the day, a resolution should be substituted, declaring that the house saw no reason for a criminating resolution. When therefore the question before them should be disposed of, he should submit to the house the following resolution. "That it is the duty of this house to maintain a jealous guard over the purity and independence of parliament; but that this house duly weighing the evidence before it, and all the circumstances of the case, and considering that the intention referred to in that evidence was never carried into & fect, this house does not think it necessary to come to a criminaling resolution on the same." (h a division of the house there as peared for the original mour 167; against it 216. After the Mr. C. Wynne proposed that there should be added to Mr. Canning resolution words to this effect "That the house was confirmal in its opinion that it was unneces sary to proceed farther in the case from the openness which the noble lord had displayed, and the regret he had expressed for is conduct." This motion was 10 gatived without a division. The house adjourned about the o'clock on Wednesday morning.

## CHAP. IX.

Corrupt Practices in influencing the returns of Members to ut against Mr. Perceval and Lord Castlereagh, by Mr. -Motion of Mr. Madocks on this Subject .- An Amendment y Lord Milton.—Another by Mr. Davy Giddy.—The avowed Mr. Madocks's Motion, a Reform in Parliament.—Both nts negatived .- As well as the original Motion by Mr. Ma-'lan and Motion of a Reform of Parliament by Mr. Curwen. Debate on the Bill proposed by Mr. Curwen, with Modificareat as, in the Opinion of some Members, to reverse its oridency and Object, entertained by the House—and passed. or Parliamentary Reform proposed by Sir Francis Burdett. xion for taking this Plan into its future Consideration nega-Ir. Whitbread's Motion for limiting the Number of Persons eats in the House of Commons, together with Places, Penecures, and Places under the Crown-After a Debate, nega-Ir. Wardle's Plan for Public Economy-and Motion for the s of Papers for the purpose of justifying his Statement on ct.—After many Observations or Strictures on those Stateis Motion agreed to.—Attention of the House of Commons o the Improvement of both the Criminal and Civil Law of the -Motions respecting the former by Sir Samuel Romilly. -Scotch Judicature Bill.-Relief offorded, and intended to ed farther to the Poor Clergy.—Speech from the Throne. he Session of Parliament.

ncipal subject of atten-.d debate that occupied of Commons. for the of this session, was question of parliamen-On the 5th of May, ks rose to bring forotion of which he had ted notice, relating to ctices of the treasury, t to the return of memiament. The charges bring forward were of his majesty's miniswas against the right r Perceval, for having, e agency of the hon. Pole, been guilty of actices respecting the return of members to that house: the other, the right hon, lord viscount Castlereagh, for similar prac-He concluded a short tices. speech with moving, that these charges be heard at the bar on The Chancellor Tuesday next. of the Exchequer said, that throughout the whole of his acquaintance with the proceedings of that house, he had never known an instance when an accusation was brought forward against a member, without the substance of it being previously communicated to him; or that he was not allowed, through the common courtesy of the house, to be heard in his own defence. The honourable member, however,

however, was the best judge of the course he meant to pursue; and nothing remained for him but to make his bow and retire from the house. Sir John Anstruther said, that the form of proceeding proposed by Mr. Madocks was one of the strangest he had ever What information had heard. been given as the ground for calling on the house to adopt so solemn a proceeding as a hearing at their bar? What charges had the honourable gentleman specified against Mr. Spencer Perceval or lord Castlereagh? Was it ever heard that a member was to be set down as one under accusation, and consequently obliged to quit the house, without the alightest information being laid before the house in support of the accusation? If every member against whom indefinite and vague charges of this kind might be brought forward must withdraw, as a matter of course, the honourable member might soon have the house to himself.—Mr. Madocks haid he was willing to adopt any mode of proceeding the house should recommend. Mr. Canning was clearly of opinion that the house ought not to agree to the withdrawing of the motion, (without intending any personal disrespect to the honourable mover) but to mark its disapprobation in so decided a manner as not to render itself liable to the recurrence of such a proceeding. Mr. Whitbread asked if any man could arraign the conduct of his honourable friend who had made the motion, and venture to say that there was not corruption in the election of members of parhament? Corrupt conduct was

imputed to Mr. Spencer Perceral and lord Castlereagh; the responsibility was on the mover, and let the house decide fairly. thought his noble friend might stand on the question of form, and take the sense of the house It might have been more prudent to consult the opinion of the chair as to the proper mode of proceeding; but, the motion being made, he thought the principa of the right to make it ought no to be vielded. This was : attack, not on all public men, a had been alleged, but on their corrupt practices; and if this 2tack should be repelled on the question now, he hoped it would be brought on again almost umediately. Some reasons in sm port of Mr. Madocks's motion were stated also by Mr. Bildulph; but it was negative, without a division.

House of Commons, May 11. Mr. Madocks rose, and more that the resolution of that house, passed in the year 1799, be not read, which was done. solution stated in substance the it was "highly criminal for my minister or ministers, or any other servant of the crown in Great Britain, directly or indirectly, !! make use of the power of his fice in order to influence 🎏 election of members of pure ment: and that an attempt " exercise that influence was an # tack upon the dignity, the honouand the independence of party ment; an infringement of the right and liberties of the people; an attempt to sap the basis of w free and happy constitution The resolution of the 25th April last, just stated in our hapter, stating that it was the inty of that house to maintain jealous guard over the purity md independence of parliament, as also read. Mr. Madocks hen rose, and enumerated various ases in which the influence of he treasury had been exerted, in cturning members to that house -" But, (said Mr. Madocks) aving enumerated these cases, which, in my opinion, ought to be ubmitted to a committee to exmine, sift, and regulate, I come ow, sir, to a case of what I conder as aggravated in the extreme, nd one that calls for an immeate investigation at your bar .is to this case that, for the premt, I propose to call the partiular attention of the house, and conclude with a motion for caring evidence at the bar in port of the statement I am ly prepared to prove." The se was this .- In the last general ection, Mr. Quintin Dick purased a seat in that house for e borough of Cashell, through e negociation of lord Castleagh to Mr. Henry Wellesley, as e agent of the treasury. That, a recent occasion of great imtance, (the inquiry into the nduct of the duke of York) d Castlereagh intimated to that ntleman the necessity of his her voting with the governnt, or resigning his seat in that That Mr. Dick, sooner m vote against principle and science, made choice of the To this transter alternative. ion Mr. Madocks charged the ancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. reeval) as being privy, and ing connived at it. This he uld engage to prove, by wit-

nesses at the bar, if the house would give him leave to call them; than which they could not take a more direct method to remedy the abuses of the representative system of such places as Hastings Rye, Cambridge, Queensborough,

and many other places.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer considered this not merely as a criminatory charge against an individual, for alleged mal-practices, (in which case he would have no doubt that the house would readily entertain it). But he did not look upon the present charge in that light: the honourable gentleman had intimated in the opening of his charges, that there was still behind them a mass of other matter; which had been sufficiently illustrated in his detailed statements respecting the boroughs of Hastings, Rye, Cambridge, and Queensborough. It was not so much the vindication of the injured honour of the house that appeared to be the object, as that more general one of following up the system of what was denominated "a certain system." This, it seemed, was to be a first step towards general reform.-Whether, at such a time, it would be wise to warrant such charges as merely introductory to the agitation of the great question of reform, he left it to the house to determine. For the present, he declined putting in the plea he could conscientiously put in, until that house should have come to a determination on the propriety of entertaining the charge or not; protesting, at the same time, against the slightest inference of his guilt, from his deferring such a plea

a plea till after that decision.— After this, making his obeisance to the speaker, he retired; so also did lord Castlereagh, after stating that what he felt on the present occasion was in perfect consonance with that of his right honourable friend who had just left the house. Mr. Madocks moved that "the matter of his charge against the right honourable Spencer Perceval and lord viscount Castlereagh be heard at the bar of the house." Mr. Whitbread and sir Francis Burdett both rose to second the motion. debate ensued: one party contended for the necessity of parliamentary reform; another for at least the correction of public abuses, and the propriety, whatever might be the result, of investigation; another insisted on the blessings we derive from the present order of things, the danger to be apprehended from innovations, and, at all adventures, whatever might be thought of the expediency of a parliamentary reform, the present was not a time for the discussion of that subject. Besides, it was observed by Mr. Cartwright, who opposed the motion, that there was a bill now before the house, respecting the subject of Mr. Madocks's charges, the sale and disposal of seats in parliament, and that whatever might be its fate, it would undoubtedly receive a cool and impartial consideration. Whatever restrictions and regulations respecting that subject might be determined on in future, it was inconsistent with justice and equity to act upon them retrospectively.

Lord Milton, though not a friend to the project of parliamentary

reform, to the success of which's did not see any tendency in the present motion, was yet impresed with the necessity of correcting public abuses, and none, he sall called more imperatively for atrection than palpable interferens of the king's ministers in obtain the return of members to the The present ministry, he house. lordship observed, were not ask. more criminal than all former is ministrations had been. Therehowever, ought to cease, and prospective remedy should have is support. With a view to that & ject, he moved, as an amendad "That in place of the words " the bar,' the said charge be ferred to a select committee." \" Davy Giddy moved an analy ment to the motion, for exclude that part of the charge reto Mr. Perceval and Mr. We lesley, and retaining only which related to lord Castlete Mr. Canning reminded the home that the main and sole object! the present motion and its tors was, as avowed both by Madocks and lord Folkstons reform in parliament. They already advanced two steps: (4) had but one more to take, was to relieve his majesty's nisters from all attendance in F liament. They meant first to " public men of all the influence character, well knowing that we out such a shield they must prodefenceless and impotent: next to take every thing that a liberal from the ambition for parties and reduce public men to that a graded standard to which such is tion as the present must level the Mr. Hutchinson said, that

posterity should learn

mone was found acknowledge the ruption in its forify the existence . Hutchinson was ties of withdraw! i violent uproar.] ded, Mr. H. said reneistent in those to such vociwa, if possible, me who opposed , as they must be, not as they purould neither bear y, nor the touchintegrity.

sing loudly called adments were nea division. The ad on the original used by Mr. Manumber of votes

necs, 310. mmons, May 4... le a variety of obhe view of proving bringing forward parliamentary reent moment. He he circumstances meer reforms bad -At one period re been obtained, I maintained his po next serious atby the " Society. e people:" they Bbe country with mis; but the times MAN METOTER WAS mer wished. He: n the difference. ime had accamer presentationse the mone at eiod. doidw est ticularly alluded.

The power and influence of the crown had received considerable increase; our somy, navy, system of taxation, and expanditure, were, at present, on such a scale and under such management, as materially to increase that influence. Mr. Pitt's profuse creation of peers, without much enriching that noble body, had tended to impovement the commons. This weight of landed property and influence had been subtracted from that house and added to another, which might fairly be supposed to direct its views more towards the crown than the people. During the present reign, the selection of persons clad in the ermine of justice had certainly done honour to his majesty's government. From that body he drew his authority; he had the direct authority of sir W. Blackstone for the extension of the oath against bribery, from the electors to the elected. Under such authority as his, Mr. Curwen felt confidence in adopting this, as a leading feature in the proposed measures for reformation. Another measure he should propose would be to impose penalties on the sale, or contracting to sell a sest in that house; and next, to extend the bribery laws to agents or public persons attempting to corrupt electors, during the whole period of parliament; to preclude their receiving a corrupt consideration for procuring the votes of electors,: at any period, as well subsequent. as prior to the election. In the: natus of commerce there were to he found men of as high honour, independent minds, and general information at in any other; but to every class of society there was attached M

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attached a peculiar character. In former days the mercantile character was marked by frugality and industry; but trade was now commuted for speculation: a lucky hit produced the objects of a whole life; if the speculation was unsuccessful, hundreds were reduced to poverty, and the principal consigned to a prison and ob-livion. War produced loans, contracts, and not unfrequently an extension of commerce to those engaged in certain branches of it. Was it uncandid to suppose that those who contemplate war under this aspect would not be as averse to it as the landed proprietor, who knows and feels its miseries? He who spends a considerable portion of his time in the country, necessarily witnesses the hardships to which war subjects the lower The power of interest classes. over judgment and every patriotic feeling was strongly exemplified by an occurrence which Mr. Curwen wished to God could be erased from the memory of man and the page of history.—On the Royal Exchange, when the lord mayor communicated, in 1806, the miscarriage of our negociations for peace, his auditors expressed their indecent and unfeeling exultations by three cheers!

By the alterations Mr. Curwen proposed, a larger proportion of the landed interest would appear amongst them in the House of Commons; while the mercantile portion of the community would continue to represent the metropolis, and those other cities and boroughs where they had a natural interest; as it was fit they should, since the very excellence of parlimments consisted in their con-

taining a due proportion of all ranks in society. Comidering the importance of our commerce, he should be very sorry, he said, if they had not amongst them of those who pursue it their du proportion, as well as of the amy and learned professions. But the peculiar advantage of having the landed proprietor in that home was, that each individual brough with him the affections and the confidence of a portion of the ple. Thus the united affection of each portion of the empire wert concentrated in parliament; un hence the moral power which i possessed. The infullible const quence of increasing the number of our country gentlemen with these walls would be to make a more pacifically disposed; it would give a different tone to our concils; it would check the rage in foreign commerce, and the some sition of fresh colonies; it would turn our attention and our efforts to domestic improvement, to the melioration of our internal resource. and the happiness of our country It would inspire greater modes tion of conduct towards other s tions, and dispose us not to intate on the ocean those stride d power which we deprecate on the continent.-" If we evince a deposition (said Mr. Curwen in conclusion) to reform, we shall he our divisions, and re-establish our selves in the good opinion of the Then may the British people. minister proclaim to all Europe, it is not on the bravery of he troops, or the unparalleled procountry builds her strength; it's on the hearts and affections of her children; possessing these, she sately bid defiance to a in arms; with increasing es she can call forth inexertions: her soldiers are as who can wield a mus-: resources every guinea ss; in her defence every be uplifted, every danger ; and no other object of a can then exist among us, r each in his station can : best service to his sovend his country." Mr. then moved: "That leave to bring in a bill for curing the purity and inice of parliament, by prehe procuring or obtaining parliament by corrupt ; and likewise, more efto prevent bribery."-Vindham said that there se measures, of which this that ought to be rejected to prevent the evil cons of giving them the moouragement. It had many years his opinion house ought strenuously as dangerous and mad, ceal for parliamentary reery system and every feawhich, that had hitherto duced was, in his mind, ently and even ludicrously both practically and philly wrong. Among the dens of parliamentary renet of universal suffrage enest predominant; the interest might then say, ry well for you who have property, but it won't do Gaher objections would h by those who had neimy por land, and the prothe passion for parliaefformation would event-

ually turn out just as the French revolution had done. Nothing could do; it would be impossible to produce a plan, at which one party or other would not snap their fingers. It was the object of the bill to do away boroughmongering and corruption; would it do away the influence of property? the influence of the landlord over the tenant was equally corruption with that complained of. If men took bribes, it was not a corruption of that house. That house had made a law respecting elections, for guarding against the very shadow of corruption, namely, the act against treating, after so many days allowed by the law, for the test of the writ, by inadvertently having infringed which rule. he himself, though he had done nothing immoral or wrong, had lost the representation of the county of Norfolk. Bribery and corruption were coval with the people, as a body or branch of the legislature: co-extensive with the constitution. Such corruptions existed in times when the country was the best governed, and the most prosperous. Mr. W. denied that the transactions which had been brought to light in the course of the late inquiry were at all to be considered as corruptions of government. All that had been proved was, that such persons as Mrs. Clarke, Mr. Basely, and Dr. O'Meara, had been trafficking for places and commissions; but there was not any proof of corruption in the government. If there were corruptions in that house, they could not be cured by parliamentary reform. As to probability or possibility of pacifying and pleasing the people by this bill, it was M 2 extravagance extravagance to suppose it. If once the house began with reforming, they could never stop; if once they made any change to please the people, the people would go on; they would never know when they had enough; and therefore he would oppose the general prin-

ciples of reform.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that whatever he might think respecting the inconvenience of any change at the present moment, he had no hesitation in giving it as his opinion, that there could not be any inconvenience in discussing any project of re-What was said to be the growing sentiment of the country respecting reform had arisen from the silence of parliament, and the only effectual mode of putting an end to the delusion practised upon the public was, to take up the discussion of such subjects in that house, and not leave them to be discussed in popular meetings and inflammatory papers, out of doors. On these grounds, he should allow the bill to go to a second reading, but without giving any pledge to support it.-To Mr. Bathurst it appeared, that his friend Mr. Windham had taken the alarm at the idea of reform too soon. If the practice complained of, namely, that the influence which individuals had in the return of members to that house had been transferred to others for a pecuniary consideration, was wrong: it was no reason to urge against the adoption of a remedy, that it might lead to the adoption of still further measures. The bill proposed by Mr. Curwen was a mere act of regulation, and hed no connection whatever with

If the more difficult and dang question of parliamentary r The arguments arged again bill would have been adv with equal propriety again Grenville act, and all the acts for regulating the cond parliament, pasted since th volution; nay, he consende the present question had 1 ference to parliamentary ! than any of the other a which he had alluded .-- My sonby too observed that the m proposed was simply an act gulation. Mr. Curwen exp his obligations for the support of Mr. Beshures he would not admit that h in the smallest degree, 4 to the Chancellor of the I quer, and he wondered the right honourable gentlems not oppose the bringing the bill, when he had intimated his design to opp in its progress. Was at a purpose of putting him [Mi wen] in a situation of did and thereby to shew his int He knew that he had ween culties to encounter; but in ed that, with the maistance house, he should be able 4 mount them. The question put, the motion was dairied Mr. Ponsonby, sir-A. Piget Romilly, lord Polletone, Mr. ham, and other members, w dered to join Mr. Cutton. purpose of preparing and be in the bill.

In the progress of the through the different stages clauses proposed by Mr. I were struck out, and many proposed by the Chancellor Exchequer inserted; the

e of which was, that it was so tripped of its most important one, that a number of genwho had supported the bill rat stages, disapproved of it nction for the third reading, 3 as not calculated to efat they had first in view: ought farther, that if the suffered to pass, it would the way of something bet-I that on the other hand, thrown out, something fectual would be substi-Nay, not a its place. hers were of opinion, that mactments as they came he hands of the commitd become a bill calculated use the very evils it prea remedy. And the folmendment, after the third was moved by lord Folka proper preamble to the A bill for more effectually age the sale of seats in parfor money; and for promonopoly thereof to the by means of patronage." ingular motion the house divided, for lord Folkmendment, 28-for the itle, 133.—After a divihe house, which was very metion for reading the td time, was carried by a ibrity. Another division ce on the motion, that l do now pass," ayes 97--A was also passed, June but little opposition, in of Lords.

is at Laras.

cis Burdett rose to offer ine is plan of reform, not include adoption, but its mails sation. The course prescribe to himself was,

to state the evils arising out of the defective part of the representation of the people in parliament, and then to point out the remedy, which was simple, perfectly applicable, and not only consistent with the interests and habits of the people, and in unison with the laws and constitution of the country, but the constitution itself, having taken the laws and the constitution for his guide in preparing the measure he had to pro-He at the same time examined attentively all those plans for carrying the same principles into execution, which had at different times been proposed; and, having avoided all those intricacies, which he considered as so many impediments in the way, he had reduced it to a plain and simple form: the express image of the constitution itself. His plan consisted in a very few and very simple regulations; and, as the disease we now laboured under had been caused by the disunion of property and political right, the remedy he should propose would consist in re-uniting them. this purpose he should propose:

"That freeholders and others, subject to direct taxation in support of the poor, the church, and the state, be required to elect members to serve in parliament.

"That each county be subdivided according to its taxed male population, and each subdivision required to elect one representative.

"That the votes be taken in each parish by the parish officers; and that all the elections should be finished in one and the same day.

"That the parish officers make the return to the sheriff's court, to M 3 be be held for that purpose at stated periods.

" And that parliaments be brought back to a constitutional duration."

The benefits that would imme-

diately follow the adoption of this system of reform and economy were incalculable.\* Though sir Francis Burdett was not one of those who would apply a sponge to the debt of the nation, yet he was firmly persuaded, that a reformed House of Commons would introduce such a system of economy in both the collection and expenditure of the public revenue, as would give instant ease to the subject, and would finally, and at no very distant period, by a due application of national resources to national objects, and to these alone, free the people from that enormous load of debt, and consequently taxation, under which the nation was weighed down.

Three descriptions of persons, sir F. Burdett admitted, would have great cause to complain of this reform: the boroughmongers, the lawyers, and the king's printer. The whole of the cause then was, which was to be preferred, the interest of the empire, or the interest of the boroughmopgers, the lawyers, and the king's printers. The honourable baronet concluded a long and lively speech with moving; " That this house will early in the next session of parliament take into consideration the necessity of a reform in the representation,"

The Chancellor of the Exche-

quer was really at a loss to know what the honourable baronet proposed to himself. He had said, that all he wanted was to be found on the statute law of the land But what could he find there that could destroy the ordinary practice of the constitution? The right of originating taxation belonged to that house at present by the practice of the constitution, although not confirmed by m express statute. Was the honouable baronet content to get rid d this too among other things? Why should perjury be more difficult under the plan proposed than i was at present? The truth was, that such a plan could never produce the expected effects, unless the honourable baronet could alter not only our political constitution, but the frame of the human mind: unless he could at once get ride human prejudices and human presions.—Sir James Hall allowed that the motives of the honourable baronet might be good, but he conduct, he thought, extremely The plan which he dangerous. had stated amounted to complete and radical revolution: the first savage in the world would cotainly have thought an attempt to cut down the tree which afforded him protection from the weather, a great insult. It would be the ruin of a ship if you took are her ballast: the ballast of the British state vessel might be some times too heavy; but on the whole she proceeded very well in be course, and even the rotten be-

This plan of sir Francis Burdett coincides very nearly with that proposed period many detailed plans of reform were offered by different members to particular, hesides the general sketches thrown out in the specches of the variety advocates for reform. thirty years ago in the Honse of Lords by the late duke of Richmond. At the

roughs might ultimately do a great deal of good.\* These inappreciable causes produced what was called chance. Many things which appeared ridiculous at first, might be good in their ultimate effect. -The motion was supported by Mr. Hutchinson and sir T. Turton. Mr. Hutchinson said, that a speech more constitutional than that of the honourable baronet, better entitled to the respectful attention of the house and the confidence of the public, or indicating a stronger wish to conciliate, he had never heard in parliament. It was directed to the judgment, not to the passions, and certainly did not in the smallest degree justify the tone of scoff and ridicule in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had replied to it .-Sir T. Turton observed, that in ancient times the representation in parliament was a representation of property. The rotten boroughs were once places of great wealth and property, and on that ground sent members to parliament; but circumstances being aitered, the representation ought to be varied accordingly. To the plan of reform just proposed by sir Francis Burdett he saw great objections in many points of view; but he understood the honourable baronet to require no more than a pledge from the house that it would consider the subject. On the division of the house the numbers were, for sir Francis Burdett's motion 15-against it 74.

House of Commons, June 8 — Mr. Whitbread, after a suitable preface, moved a resolution to the following effect: "That this house

will, early in the next session of parliament, take into its most serious consideration, how far it may be expedient to provide some farther limitation to the number of persons holding seats in this house, together with pensions, sinecures, and places of emolument under the crown." Mr. Rose, the famous placeman, observed, that even the celebrated resolution of Mr. Dunning, "That the influence of the crown had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished," did not go so far as to take away all influence from the crown: for otherwise the motion would have been, not that the influence should be diminished, but that it should be entirely abolished, and removed out of those walls. It was certainly practically of advantage to the country that the crown should have some influence in that house. He could not conceive any good that could possibly result from this motion, and therefore he could not support it.-Lord Petty did not conceive that the reduction of placemen in that assembly would produce much effect. Though the influence of the crown upon the whole had greatly increased, it had rather diminished in that house. The separate establishment of the -Welsh judges, however, he thought might be spared .- Mr. Ponsonby thought that, without encroaching on the constitutional influence of the crown, something might be done by agreeing to the motion of his right hon, friend, which would prove useful to the country, creditable to the house, and satisfac-tory to the public.—Mr. secretary Canning observed, that the plan

<sup>\*</sup> This is a profound observation. The ingenious baronet might have added, that it might be hereafter found, that they had done a great deal of good already.

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of choosing ministers from among members of parliament, though not established by law, was sanctioned by the practice of the constitution; and he was convinced that it could not be changed without great public detriment. House of Commons must always want information on various publie subjects from the members of administration; and it was much better that ministers and other persons in ostensible situations should be spoken to in their places, than brought up to the bar like culprits. If no placemen were to sit in parliament besides ministers, when the present generation of ministers should be over, they must be succeeded by raw and inexperienced persons. He believed it would be admitted, that both in that and the other house of parliament there were at least as many persons holding pensions and sine-cures, who voted against ministers as for them. Mr. Ponsonby himself had a pension for life; and yet the present ministry had always the benefit of his vigilance and correction. He wondered that Mr. Whitbread, who was himself a colonel of local militia, a very conspicuous situation, should consider appointments of that sort as likely to influence the votes of members .- Mr. Whitbread said in reply to Mr. Canning, that so far from having an idea of excluding the members of administration from the House of Commons, he had expressly said in the speech prefatory to his motion, that it was his wish that a liberal portion of the public functionaries should be allowed to sit there. The experience, Mr. Whitbread affirmed,

that recent circumstances afforder of almost the highest power in the country yielding to the unanimous feeling of the nation, must ensure the cause of the reformation. The great danger to be apprehended was, lest the people, by any precipitancy in pressing the question, should throw themselves into the power of their opponents. On a division of the house there appeared for Mr. Whitbread's motion 54—against it 113.

House of Commons, June 19.— Mr. Wardle called the attention of the house to public economy? a most important subject; upot which, however, he should no have thought it necessary to tros ble the house at the present mo ment, if he had not been so loudly called upon to explain a statement he had made on a recent occasion.\* On that occasion he had said, that in the event of an effcient reform in parliament, the amount of the income tax mish be done away, and thus upwards of eleven millions a year saved to the country. In consequence of that observation a great clamour, had been raised at which he should not have been surprised if no preceding declaration of a similar nature had been made by others; but he confessed he was not a little surprised at the clamours and insinuation that had been made, when he had discovered that language similar is its tendency, though much stronge in itself, had been used by a states man so peculiarly respected by gentlemen on the opposite side o the house; he meant Mr. Pitt That Mr. Pitt had used such lan guage, Mr. Wardle most com pletely evinced by ample quota

The occasion to which he alinded was a public meeting at the Crown and Anchor tion.

ons from his celebrated speech, arging the necessity, and the im-nediate necessity of a reform in arliament. So much, said Mr. Vardle for the system of corrupon. And after these quotations om Mr. Pitt's speech, he trusted e clamour that had been raised by te friends of that statesman would ease to exist. Without farther reface, Mr. Wardle proceeded to ate the reasons on which he had ounded his opinion that so great saving might be made by econoy. He went over the various oints in which great savings might e made under different heads of ie army, army agency, the ordance department, fortifications, he royal military canal, the comnissariat, the barrack department, he militia and the volunteers of he united kingdom, the staff of ie army, the medical department the army, and the cloathing of e army. Having done with the ilitary part of the subject, Mr. ardle proceeded, 2dly, to the vil: the collection of the reveue, the bank, pensions, and of-ces executed by deputies, the olonies, catholic emancipation; ad lastly, the expenditure of the wy. He calculated, as he went ong, the saving that might be ade or each of these points or ticles and some others which he entioned of less moment. The ving to be effected by catholic pancipation he set down at 2,000,000: the total savings he lculated at £16,516,193 13s. 4d. e then proceeded to move for ch papers, to the number in all 24, as, if granted, would enle him to go farther into detail rly in the next session.

Mr. Huskinson; without attempt-

ing to follow Mr. Wardle through all his details, made a great many remarks on his principal state-ments, with the view of shewing that his plan was a delusion, and would end in the disappointment of those who gave credit to his assertions. In the whole statement, the honourable gentleman appeared to proceed on the principle, that the large establishment we were obliged to maintain for the purpose of security and defence, as that house and the country had hitherto foolishly conceived, had no such object; but that the real object of them was to create a large expence. Mr. Wardle was ably and cordially supported by Mr. Parnell, who thought that he had made good by very fair and regular calculations, what he had undertaken. Mr. Parnell said, in conclusion, " the hon. member has undertaken a task of great responsibility, and one attended with great labour, with a view to promote a public object. His exertions and the manner in which he he has made out the grounds of his opinion entitle him to the thanks of the country." All Mr. Wardle's motions were agreed to.

The attention of the House of Commons was also called to an improvement in both the criminal and civil law of this country.

In the House of Commons, May 26th, sir Samuel Romilly rose, pursuant to notice, to submit certain motions, preparatorily to a measure which he had had some time in contemplation to propose for the amendment of our criminal law, with a view to diminish its severity, and at the same time to ensure the certainty of punishment. They comprehended the period

period from 1802 to 1808. It was understood that it would be difficult to procure returns farther back. The first motion, referring to the several gradations between committal, conviction, and execution, which could not be made out, was withdrawn. The second motion was for the number transported to New South Wales, and the period of sentence from their embarkation. The third, for a return of the number who died before the period of sentence expired, or before they were embarked. These two last motions were agreed to.-Mr. Horner expressed his hope that the house would feel itself pledged seriously to consider this subject; and particularly how far the experiment of transportation upon our criminal law had been successful.

House of Lords, June 6.—The Lord Chancellor moved for the third reading of the bill to afford farther time for the commissioners to report upon the judicature of Scotland; which, after a great deal of conversation about the monstrous expence of lawsuits in Scotland and trial by jury, was read a third time accordingly.

Lord Grenville was greatly struck by a fact stated in the report of the commissioners: the gross and scandalous anomaly in judicial proceedings, by which persons, who had obtained the sentence of the court of session in their favour, were yet, before they could reap the consequent benefits, compelled to get a copy of the sentence, or as it was in Scotland legally expressed, "an extract of the decreet." In one case, that deed or document cost an individual #1,200; and in another case, where

the whole property in question did not exceed £500, the charge for such copy was above £300. He had drawn up a bill on this subject, for the relief of suitors in the court of session in Scotland, which he was about to propose to their lordships; and he should conduct his perseverance in the measure, agreeably to the sense of the house manifested on the present occasion. He concluded by moving, that the bill be read a first time. To this the Lord Chancellor consented. luding to an observation of lord Grenville, he admitted, that lawyers should not have a greater share in legislation than other peers. But he could not help observing, that there never was a lawyer who did not fancy himself a statesman, and that there never was a statesman who did not fancy himself a lawyer. He was of opinion, that the introduction of trial by jury in civil cases would not answer the expectations of those who most contended for the measure. It reminded him of a conversation on the subject between two very learned persons in the north. The one asked the other by what means he would introduce trial by jury? Nothing more easy: make an act of parliament for its intro-The first replied in his duction. northern dialect, " My friend, if an act of parliament were passed to make us speak English, I believe we should still speak Scotch."

House of Commons, June 13— Lord Binning brought up the report from the committee on the Scotch judicature bill. Mr. Horner spoke at considerable length on the evil for which lord Grenville had proposed a remedy in the House

House of Peers; namely, the nocessity under which suitors were placed, when answering the allegations of their opponents, of first taking out copies of all the elaborate pleadings required to be entered by the other side, as records of the court, before they could proceed to any replication by plea or evidence. These pleadings, in some instances that came within his own knowledge, amounted to a volume of 1500 pages. He had known instances where, though the sum in litigation did not exceed £200 or £300, the fees of the court alone amounted to £500 or £700; and one, in such a case, to £1500. Such an arrangement had long prevailed in the practice of Scotch courts, for no other reason that he could see, than to create a fortune for the Scotch law officers.\* But it was a bar in the pursuit of justice wholly insurmountable to all suitors in ordinary circumstances; and even where a suitor was successful, if his antagonist chose to appeal to the House of Lords, he could not proceed without taking out complete copies of the proceedings in the courts below, although not of the least use to him, nor competent to furnish any new light to his advocates before the higher tribunal. intolerable tax on the justice of the country argued the necessity of introducing the trial by jury in civil cases.—Mr. R. Dundas said, that this measure could not be adopted without a most important alteration in what had been the legal practice of Scotland for three hundred years; and, therefore, that the house should wait deliberately to hear the final opinions of the commissioners appointed to discuss the subject, and examine it in all its bearings. The opinion of Mr. Dundas was supported by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, The bill for granting farther time to the commissioners on the Scotch judicature bill, was passed.—A bill was also passed this session for augmenting the salaries of the English and Welsh judges: of the former, for an augmentation of £1000 a year; of the latter, an augmentation of £300 a year. Nor were the poor clergy altogether forgotten. On the 7th of June the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by way of pledge that the relief of the poor clergy would be ultimately reduced to a system. moved in the House of Commons, "That a sum not exceeding £100,000 be granted to his majesty, to enable his majesty to pay the same to the governors of the bounty of Queen Anne, for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy, according to the rules and regulations by which the funds of that corporation are governed; and that the said sum be issued and paid without any fee or other deduction whatever." This resolution was agreed to unanimously; at which the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed much satisfaction. Suggestions for im-

<sup>•</sup> In fact, the Scotch lawyers and law officers do amass larger fortunes, in proportion to the wealth of the different countries, than are acquired in England. If so great a proportion of the land in Scotland were not locked up by entails from the invasion of industry, the greatest part of the country would, by this time, have passed into the hands of lawyers. There is so much writing in the Scotch law, that all the men of law, except the judges and advocates, are called, not attorneys, or solicitors, or agents, but writers, i. e. scribes, or copiators.

provement

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provement and the formation of a system, he said, would be considered afterwards. The present grant, if continued, would in four years raise the lowest livings in England and Wales to fifty pounds a year; and it was his intention, on a future day, to move an address to his majesty for extending similar additions to poor livings in Ireland and Scotland.

For a summary account transactions of parliamen less important, or a less ger public nature, we must re readers to a list of acts pa this session.\*

On the 21st of June the was closed with a speech fi throne, which was delive lords commissioners appoin the king.†

\* See Appendin to Chronicle, p. 615.

\* See State Papers, p. 765.

#### CHAP. X.

### Affairs of the Peninsula of Spain and Portugul.

APARTE, in his ada to the legislative body, ectober, 1808, said, "In ys I shell put myself at of my armies, to crown, 's assistance, in Madrid, of Spain, and to plant on the towers of Lis-Accordingly Joseph Buoras, towards the end of 1809, crowned king of I the Indies at Madrid, had been previously aced and proclaimed in the towns throughout the with the exception of Arragon, Murcia, Grad Andalusia. The cewas performed with the outp, and attended by ho assumed the characputies from the different of Spain. But the igles were not yet planted owers of Lisbon. Very istaicles were opposed to which of that design. the brave English army John Moore had been F an immense superiority to and that still increas-Bredt 'to their ships, or, b of Buonaparte, driven sea; his march through A occasioned such a dia favour of the patrictic L that they were enabled and re-organize the arbalatox, the duke of Inthe marquis del Palacio,

and general Cuesta. They reconquered La Mancha and part of Estramadura, which had been over-run by the French. A great number of towns in the south of Spain were converted into places of arms; and the French dislodged from their positions in Catalonia, were compelled to retreat to Figueras and Rosas, which last place had fallen into their hands in the end of the year 1808. Saragossa still held out with the most heroic courage and patience: so also, with equal fortitude, did the important fortress of Gerona, in Catalonia. There is not a doubt but Buonaparte, by pursuing the advantages he had obtained, and pouring in fresh troops from France, and, if necessary, the whole continent of Europe, would have effected the reduction of Lisbon as well as the coronation of his brother Joseph at Madrid. But his attention was imperiously demanded by the vast military preparations and even movements of the Austrians, who very naturally deemed it expedient rather to fight for their national independence, hand in hand with the Spaniards, supported by the English, than single handed and alone as they inevitably must do, or yield their necks to the yoke of Buonaparte, after the Spanish nation, though perhaps not finally or wholly subdued, should have been driven from all their cities and strong

See Vol. L. (1808) Appendix to Chronicle, p. 185.

holds, and forced either to submit to the conquerors, or take refuge for a time in the mountains. The mutual jealousy which subsisted between the house of Austria and the ruler of France had long been apparent to the whole world. It was generally understood, and seriously believed, if we may credit the declarations of the French ministers, that if the Prussians had been the conquerors in the battle of Jena, or the allied armies of Prussia and Russia in that of Friedland, the Austrians pouring down from Bohemia, would have made an effort for cutting off the retreat of the French to the left bank of the Rhine. A long correspondence on the subject of those preparations on the part of Austria, was maintained between the French minister for foreign relations, Champagny, and count Metternich, the Austrian ambassador at Paris. count, according to instructions from Vienna, continued almost to the first hostile step taken by his goyernment, to protest in the strongest terms, according to the usual policy of courts preparing for hostilities, that the views of the emperor Francis were wholly pacific. And so, said Buonaparte, they may be, and probably are; but, he said, that there was a party of hot-headed and young men in the Austrian territories that were employed with unceasing industry to foment a spirit of animosity, hatred, and war against France. That this spirit was nourished, not only by. conversation in public places, but by the publication of rumours injurious to France in newspapers in different parts of the Austrian emperor's dominions, and some of

them even at Vienna. And it was the decided opinion of Buoneparte, that although both Francis IL and those most in his confidence should be averse to war with France, yet if the movement given to public opinion and public spirit in the Austrian empire should not be sircerely and vigorously checked and repressed by some contrary movement and impulsion, the general voice of that misguided and abused country would sooner or later involve in its rapid current both the emperor and all his court, and precipitate them to inevitable ruin. This salutary counteraction was to be effected only by a general disarming, and every possible encouragement to the pursuit, not of arms, but all the good arts of What was Austria afraid peace. of, that she had carried her was establishment to such a monstreus extent beyond what it used to be, or was at all necessary in a time of peace? He reminded the court of Vienna of his former moderation; and, he added, in which it is probable in itself and rendered more probable by what has since appeared, he was perfectly sincere—that it man no part of his politics to everthrew; or greatly to humble the house of Austria. If the presence of the French troops in the gaprisons of Silesia gave any alarm, they should be withdrawn; if French encompments in any part of Germany gave uneasiness to the emperor Francis, they should be broken up. In short, it appears to have been with an extraordinary degree of cornectness and Spridth that Branchage au himself to incline the Austrian government to remain at peace. The Austrian ministry still protesting

he most pacific disposid in explanation and deheir vast military prepa-he formation of magathe distribution of the roops, that the military ent of their neighbours, ry country of any weight were augmented in the , in proportion to their I the extent of territory pied and defended. The otestations of Austria inued; but so also were res of defiance and an of hostile agression. A respondence between the d the archduke Charles also discovered. Buosturned from Spain to ne 22d of January, 1809; mperial guard, 15,000 t out on its march to here as soon as possible. was "marching," as he egislative body, Dec. 3, n Lisbon and Cadiz, he the necessity of treading teps, and of planting his beramparts of Vienna."\* e reduction of Madrid in ' 1809, a large force was ionaparte to Talavera del th the view of reducing Seville, Cadiz, and Lisrshal Soult took posses**ceto, though occupied by** three times his numbers Ney, my resistance. **finforced by general Kel**th Mortier and Bonnet at progress in Gallicia, and Biscay. Ferrol, as gramma, Bilbon, and St. me all places of most importance on the northern coast of Spain fell into the hands of the French. On the whole, it was evidently the design of Buonaparte, in the last month of 1808. having obtained possession of Madrid and the fortresses on the frontier, to subdue the whole peninsula by sending corps, or columns, according to the nature and strength of the different territories, against the most important towns, and into all the vallies, great and small, of the country. But it appears from the whole tenor of Buonaparte's conduct, both military and political, that it was amongst his leading maxims, never to carry on more than one arduous design at one and the same time: but to bear with his main force and undivided attention on one Wherever the object. main strength of his enemy lay, thither he bent his most strenuous efforts. If that were once broken, secondary objects would fall into his hands of course. If that were suffered to remain entire, no conquest could be other than precarious and transient. When, therefore, it became evident to Buoneparte, that a war with Austria was altogether unavoidable, the war in Spain assumed a new form. Instead of pushing forward detachments into unsubdued provinces or districts, the first care of the French, for the present, was to provide for their own security by The march on concentration. Cadiz and Lisbon was suspended: the French were every where seen drawing nearer and nearer up the Tagus towards Madrid; or creep-

seech of the emperor Napoleon, at the opening of the meeting of the Body. State Papers, p. 803. ing near the frontier fortresses of Catalonia and Navarre; or concentrating their force in the northern provinces of Gallicia, Asturias, and Biscay. To retain a sure footing in Spain by keeping open the communication between Bayonne and Madrid; retaining possession of the capital and other towns in the interior of Spain; the northern provinces, together with Navarre and Catalonia; and to complete the conquest of all that lay on the east side of the Ebro, by reducing the fortified cities of Saragossa and Gerona, were the objects that seemed to bound the views of the French in Spain during the first part of 1809, and until the decisive battle, July 5th, of Wagram on the Danube.

But while hostilities were carried on with alternate success in Asturias and Biscay, and several important places were taken, and retaken by the joint exertions of the Spanish patriots, supported by English ships of war, a line of which extended from Cape Finisterre to the Garonne, the French were, at the close of June, obliged to evacuate both Ferrol and Curuma, St. Jago de Compos-tella, the capital of Gallicia, fell into the hands of the patriots. St. Vigo too, garrisoned by 1,400 French, surrendered to the Gallichans, supported by two English frigates. The French were afterwards driven from the towns of Thy and Viana. In a word, all Gailicia was evacuated by the French. The corps under marshal Soult having evacuated Oporto, together with that of Ney, which had evacuated Corunna and Ferrol, proseeded through Leon towards Madrid, threatened by formidable preparations on the part of both the Spaniards and the English. Three armies were formed for acting, it would seem, in concert, (rather in conjunction) with each other, against the French, and even advancing on Madrid. One of these armies was commanded by general Cuesta, another by general Venegas, and the third, which was the auxiliary British army, by sir Arthur Wellesley.

There was a French army in La Mancha, under general Sebastiani; and one under Victor, duke of Belluno, in New Castille. These two bodies drew nearer both to each other and the capital, and concentrated their force at a short distance and to the south-west of Toledo; a position admirably well chosen for making head against the force of the allies, cutting of their effective communication with each other, and attacking them in

detail.

The position of the allied army was as follows. Cuesta, with what might be called the central army, (though all the three armies were at a considerable and too great distance from each other) was contiguous to Talavera del Reyn, from whence the French had just retreated. Venegas, with the right wing, was descending from the heights, called the Mountains of Toledo. Sir Arthur Wellesley. with the left, occupied a position north of the Tagus, in the vicinity of Monte Claros. Cuesta had under his immediate orders about 38,000 men, of which 12,000 were cavalry; the right wing, commanded by Venegas, was 26,000 strong; and the left, under sir Arthur Wellesley, 30,000.

Вy

By this rapid view, this bare outline, our readers may be enabled to trace the principal links in the chain of events that broughtthe hostile powers in Spain to measure their main strength with erch other, more easily than if the attention to these prinand links had been distracted by a vast number of intervening circonstances and events of subordiate and inferior importance. Nevertheless, at the point when the contending armies, gradually concentrated, were placed in relatire positions that were to lead to a succession of battles decisive of the campaign, (the only point in which its history begins to possess any great degree of interest) it may be proper to pause, and to take a brief retrospect of such of the occurrences as were most interesting in themselves, or were most immediately and materially connected with the main action.

On the side of Portugal, general Beresford, with the rank and title of field marshal, was ap-pointed generalissimo, and was employed with great activity and success in organizing and disciplining a Portuguese army. The general was in the laudable practice of occasionally issuing bulletins for the information of the Portuguese army and nation, in which he communicated events both favourable and unfavourable, and took occasion to illustrate the happy effects of discipline and good order on the one hand, and the fatal consequences of insubordination and anarchy on the other. Chaves, a frontier town of Portugal, in the province of Tralosmontes, a most important military station, and garrisoned, it was said, Vol. LI.

by upwards of 10,000 French, was besieged by a numerous force of Spanish patriots, under the command of general Silviera. The citadel of Chaves surrendered by capitulation on the 25th of March. During this siege the communication between the French and the north of Portugal, was wholly obstructed by the patriots on the frontiers.

The character of the war in Spain, at this period, is well exemplified by the complete victory gained, 28th of March, at Medellin, by marshal Victor over general Cuesta; and the celerity with which the Spanish general was enabled to reassemble and recruit his broken and dispersed army, and again to make head against the enemy. On the day above mentioned, the Spanish general found the whole division under Victor, consisting of about 20,000 infantry and 3000 cavalry, drawn up in front of Medellin, a town on the Guadiana, in the province of Estramadura. The French infantry, formed into close columns presented a formidable front to their opponents for repelling an attack; and at the same time one fitted for making an attack, if the French should deem it advisable to risk one. The flanks of the infantry were covered by the cavalry, and in their front were raised six batteries. Against the enemy, so drawn up and defended, general Cuesta did not hesitate to commence a rapid and general at-His infantry advanced with tack. great steadiness and gallantry, notwithstanding the tremendous fire from the batteries in front of the enemy. The mandeuvres which he directed for the purpose of gaining gaining possession of these batteries, were executed with a promptitude, precision, and regularity, that would have done honour to the most veteran and experienced troops. The left wing of the Spanish infantry advanced within pistol shot of the French. The first battery was already taken. French cavalry made a charge, in order to regain possession of Two regiments of Spanish cavalry and two squadrons of chasseurs were ordered to oppose them. But, instead of executing this order, the whole, both cavalry and chasseurs, immediately wheeled round, fled before the enemy, and threw the left wing of the Spanish army into confusion. The French, perceiving this, directed their undivided efforts against the right and the centre of the Spaniards. General Cuesta did every thing in his power for the restoration of order in his left wing, and to check and repel the attack on his centre and right. His efforts were in vain: he was obliged to retreat.—Of this battle of Medellin we find an account in the gazette of king Joseph, dated Madrid, April 18. "Ten thousand Spaniards have been killed, and four thousand made prisoners by our light troops; the rest saved themselves by flight in the best manner they could. Their whole artillery, to the number of twentyfive pieces, with six standards, fell into our hands. The greater part of the upper officers and staffofficers were left on the field. Our loss, in comparison of that of the enemy, appears incredibly small, as this glorious day cost us only three hundred men. The army of Cuesta, and a part of that of

Andalusia are by th event annihilated. secures us the conque lusia, the whole of w shortly in possession of Great allowances are for French exaggerat duced to a system; th of which to the truth nious men from an a and combination of d tempted to calculate. admitted on all han loss of the Spaniard gagement was very wards of 170 officers killed, wounded, or t ers; and the loss in bore rather a greater t proportion to this numl

The supreme junts Seville a decree, dec Spanish nation that of the army of Estra the corps who had w enemy before Medel served well of their ca esta was raised to captain general; the his army of whom favourably were adva gree; the soldiers we with a badge of honceived for a month fi tle double pay. no notice was taken cers and men to whos the victory of the owing; but general ( general orders, suspe cording to some a shiered three of his severely reprimande squadrens of chasse regiments of cavalry of these regiments as was reduced for the month, and the sur secretion formed part md for granting double e same space of time to ers who had sustained or the Spanish character. he defeat and flight of rds from Medellin, the ider Victor, immediately lerida, where, and be-ch place and Badajoz, ined for a considerable nary; after which they from the Guadiana to , and, having forced the Alcantara, proceeded river with their face Abrantes and Liston. the confines of Estraid Andalusia re-assemtrengthened his broken h increased fast in numugh they were, for some atly in want of arms. noble character of the ation to rise under mishough, like all raw and ed troops, they were panics, and were easily follow any example of were as easily rallied. spersed, they re-assemugh vanquished, the unle will remained to decountry at the risk of It is this invincible liberty, which, by prose war, and keeping up disposition and warlike by be favoured by some events which we call hat opens a gleam of he present moment that, ch cause, even against isl odds, may yet be ulriumphent.

hur Wellesley, who had t Lisbon on the 22d of occeded on the 28th to

join and take the command of the army, whose head quarters were at Coimbra, and advanced against Oporto. At the same time, marshal Beresford, at the head of a body of Portuguese, marched to the upper Douro. Marshal Soult, who commanded there, knowing how unequal he was to its defence against an English army of superior force, the forces under general Beresford, and the spirit of the country, determined to evacuate Oporto and proceed through Leon to join the other French corps in Gallicia, according to the general system of concentration adopted after the certain and immediate prospect of an Austrian war, as already stated. The marshal, that he might effect his retreat with the least danger of being overtaken by the English, adopted a curious stratagem, which was found not to be altogether unsuccessful. While he talked loudly of defending Oporto to the last extremity, certain of receiving all necessary succour and support from his sovereign and nation, he sent out one detachment of his army after another, on pretence of exercising. The commanding officers of these alone were entrusted with the secret orders, to send back a few companies, by way of a blind, but to march the main body, with all possible expedition, in an opposite direction. Thus the marshal stole away from Oporto; but, at the same time, from the view, it was conjectured, of drawing sir Arthur further on in pursuit of him, thereby to give general Victor an opportunity of pushing down the Tagus into the south of Portugal, or from what-ever other motive, he left his rear N 2

guard on the left side of the Douro. When the advanced guard of the British army arrived at Verdas Novas, they fell in with the outposts of the enemy, consisting of about 4000 infantry, and a few squadrons of cavalry, strongly posted in the heights above Grijon, having their front covered by wood and broken ground; but their flank was soon turned by a brigade under the command of general Murray; and, while their right was vigorously attacked by a Portuguese brigade, their centre was driven in by a body of riflemen, drawn from different companies, under the direction of major Way. On the night of May 11th, the rear guard of the French crossed the Douro, destroyed the bridge over that river and were closely pursued by our army, which also crossed the Douro, notwithstanding all the endeavours of the French to oppose it at the ferry of Ovintas. About four or five miles above the towns of Oporto and Villa Nova, our troops, after sustaining repeated attacks, made their appearance on both the left and the right flanks of the French, who then retired, as the dispatch to our government states, in the utmost confusion towards Amaranthe, leaving behind them five pieces of cannon, eight tumbrils of ammunition, and many prisoners.\* They were pursued by the British to a short distance, and some skirmishing took place between our advanced guard and the rear of the enemy, in which it was stated we had uniformly the advantage; Soult, however,

made good his retreat, it would appear, with very little molestation, though it was said, that, in order to render his flight more rapid and successful, he was under the necessity of abandoning the greater part of his artillery and baggage. He was pursued by general Beresford as far as Orense.

When sir Arthur Wellesley's letter to lord Castlercagh, giving an account of these and other particulars respecting the evacuation of Oporto, and what had been done by our army, arrived, his lordship ordered the Park and Tower guns to be fired.

Sir A. Wellesley, after he gave up the pursuit of Soult, immediately commenced his March to the south of Portugal, where his presence had become necessary to watch the motions of Victor.

Marshal Ney, when he evacuated Corunna, at first took the road towards Vigo. Thither also a body of Spaniards, under the Condé de Norona, were on their way, with the twofold view of obtaining supplies, of which they stood greatly in need, and occupying an advantageous defensive position. On the 7th of June the opposite armies met at the bridge of St. Payo, on the small river of Soto-major, within three leagues The Spaniards were of Vigo. 9000 in number, whereof 6000 were armed; and they had some small field artillery, with two 18 pounders. The number of the French was 8000, of which 2500 was cavalry; for artillery, they had only five 12 pounders. After repeated attacks on the Spaniards,

th and the 8th, the ted to St. Payo, from they were driven throwing their dead at heaps into pits When the French : time, it was their some occasions, in ceal the number of o burn the dead bomen they had lost, e ashes.—The Spase actions with the very materially asr gun-boats, sent up the British commo-The loss of the the encounters at f St. Payo, did not killed and wounded; which was, that the chosen their ground 1 where it was imhe French cavalry to ct. Besides this, a pets or wide battlethrown up, behind paniards were proie fire of the enemy. prisoners were taken ards.

h east of Spain, after iaragossa, a Spanish the command of geemployed chiefly in raise the siege or r succours into Geposed to the whole Two conenemy. astained by the Spagreat valour. The the resolution of the ies seemed to be ed, but the French inforcement of 8000 turned the scale in

Thus encouraged,

third attack, when

the patriots were completely routed; and general Reding, who had received five severe wounds, was conveyed from the field of action to Tarragona. The general, in his dispatches to the junta, gave a faithful account of what had passed, without saying a word of what he had personally suffered. He was afterwards joined by the army under general Blake, and both were employed in opposing the progress of the French in Catalonia.

On the 19th of May, the joint army of Valencia and Arragon, under the command of general Blake, proceeded against Alcaniz, a town in the kingdom of Arragon, on the river Guadaloupe, near the frontiers of Catalonia, which was occupied by the French; drove them in great disorder from that important post, and afterwards routed and forced smaller parties of French from other places. On the 15th of June, general Blake made an attack on Saragossa, which had fallen at last, as will by and by be related, but was repulsed with great loss. For two successive days he was attacked by general Souchet, in the neighbourhood of Belshite, when the enemy was repulsed. On the third day the battle was renewed in the valley of Almonazir, when the whole of the Spanish army, without firing a shot, though opposed by only one third of their numbers, suddenly took flight, and left their general attended by only six or seven officers. This army consisted principally of raw recruits from Valencia; but they had acted with courage before, on sundry occasions, and would probably have continued to display N 3

the same spirit, had not some insidious arts been employed to excite alarm, and produce their dispersion. There is nothing, it is true, so striking in the conduct of new and undisciplined levies (and in hone more than that of the Spaniards, both in this and the preceding campaign) as the proofs they exhibit of courage on some occasions, and cowardice on others. Yet it is scarcely credible that a whole army should have taken to their heels, without having made the least shew of resistance, without treachery. General Blake, wrung with grief and anxiety, in his dispatches to the junta, spoke of the base cowardice of his army in the terms it deserved. He vindicated his own character and conduct, and observed, that neither can the circumstances that give rise to a panic fear be foreseen, nor its contagion prevented, by a general. In some instances. parties of Spaniards, making their escape from the dangers of the field before the issue of the battle in which they had been engaged, were received by their countrymen, as we have had occasion to notice, without any marks of displeasure or disrespect; but the fugitives of Belshite were treated, and every where spoken of, with ridicule and contempt.\*

The Spaniards, in their precipi-

tate flight from Belshite, not only abandoned their baggage, but threw down their arms. regiment of Valencia rallied about two leagues from the field, or rather what was designed for the field of battle, and attempted to make a stand, and defend themselves: but they were soon dispersed or cut down by the enemy's hussars. Nine pieces of cannon, immense quantities of provisions, stores, and ammunition, fell into the hands of the French, together with 3000 prisoners. After this sad disaster, general Blake quitted Arragon, and, at a distance from the enemy, employed himself with great diligence, in disciplining his army.

The corps or armies of the French generals Victor and Sebastiani, after long retrograde marches: the former on the shores of the Tagus the other through the deserts of Castille, had united their forces, as above observed, at a short distance from Toledo. Their united force, with the reinforcement brought by King Joseph from Madrid, has been computed variously, from 54 or 40 to 50,000; the command of the whole united army was, of course, exercised in the name of King Joseph. It was stationed in the neighbourhood of Talavera del Reyna, and along the banks of the river Alberche.

In the correspondence of the marquis of Wellesley with Mr. Canning, secretary for foreign affairs, printed and laid before parliament in May, 1809, we find a letter from sir Arthur to his brother, the marquis, dated at Deleytosa, 8th of August, 1809, from which the following is an extract: "I am of opinion that an effort shealist mediately be made for clothing the Spanish troops in a national uniform. The adoption of this measure would put a stop to the custom which, I am sorry to say, so generally prevails, of their throwing down their arms and accountements, dispersing, and betaking themselves to flight, on pretence of their being, not soldiers, but simply peasants." If they were understood to be soldiers, desertery, and fuggines from the army, air Arthur thinks their danger would be increased, from the indignation and resentment of their countrymen.

In the mean time sir Arthur Wellesley, after his return from the pursuit of marshal Soult, had remained long inactive in the vicinity of Lisbon; not by any means from his own disposition, which was full of activity and ardour in the cause, and forward and adventurous in quest of personal reputation. He was as anxious as possible to strike some decisive blow: but before this should be attempted, it was necessary that some plan should be concerted of co-speration between him and the Spanish generals, particularly general Cuesta. Sir Arthur was not more desirous of having the cooperation of general Cuesta, than solicitous that the Spanish general should not make any attempt of importance without that of the English army. Sir Arthur solicited and obtained the promise of Cuesta, that he would suspend his operations till the English army had reached the Tagus. It appears from the correspondence between the marquis of Wellesley and secretary Canning, above quoted, that sir Arthur Wellesley had to encounter many obstacles in managing and coming to a clear understanding with the central junta, and that the junta found as much difficulty in calling forth the means and energies of the country; in guiding general Cuesta, who was a crusty old gentleman, of undoubted bravery and decision of character, but who was considered by most military men as not fitted in any other respect for the command of an army. He was a friend to a kind of harassing warfare, and not very willing to un the risk of any great and decisive battle. At length, however, a

plan of operations was concerted between the British and Spanish generals, and both began their march towards Madrid. A complete, junction of their armies was effected on the 20th of July, and immediate measures were taken for carrying into effect the plan of operations agreed on. Sir Robert Wilson, who commanded a corps of Portuguese to the number of three or four thousand men, which he had brought into a state of excellent discipline, was ordered to proceed to Escalona on the river Alberche; and the corps under Venegas advanced to Argonda. The main strength of the allied army marched on towards Ollala. where the enemy was posted.

After the junction and march of the allied armies up the valley of the Tagus towards the French under Victor, when an engagement began to be daily expected, prayers for their success were offered up at the cathedral church of Seville, at which the central

junta assisted in a body.

On the 26th of July general Cuesta's advanced guard was attacked near Torrijos, and obliged to fall back to the left bank of the Alberche. The French army remained still at Ollala, thereby indicating an intention to try the result of a general action. For this the best position appeared to sir Arthur Wellesley to be in the neighbourhood of Talavera del Reyna, a town half way between Placentia and Madrid, and about sixty or seventy miles distant from both; and general Cuesta having consented to take up this position, on the morning of the 27th the British general, Sherbrooke, was ordered to retire with his corps to N 4

its station in the line, leaving general Mackenzie, with a division of infantry and a brigade of cavalry, as an advanced post in the wood on the right of the Alberche, which covered the left flank of the allies. The position taken up by the troops at Talavera extended rather more than two miles. The ground was open upon the left, where the British army was stationed, and it was commanded by a height, on which there was drawn up in echelon and in second line, a division of infantry under majorgeneral Hill. Between this height and a range of mountains still farther to the left, there was a valley which was not occupied, as it was commanded by the height just mentioned; and the range of mountains appeared too distant to have any influence on the expected action. The right wing of the allied army, consisting of Spanish troops, extended immediately in front of the town of Talavera down to the Tagus. This part of the ground was covered by olive trees, and much intersected by banks and ditches. The high road leading from the bridge over the Alberche, was defended by a heavy battery in front of a church, which was occupied by Spanish infantry. All the avenues to the town were defended in a similar manner, and the town itself was occupied. In the centre, between the English and Spanish armies, there was a commanding spot of ground on which the English had begun to construct a redoubt, with some open ground in its rear; at this spot was posted a division of infantry, supported by ·a brigade of dragoons and some Spanish cavalry.

At about two o'clock on the 27th, an attack was made on the division under general Mackenzie, who gradually fell back in good order, though not without some loss, on the left of the position of the combined armies. Towards the evening the French made an attempt to overthrow the Spanish infantry which formed the right wing of the army, but without success. In the dusk of the evening the enemy commenced a general attack on the allies, by a cannonade on the left of their position, and by an attempt with his cavalry to overthrow the Spanish infantry; which attempt entirely failed. A division was then pushed along the valley on the left of the height occupied by major-general Hill, of which the French gained a momentary possession; but major-general Hill instantly regained it by an attack with the bayonet. This attack was repeated in the night, and again at daylight in the morning of the 28th, by two divisions of infantry, but was repulsed by our division under major-general Hill. was the enemy more successful in their attack on general Campbell. They were completely repulsed by that officer, supported by a regiment of Spanish cavalry and two battalions of Spanish infantry, and lost their cannon. General Sherbrooke's division, which formed the left and centre of the first line of the army, was next attacked. They immediately attacked with bayonets, and drove back the enemy with great slaughter. brigade of guards, which formed part of this division, in their eagerness to pursue the enemy, advanced too far, and were thrown into

into a temporary confusion, having exposed their left flank to the fire of a battery. A part of general totton's brigade of cavalry, on observing this, pushed forward and covered their retreat towards their original position. The enemy being thus foiled in all his attempts against the allied army, and having lost twenty pieces of cannon and a few prisoners, retreated in complete order across the Alberche.\* Their loss in killed and wounded was never calculated with any degree of exactness. Sir A. Wel-Isley was inclined to estimate it The French said that at 10,000. our loss was greater than theirs, owing to the greater number of cannon they had brought to play against us. The loss of the British, in killed, wounded, and missing, amounted to nearly 6000. Among the killed were major-gen. Mackenzie, brigadier-gen. Langworth, and brigadier-gen. Becket. As the Spanish troops were only partially engaged, their loss was comparatively small, not exceeding 1000 in killed, wounded, and missing.

We do not meet with many harder fought battles, than that of Talavera, in history. The ground on which the British were posted was well chosen, and the troops were distributed with great judgment. This praise is due exclusively to the general in chief. That the French were finally repulsed and defeated in their various and reiterated attempts, is to be ascribed to the military skill, presence of mind, and promptitude of the generals of division, and the cool

and well disciplined bravery of both British officers and soldiers.

The love of glory, that noble and animating passion, sometimes degenerates into too anxious a concern, and a kind of importunate claim of praise. Neither the ardour nor skill of the British general, nor the skill and courage of the officers and men under his command, were such as to require any thing in the semblance of exaggeration to call forth our respect and admiration. Sir Arthur Wellesley observes, that " the attacks of the enemy were principally, if not entirely, directed against the British troops, who had to fight against more than double their number." Hence it seems to be insinuated, that the Spaniards in the battle of Talavera were of little or no service. But in a general engagement, a corps or division of troops may be of most essential service, being actually engaged, and merely maintaining their position. The Spaniards, we are told, formed the right wing of the allied army; and that an attempt was made to overthrow the Spanish infantry, which entirely failed. And in another part of his dispatch, not yet noticed, sir Arthur says, "the Spanish commander in chief, his officers and troops manifested every disposition to render us assistance, and those of them who were engaged, did their duty. But the ground they occupied was so important, and its front at the same time so difficult, that I did not think it proper to urge them to make any movement on the left of

<sup>\*</sup> See sir Arthur Wellesley's dispatches to lord Castlereagh, July 29. App. Chron. p. 527.

the enemy while he was engaged with us.25 If the right wing had been drawn out of this strong and important ground, or had abandoned it when cannonaded by the enemy, sir Arthur would have been exposed to an attack on his right flank. This danger the Spaniards averted by maintaining, and to a certain extent at least defending, their position. Therefore they had some share, though nothing like that of the British, in the victory of Talavera.

The joy of victory was of exceedingly short duration. victorious quickly found itself in the situation of a vanquished army. On the 2d of August intelligence was received, that Soult, Ney, and Mortier having formed a junction, had advanced through Estramadura to fall on the rear of the British; and that the French, in two columns, had already entered Placentia. As Victor, though repulsed at Talavera, would advance again against the allies as soon as he should hear of the junction and march just mentioned, there was no time for doubt or delay. The allied army was now to be saved. in the words of sir Arthur Wellesley, only "by great celerity of movement." General Cuesta, the moment the intelligence was received, called on the British general, and proposed that half of the army should march to the rear to oppose the enemy, while the other half should remain at Talavera. Sir A. Wellesley said, that if by half the army he meant half of each army, he could only answer, that he was ready either to go or to stay with the whole British army, but that he could not separate it. General Cuesta then

desired him to choose whether to go or stay. Sir Arthur chose to go, thinking, he states in his dispatches, " that the British troops were most likely to do the business effectually and without contest." General Cuesta was accordingly left at Talavera. If he should be compelled to quit this post, it was requested and expected by sir Arthur Wellesley, that he was to bring the wounded, amounting in number to near

4000, along with him.

On the third of August the British army marched to Oropesa. In the evening of that day advice was received, that the French, stated to be 30,000 strong, having advanced from Placentia, had got between the British and the bridge of Almaraz; and nearly at the same time, that general Cuesta was on the point of leaving Talavera, letting most of the wounded and sick fall into the hands of the French, from the want of means of conveyance. On the other side, there was reason to expect, as soon as general Cuesta's march should be known, the advance of Victor's corps, 25,000 strong (after leaving 10,000 to watch Venegas) to Talavera. Our army, if uasuccessful in a contest with either Victor, or Soult and Nev, would have been without retreat; and if Soult and Ney, avoiding an action, had retired before it, and waited the arrival of Victor, it would have been exposed to a general action with at least 50,000 men, and equally without a retreat. Sir A. Wellesley, in these circumstances, judged it adviseable to retire to the bridge of Arzo Bispo, where he crossed the Tagus on August 4, from whence he continued his

eytoss, and from thence General Cuesta too y the bridge of Arze re he crossed the river at of the 5th. About maber of the sick and ere brought away from he other half remained were treated by the 1 great humanity. The a by general Cuesta for Talavera was, that the moving upon his flank, eturned to St. Ollala it; and farther, that assistance, sir Arthur be strong enough for orps of French coming itia. "These reasons, Vellesley tells us in his of August 8, did not cient to him for giving ertant a post as Talaxposing the combined n attack in front and br abandoning his host sir Arthur did not iole of Cuesta's reasonral Cuesta represented ir, " not only that he his duty to fly to the good ally, but lest, in a defeat of the British Spaniards should find between Victor and the most perfect certhey must share the they should remain at Under these impresal Cuesta, following the with the British, armet 4, at Oropesa; was surprised to find B had supposed that sir

Arthur Wellesley had gone in quest of the enemy, who was still at Naval Moral. Still greater was general Cuesta's surprise to learn that general Wellesley was determined not to hazard an action with Soult, without securing a retreat in case of discomfiture, and for this end taking up a position beyond the Tagus. Gen. Cuesta urged to the British commander, that the accounts he had received of the force of the enemy were greatly exaggerated; and that it was by no means sufficient for a conflict with the two armies: the British and Spanish armies united could easily defeat and dispose of the French; but if general Wellesley should retreat beyond the bridge of Arzo Bispo, a passage would be opened for a junction between Soult and Victor."+ This reasoning of the Spanish general was certainly not unplausible, and would not, it may be fairly presumed, have been without effect on the mind of sir Arthur Wellesley, who was any thing but deficient in personal courage, if he could have reckoned on the prompt and steady cooperation of our Spanish allies, political and military. But from a good deal of uniform experience he had learnt to make a just estimate of both the one and other.

A great majority of the supreme and central junta was composed of weak and feeble characters, chosen, not on account of their personal merit, but by the preponderating influence of great families, and were very ill qualified to call forth, combine, and direct

itches from lord viscount Wellington. App. Chron. p. 540. m don Martin de Garay, secretary of the junta, to the marquis of those 5, 1809.

the energies of the country. They were greatly deficient in ability or talents; and equally so in pure patriotism, or a desire to promote not only the political independence, but the general interests of all classes of the Spanish nation. They were more desirous of acquiring places and power or patronage for themselves, than of effecting any good in which the people might participate. They seemed in fact to be more afraid of riots, and even of ideas and designs of innovation among the mass of the people than of the enemy. For defence against the latter they relied principally on the exertions of Great Britain and in the progress of time and events, those of Austria, than their own plans. Yet they thought they did great things, by issuing from time to time the most ardent proclamations for rousing the energies of the people; as if popular or individual energies could have tended to any thing but tumult, disorder, and distraction, if not harmonized by government, that is, by themselves, into a system of action. above all things, they appeared to be solicitous to suppress what they considered as the most immediate danger to their own power, the spirit of liberty among the people by the suppression of newspapers and other productions of the press, and to keep them in the same state of ignorance and slavery under the junta, as they were under their late monarchs.

The want of activity, and ability on the part of the junta and of timely concert and cooperation on the part of that council and its allies, had been fatally experienced in the case of sir John Moore. The English ministry were not insensible how necessary it was both to arouse the exertions of the Spaniards, and to give and urge, as far as could be done without offence, advice for their proper direction; and for this purpose they made choice of the marquis of Wellesley, than whom a fitter person indeed could not have been chosen in the British empire. But this was not done in time. The appointment of the marquis as ambassador extraordinary to Spain did not appear in the London Gazette until the first of May, nor did he arrive at Cadiz till the 31st of July; two months after the British general had taken the field. and exactly at the moment when that general, for whom the British ambassador had come to concert a plan of operations, victorious in battle, but defeated in the war, began his retreat on Portugal. This long delay between the appointment of the marquis and his arrival in Spain, did not arise from any inclemency of weather or any other accident by land or sea: for he arrived at Cadiz on the seventh day from his embarkation at Portsmouth. It was occasioned by the private contentions of ministers about the great offices of state, to one of the most important of which the marquis had an eye, and which he afterward obtained. But though the marquis of Wellesley did not arrive in Spain in time for influencing the issue of the campaign of 1809, which, though there were some battles after that of Talavera, was in fact decided by the retreat of the

y,\* (for the Spaniards means fitted as yet to contest with the French ed) he gave the most and excellent advice to which this council apbe disposed to follow; hey gave earnest in the at refractory and capri-Cuesta, from the come army, and by greater to furnish both to the their own armies prores, and the means of It appears from some bur Wellcsley's letters and September, 1809, ther, the marquis, that ta was in the habit of intercepting occasionally convoys of provisions designed for the English army, and applying them to the use of his own, he on several occasions refused to the entreaties of the British general the means of conveyance or transport, mules, carts, and cattle for drawing them.

But whatever may be thought of the effect produced by the information and counsels that the marquis of Wellesley carried with him to Spain, much important and useful information was certainly brought back by the marquis from Spain to Britain. The marquis himself was received both at Cadiz and Seville with every

ur Wellesley calculated the disposable force of the French in Spain, tle of Talavera, at 122,000 men, well provided with cavalry and artilt including in this number the troops in Pampeluna, Barcelona, and In that number, however, he reckoned the corps employed under St. Cyr and Souchet in Catalonia, amounting to 32,000 men. The were distributed in Castille and Estramadura. Of the aggregate force actually in the field, namely, the corps of Victor, Soult, Ney, Mortier, ii. The remainder of the 122,600 were distributed in different gars Madrid, the Escurial, Avila, Valladolid, Toledo, and other places, or keeping up the communications between one place and another. But e brought into the field in an instant if occasion required it.- To this wish government had nothing to oppose but the two corps under the Venegas and Eriva, who had succeeded in the command of the stal Cuesta. Blake might have re-assembled about 6000 men. The mana had under his command 15,000 men; but having neither cavalry he was confined to the mountains of Gallicia. There was a garrison at Cinda l Rodrigo; but the duke had a repugnance to their being some position. The English army might be calculated at from 20 to midering the difference in the activity and discipline of the opposite brthur was decidedly of opinion that no enterprize could be underay prospect of success; especially when the difficulties arising from local s, which the allies had to encounter, were compared with the advan-ad by the enemy. The French could assemble the whole of their forces Satramadura, and place part of them in front of the allies, and part in they might think proper.—The anecdote that follows places the characteristic justs in a degrading, but, we doubt not, a very true light. The posed to reinforce the army under Venegas; not that this was necessary a military point of view, but because they were persuaded that this was a dangerous instrument, was safer in the hands of Venegas than of neral. They stationed no more than 12,000 men in Estramadura, be-are unwilling to place a more considerable force under the command of Ubuquerque, who was called for by the junta of Estramadura to take of the army stationed in that province. - Letter from sir A. to the muriley. Merida, September, 1809. demonstration

demonstration of kindness and respect. He explained the nature of the orders with which he was charged by his British majesty. which as far as they related to objects of internal regulation, were to be confined within the limits of what might be agreeable to the Spanish government; and was very careful neither to alarm the jealousy nor to offend the pride of Our army was in the greatest distress from want of provision, which was owing in part to the poorness and the exhausted state of the country, and in part to the indolence and timidity of the magistrates, and the contempt of the people for the authority of government itself, as well as that of its officers. The British army for want of necessaries, was obliged to retreat down the Tagus. The junta contemplated the bare possibility of the British army returning to Portugal with terror and despair; and if such an intention should be carried into execution, the Spaniards were disposed even to consider it as a symptom on the part of the British government to abandon the cause of the Spaniards and give up their alliance. So great was the blind confidence of the junta in the British troops, notwithstanding their consciousness how imperfectly they were supplied, and how feebly supported by the Spaniards, that even after the retreat of the British to Badajoz, the marquis of Wellesley received several notes from the junta, urging the British army to advance again against the enemy; and Garay, in different conversations with the marquis, suggested the possibility of driving the French beyond the Pyrenees.

The marquis of Wellesley was well assured, that in the frequent encounters between the Spaniards and French, it was a common thing for whole divisions and even corps of Spaniards, to take to their heels on the first appearance of danger, without waiting either to receive or give a shot. According to the ordinary course of human passions, they ascribed to the English the consequences of an evil which they themselves had occasioned, and were willing to ascribe the retreat of the British army to any other cause than their own bad conduct. The apprehensions that had been excited by the retreat of the British army, had been in some degree tranquillized by the firm and prudent manner in which that retreat had been conducted, and by intelligence that had been received of a renewal of hostilities between France and Austria. On this supposed event the junta had founded the most sanguine expectations; which it would have been wiser to ground on the prompt correction of their own faults, on a judicious application of the great resources of the Spanish empire, and on an enlightened direction of the genius and dispositions of the Spanish nation. That nation, the marquis hoped, would see in the calamity that had occasioned so much alarm (the retreat of the British army) the natural consequence of its own weakness, and the urgent necessity of greater decision and vigour of both counsel and action. A relaxation of domestic government and indolent confidence in the activity and sid of strangers, had endangered all the noble and virtuous objects for

pain had suffered so much n so lavish of her blood. rust learn to administer her es, and to ameliorate the ation and discipline of her before she could expect to any advantage from the and co-operation Until some change be effected in the distribuapplication of the military es of Spain, and in the its army, no British force ttempt with safety to cowith Spanish troops on 1 ground. \*

greatest aid, the marquis lesley said, to be expected in from an English army be confined to that kind of nal concert and co-operahich lately took place bethe forces commanded by Wellesley and those under ers of general Cuesta. In a British army of 30,000 eing employed in a campain, our troops should ared in the first place of rovided with the means of ent and with necessary pro-In case of necessity that cops should retreat, the e command of the Spanish should be vested in the nder in chief of the Engmy; and an English garrisald be established in Cadiz, me conditions should be d indispensibly necessary for curity in Spain. The disn of the people was in ge-

neral favourable to the great cause in which the nation was engaged, and the great mass of the population in Spain certainly presented means for organizing a powerful government, and elements for the formation of an excellent army. But in the higher and in the middling classes too many traces were to be found of French intrigue, and of its success. In those two classes one could perceive a disposition to watch events, and to practice and keep terms with the party that should ultimately prevail in the present struggle.+ Many persons of this description, if they received no favours at the hands of government, were nevertheless never in any way molested by it. Thus no pains were taken to form one public opinion, to cultivate and exalt public spirit, and to direct its energy to great national objects. The population of the country had not yet furnished the proportion of recruits demanded by the dangers of the country: nor could any accession of numbers avail without a change in the organization and discipline of the army. Many officers of the army, in the most important stations, made no secret of their hostility to the cause of Spain and her allies, and were not sufficiently watched by government. On a review of the principal events of the last campaign, it appeared impossible to account for the conduct of some Spanish generals and other officers on any other hypo-

patch from the marquis of Wellesley to secretary Canning. Seville, Sep-2, 1809.

me in the war of the Succession, a great many of the nobles of Spain were notinual state of vacillation between the side of Charles of Austria and Bourbon, according as the fortune of either rose or fell in the balance the vicinsitudes of war.

thesis, than that they had concerted their operations with the French, instead of coming to an understanding with the English generals.

It was necessary, in order to vindicate the independence of Spain, not to depend merely on that general spirit of resistance which animated the bulk of the people in the provinces, but to concentrate and direct that spirit in such a manner as to call forth with effect the military resources of the country, and to form an army which might give time to Spain, with the assistance of her allies, to establish the restoration of the monarchy on a legitimate basis. The nomination of a central junta was no doubt the first step towards the consolidation of public authority; but the constitution of the supreme junta was not founded on the basis of union among the provinces, and still less on a just and wise distribution of the elements and force of government. There was not hitherto any confederation among the provinces. The executive power was weakened by a distribution of it into a number of hands, in an assembly too numerous to possess unity of design or promptitude of action; and yet, at the same time, too limited and narrow in its constitution to be considered as the representative body of the Spanish nation. central junta were neither just representatives either of the crown, or the aristocracy, or the people: they neither possessed the properties of an executive council, nor of a deliberative assembly.—It was principally in this body, and

among the officers under its employment, that one could plainly perceive an animosity against the British government: very different from this was the general disposition of the people.\* At some moments of danger and alarm, the junta seemed to be impressed with a conviction that it was their dutyto choose a regency, to assemble the cortes, redress grievances and remedy abuses. The question of a regency was discussed in the juma again and again, but the discussions on this subject ended always in an adjournment: the meeting of the cortes was put off to a distant period; the crying abuses in the administration of justice, the collection of the revenue in all the principal branches of the administration of government, were continued.—In short, the supreme junta thought of nothing so much as how to preserve their own power to the last extremity.

The marquis of Wellesley, in a conversation on public affairs with Don Garay, held at the desire of this statesman, recommended the appointment of a regency, the speedy convocation of the cortes, and that the act of the junta for appointing a regency and convoking the cortes, should provide for the correction of abuses, and the suppression of arbitrary exactions, in both Spain and the Indies; and also that the same act should declare the general principles on which concessions were to be made to the colonies for se: curing to them a share in the representation of the Spanish empire; and, above all, that the first.

<sup>•</sup> In like manner, and partly owing, no doubt, to the same cause, there was always a strong French party in the states general of the United Provinces, while the people and the princes of Orange were the friends of England.

'the regency should be to the whole military system

the whole, the marquis of ley was of opinion that, in ats, even the very worst to **rehended** was, that the dispond character of the Spanish would prolong the diffithat the French had met with weir first attempt to subdue untry. The grand obstacle deliverance of Spain was, all doubt, the state of its overnment; but still, even aulty state of government, urable to the success of the arms, should be continued, interval of time must elapse a French government could ablished in Spain, during interval events would hapcircumstances occur, might be improved for the ement of British interests, Spain and her colonies.\* erfect unison with the senand views of the marquis hose of his brother sir A. ley, who, in a letter to the s, dated at Merida, August 9, wrote as follows: "In ttle of Talavera, in which the whole of the Spanish was engaged, whole corps lown their arms in my preand saved themselves by

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flight, + although they were neither attacked nor menaced with an attack, but merely frightened, I believe, at their own fire. In the public orders of general Cuesta, after praising the conduct of his army, he declares his intention of decemating the fugitives; an intention which he afterwards fulfilled. Those base soldiers in their flight from Talavera pillaged every thing that came in their way, even the baggage of the English army, which was at that very time fighting in their cause. ‡ There cannot be a doubt that in any farther conjoint operations the whole burthen must fall on us; and certainly the English army ought not to be considered as sufficiently strong for being the only corps to be opposed to a French army not less than 70,000 strong. On considering therefore the object in view, and calculating our means and our dangers, I am of opinion I ought to renounce all ideas of co-operation with the Spanish army; which opinion your excllency will communicate to the supreme junta. At the same time I am well aware of the difficulties into which that government must be thrown, if its armies should be seized with any of those panic fears to which they are subject, and take to flight, leaving all behind them to certain

natch from the marquis of Wellesley to Mr. secretary Canning. Seville, Sep. 15, 1809. Included in the Correspondence relative to Spain and Portugal, we parliament.

may be allowed to a commander of an allied army to pass over, in his publiches, egregious misbehaviour in the conduct of his allies. In sir Arthur's them Talavera, July 29, above quoted, the reader is led to suppose that is of the Spanish army was not engaged, but that such of them that were daty. Here we are told that the whole were engaged, but that whole lied in their duty.

the officers who headed the fugitives, we are told in another part of the indence about the affairs of Spain and Portugal that a fourth part, by the f Caesta, was put to death.

loss and ruin. To this I can only answer, that I am not pressed by the most urgent necessity, nor in extreme haste to retire immediately out of Spain. I want provisions and some repose for my troops; and at all events, before I retire into Portugal I shall wait for your excellency's opinion on the points which I have submitted to your judgment. If I should retire to Portugal, it is my intention to proceed no farther than the frontier (though I will not come under any formal engagement to this purpose) where I shall be so near to the enemy that he will not venture to cross the Guadiana, unless he be in very considerable force, and leave me on his flank and rear. I shall, therefore, in reality be as serviceable to the Spanish government on the frontier of Portugal, as I should be in the position pointed out to me by your excellency: nay, and even more serviceable, as the nearer I am to Portugal, the greater certainty I shall have of recovering the means of acting with effect; and inasmuch as I shall then be unincumbered entirely by the Spanish army, and able to decide whether I ought to co-operate with it all, in what manner, to what extent, and on what conditions, according to circumstances."

It is to be observed in justification of sir Arthur Wellesley's retreat, not only on military or political, but moral principles, that the instructions given to that officer by his government, though they allowed him to pass the frontier of Portugal, and to co-operate with the Spaniards occasionally to a certain extent, did not recognize any right on the part of Spain to claim such a co-operation primary and main object Arthur was to protect Por The aid to be given to the niards was discretionary as tuitous, of which the Span vernment and military were fully apprized; nor din their earnest entreatics. Arthur should march into ever pretend that they had

It is perfectly easy to jus retreat of sir A. Wellesk the interior of Spain: not to vindicate the propriety o vancing thither; nor yet altogether that of the diate motives of his retres retreat was a measure caution adopted to save 1 from being overwhelmed immense force gathering him; and therefore it seem glorious to leave the army alone in a situation i the conjoint force of the S and British could not rem safety. Cuesta indeed gr the option of going to meet remaining at Talavera. He red the former; but at a time being ignorant of the fore Soult, Mortier, and Ney, he that the "business might most effectually and with test," general Cuesta was t posed to the attack of the while sir Arthur Welles marching to encounter the force. This gave occasion taunts in the French dem paper, the Moniteur. "1 of honour," the French c served, " is that which is the enemy. But lord Wei having it in his option to post of honour either to t lish, or those Spaniards o

shooill, determined in faf the Spanish troops." Wellington (the new title Inthur Wellesley) was unicondemned for having into the heart of Spain having even any tolerable the force opposed to him, ne risk (for he was aware ncapacity and remissness unta, and even their inado all the good they of being starved out of corps of Soult, Ney, and which lord Wellington 1 at first, when he thought siness might be done withtest,"at 10 or 12,000 men; rwards, when he deter-) cross the Tagus at the f Arzo Bispo, at 30,000 ere found afterwards to ounted to not less than men. And from the most le and inexcusable ignoas he might in a friendly have commanded spies in test abundance) he thought cover his left flank against idable army by leaving two sat the Puerto de Banos! : lord Wellington gave up to the impulsion of and a passion for fighte combinations of the generals were most skilful, plan concerted, notwiththe check at Talavera, I on the whole with alad. success. Marshal Vicmuvred in such a manner www the British army farp the course of the .. A junction was formed scorps or army of Sebasa reinforcement with menh at their head from The French were re-

pelled at Talavera, not put to rout. It was indeed most glorious to the British; but, in regard to its result or consequences, little if any thing, more than a drawn battle. In the mean time marshal Soult, with still more considerable forces than those under Victor, or, it may be said, king Joseph, marched upon the rear of lord Wellington, who prudently saved himself by a timely and well-conducted retreat. But if the French armies under king Joseph and marshal Soult had avoided an action with the English before they were united, as Buonaparte himself would have continued to do, if he had been present instead of Joseph, the British army would never have left Spain with their colours flying. Or again, if Victor or Joseph had drawn lord Wellington still farther on, or delayed for a few days their attack at Talavera, the marshals Soult, Ney, and Mortier, with an overwhelming force, might have come between him and the bridge of Arzo Bispo. In short, the march of lord Wellington into the very throat of danger was most improvident; his escape most fortunate.

As to general Cuesta, he was surprised at Arzo Bispo by the French, who forded the river some miles above the bridge, and obliged him to retreat across the Ibor with the loss of all his cannon. He resigned on account of ill health, and was succeeded in the command of the army by general Eques.

In the beginning of August, while so great a part of the French forces in Spain was drawn down the valley of the Tagus in pursuit of the allied army, general Venegas, with not fewer, it was said by

the French gazettes, than 30,000 men, descending from the Sierra Morena, took up, on the 10th of August, a strong position on certain heights amidst broken ground near Almanacid, a town in Old Castille, three leagues S. E. from Toledo, where he was attacked on the 21st by a corps of French under Sebastiani. Being driven from post to post, he drew up his troops on a plain, extending his line on either hand, with a view of turning the flanks of the enemy, to as great a length as possible. This line was penetrated in different places by some squadrons of The Spaniards French cavalry. throwing down their arms, and abandoning their artillery, ammunition, and baggage, fled, every one by himself or in small parties, becoming still smaller and smaller as they proceeded in their flight, in a variety of directions towards the mountains. They were pursued by the French for about two leagues; but so completely were they dispersed, that the French cavalry, not being able to set their eyes on any other than handfuls of men in one place not worth pursuing, gave over the pursuit. Nevertheless, a great many prisoners, the French stated, fell into their hands, to the number of some thousands.

In the command of the army of La Mancha, general Venegas was superseded by the marquis of Ariezaga. It was strongly reinforced, and abundantly provided with artillery, stores, provisions, and the means of carriage. In numbers it amounted to 50,000 men, infantry and cavalry. Ariezaga conceived the bold design of quitting his strong ground in the

Sierra Morena, marchin drid, and bringing on engagement with the the issue of which migl them to the necessity o that city. The French a sisting of three corps head Joseph, waited for the St a strong position near To Spaniards on finding this, repassed the Tagus: the I lowed them. The Spar centrated their force nea city of La Mancha on t New Castille, situated c nence at the entrance o plain of La Mesada Oca nine o'clock in the more 19th of November, the parties of the French sight of the Spanish & eleven o'clock the ac menced, and in two ho decided in favour of th The following notification published by order of kin and set up, November 2 public places:—" Yest king gained a signal sive victory at Ocana: were sufficient to dis army of the insurgents, pected within two days their entry into Madric dispersed or destroyed: sand men were left de field of battle; twenty were made prisoners, am were 200 officers. From forty thousand musket standards, thirty pieces lery, and an incredible o baggage, were the resu splendid victory." Th doubt, as usual on the p French, great exaggeration loss of the Spaniards w great, and the victory

the Tudela of 1809.\* newspapers allowed miards, encouraged by rity of their numbers, rous resistance. The wspapers stated, that derable time victory d by the patriots, and itions of triumph were he ranks, when one disident turned the tide a favour of the enemy. egiment of cavalry, advantageous position urge body of Spanish mefully took to flight moment, and spread l consternation among The confusion ecame instantly genene superior tactics of ach enabled them to age of such a situa-

acouragement of the members that had ce in the junta of Seed in the rear of the sing their confidence ould hold their next adrid.

uence of the intellired by the duke del
amander in chief of
niards called the army
onsisting of 25,000 or
of what had happened
of La Mancha, he reCarpeo on the night
of November, first by
Alba de Tormes, on
mes, that falls through
into the Douro, and
a retrograde direcames, a town in the

province of Leon, to the mountains of Feanza on the borders of Gallicia. This retrograde movement was occasioned by the attacks made by the French at Alba de Tormes, which were vigorously repulsed by the Spaniards; by which means the enemy being kept in check, they were enabled to make good their retreat, though with the loss of great numbers of men, artillery, and in a state of great dispersion. In the mountains of Feanza the dispersed troops joined their respective divisions under the duke del Parque.

The battle of Ocana was quickly followed by the reduction of Cordova and Scyille, and a road was opened to Cadiz.

While these and other subordinate, and also many detached or isolated operations in the peninsula were going on in the field, sieges were carried on by the French against Saragossa and Gerona. The first siege of Saragossa has been related in our volume for 1808.† The second siege commenced early in the month of January, 1808, and on the 21st of February, in the midst of ruins and dead bodies, it was compelled by all that could assail and overcome human nature, to capitulate. The heroism, the patience, and the constancy of the Arragonese in this second siege were not inferior to those displayed in the first. But we are not tempted to exceed the just proportions that ought to pervade a narrative of events, coincident or nearly coincident in time, by any account of it so extremely interesting as well

<sup>•</sup> See last Volume (for 1808). Hist. Eur. p. 232. † Hist. Eur. p. 210.

28 accurate, as that given by Mr. Vaughan, an eye-witness of the first siege; nevertheless, we cannot refrain from recording what follows. A considerable body of the enemy was decoyed into the town by a stratagem, which was fallen on by the women (who had enrolled themselves into a regiment to the number of 800) within the walls of Saragossa. large number of white handkerchiefs waved on the battlements and ramparts, seemed to indicate that the inhabitants had at last determined on submission. The French party were defeated, and almost all of them destroyed in The women in this the streets. action zealously supported, in various ways, and all that they could think of, their countrymen. It was lamentable to perceive, after the affair was over, how many of those heroic women were killed or wounded. When marshal Lasnes, or marshal Augereau, or which ever of the two was the commanding officer before Saragossa, summoned the town, declaring, that if it did not surrender on that day, he would storm it and put all the inhabitants to the sword, Palafox assembled his troops and the armed inhabitants of the city in the churches, where they solemnly swore to defend the place to the last; and, rather than surrender, to be buried in its ruins. An unsuccessful sortie was afterwards made: the Spaniards were defeated with great loss; and the French entered the town along with those who escaped slaughter. A sanguinary contest then took place in the streets, in which the French had again the advantage. Some of the inhabitants in despair sprung a mine, the explosion of which destroyed a considerable part of the city, and produced a dreadful carnage. The number who perished, French and Spaniards, was estimated at several thousands. The remainder of the Spaniards defended themselves for some time in works erected in another part of the town; but at last surrendered at discretion, the French commander having refused a capitulation. But immediately on obtaining possession of the posts, he issued a proclamation containing a general pardon, in the name of king Joseph; and a stop was put to all hostile acts on the part of the French troops. The personal heroism that was displayed by the Spaniards in the sieges of Saragossa, and that of Gerona, equalled, if they did not exceed, that of the 15th and 16th centuries.—General Palafox was sent a prisoner to Bayonne, and immediately, on the 17th March, lodged in the castle. Thousands of other Arragonese prisoners were sent to France, and on their way most brutally treated. Some of them that were unable to walk were shot. It is recorded for the honour of Bourdeaux, that they were treated with great humanity and compassion at that city; which always expressed in pretty loud murmurs its extreme dissatisfaction of the usurpations of the Buonapartes, and the war in Spain. It is remarkable that the French were much more humane towards the English, as well as towards the Russian and Austrian, than their Spanish prisoners.

We have already had occasion

the patriotism and va-Gerona, which equalled Saragossa.\*

emarkable, that the proarest the Pyrenees were t evinced the most deterd persevering resistance ench. After Gerona had e invested, and the aswice driven back, the ;ain advanced to besiege nore formidable means,

more regular manner. lefence the inhabitants to trust to but their own There was scarcely any ag post in the city than of Mountjoy. Against rench made repeated atich were repulsed with heroic bravery. On the ly, the assailants having ree breaches in the walls stle, proceeded to the The garrison, though number and enfeebled tting duty, repelled the re times with considerhter. The French there-1 to raise the necessary hich they were forced ider great difficulties, ged to raise them on a to form their entrenchler the fire of the garri-

12th of August, the beling themselves unable to defend the castle of retired unmolested into Gerona, leaving the eneheap of ruins, and a few almost useless cannon. French, from the posthe citadel, were enatry on the siege of the

city to greater advantage, the inhabitants, become more numerous by the addition of the garrison of Mountjoy, were reduced to greater extremities from want of provisions, and even from that of the most necessary articles for the sick and wounded. Gen, Blake, who commanded the Spanish army in Catalonia, determined to throw into Gerona not only a supply of provisions and other necessaries, but also a reinforcement of troops. With this view, he made such movements and arrangements as seemed to indicate an intention of attacking the enemy in a quarter directly opposite to that by which the convoy was to be sent into the city. A body of 1200 infantry, supported by cavalry, sent against the enemy's troops stationed at Brunolas, commenced an attack upon them with so much vigour, as induced them to think that the convoy for the supply of Gerona was under the escort and protection of this body of Spanish troops. Notwithstanding the excellent posithe French occupied at Brunolas, and that strengthened by entrenchments, the Spaniards gained the summit of the hill, and there planted the Spanish colours. The enemy weakened the other part of their army for the purpose of sending reinforcements to Brunolas, and by threatening to turn the Spanish detachment, obliged it to descend into the plain. In the mean time, a body of 4000 infantry and 500 cavalry escorted along the right bank of the river Tor, on which the Gerona is situate, a convoy of nearly 2000 mules; and after defeating

Vol. L. (1808). Hist. Eur. p. 209.
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the enemy, succeeded in effecting their entrance into Gerona. The French contracting their forces, invested the city more closely, in order to prevent the return of the mules and horses with their drivers. But by the manœuvres of Blake the whole were enabled to get back, after being one day in the town and two nights, without so much as losing one mule or one horse. An addition of 500 men was on this occasion made to the garrison of Gerona, which consisted before in only 2,500.

The garrison of Gerona was now strengthened and refreshed by a plentiful supply of provisions. But three large practicable breaches had been made in the walls of the city, and a great part of the houses was in ruins. Against these three breaches the French generals Verdier and St. Cyr, on the 19th of September, sent three strong columns; which after repeating their attack four times, were driven back by the garrison, supported by the inhabitants. The ladies of the town, in assisting the wounded, freely exposed themselves to every danger.

So much enraged was Buonaparte at the failure of this assault, that the generals St. Cyr and Verdier were recalled, and the command of the besieging army given to marshal Augereau, who, altering the plan of operations, resolved before he should make another assault on Gerona, to bend all his efforts to the defeat and destruction of Blake's army. The Spanish general had posted his troops on the heights of Brunolas. By repeated attacks general Blake was driven from that advantageous position, and compelled to retreat to a considerable distance from Gerona. Marshal Augereau having been informed by some of those spies, or, as the French generals called them, agents, which he took care to have in every part of Catalonia, that large magazines were formed at Hostalrich, for the purpose both of supplying Gerona and Blake's army, sent early in November a strong division against them under the command of general Pino. Hostairich was strongly fortified, and defended by a body of 2000 soldiers and nearly all the inhabitants. Fire was set to the gates, and one quarter of the town taken by storm. But in the streets the Catalonians made the most determined resistance: every position was disputed. From every house the French were assailed with a destructive fire of musquetry: and when the enemy gained possession of all the principal quarters, the inhabitants joining the troops of the line, drew up on a level piece of ground, in the middle of the town, and for some time made an obstinate resistance to the repeated attacks on their centre as well as on both their flanks. At last they were forced to give way, and the whole town with all the magazines fell into the hands of the French.

By the reduction of Hostalrich Gerona was cut off from all hopes of supply. They had nothing to hope from general Blake, who after the total defeat and dispersion of his army at Belshite, was so much inferior in strength to his adversary, that he did not think it prudent to make any attempt to defend the magazines. Nor was this all. Marshal Augereau, by the defeat of general Blake

id been enabled to place etween Gerona and the rmy. It did not, howrender till its walls had wholly useless; nor till th of its inhabitants had lly exhausted by fatigue e. It capitulated on the lecember, 1809, and the a the 11th entered the ere they found eight and 200 pieces of canthe capitulation the garto evacuate the city with nours of war, and be conisoners of war to France. ibitants were to be rethat is, both their perproperty was to be safe: catholic religion was to ued and protected.

at the close of 1809, all sses of Spain had fallen ands of the enemy, and all ipal armies been defeated ersed; and by dispersion, oe annihilated. The dewhich these evils are to uted, need not be pointed ny one who has perused eneral and imperfect acthe campaign. But the use of the whole was uny the senselessness, the e, the contracted views, paltry intrigues among me junta, who were more to the preservation of n power than to the dethe country. If at the that they had declared tion of reforming abuses secting the rights of the they had diffused a knowall that was going on on ttre of the peninsula of of the relative interests ngth of different powers

and parties, and collected the public opinion into one luminous focus, and cherished the public spirit to which public opinion would have given birth, public virtue, genius, talents of every kind would have sprung up, raised their heads, and flourished. But instead of this, their very first and chief care was to prevent the intercourse of minds, by restraining the press. They were more afraid of tumults among the Spanish people than of the French. They neither knew how to infuse energy where it was wanting, nor to direct it where it existed. In many parts of Spain there was a spirit of resistance, which in the hands of an able government, might not only have rendered it of avail against the enemy, but in rousing the indifferent, and even forcing the unwilling to cooperate in the struggle. But selfishness, indolence, procrastination, and imbecility marked throughout the conduct of the junta. The war that was kindled on the Danube, and in Italy and the Tyrol, procured them a respite when they were on the point of destruction. This fortunate juncture fed the hopes, but did not call forth exertion on the part of the Spanish government.

The mighty and decisive battle of Wagram was fought on the 5th of July. Though no troops were sent from France to Spain until October, after the conclusion of a peace with Austria, intelligence of that decisive victory of Wagram conveyed by the telegraph had a visible influence on the conduct of the Spanish army in Spain, which after that crisis were seen withdrawing from the north towards

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the southern provinces of Spain, and indicating a disposition to resume offensive operations. Towards the end of the year Buonaparte poured fresh troops into the peninsula, and resumed the design of reducing Cadiz, the most important point in Spain, and planting his eagles on the towers of Lisbon, which the war with Austria had suspended.

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The aspect of affairs became now more alarming than ever; and the junta, whether from a consciousness of their own imbecility and want of authority, or an apprehension that the public dissatisfaction with their management, for it can scarcely be called go-

vernment, might burst into some fatal explosion, issued a proclamation for the meeting of the cortes\*. The first of January, 1810, was fixed for the assembling of the cortes, and the first of March following that for entering on their functions. But if this great national assembly had been convened in January, 1809, when Buonaparte set out from Valladolid to make war on the Austrians, the French troops he left behind him, before the conclusion of the year, might have been driven out of the peninsula; and at all events, some efforts would have been made worthy of a great and high-spirited nation.

\* State Papers, p. 797.

#### CHAP. XI.

War on the Danube-in Italy-and the Tyrol.

IT is not the least remarkable among the circumstances that ettract attention in the conduct of Buonaparte that he thought it worth while to have recourse to the aid of excessive exaggeration, fictions, or in plain term, lies. This was a system which so profound a calculator must have been well aware could not maintain itself long. But he calculated, no doubt, that certain objects of importance would be obtained before his lies should be detected. At the same time that the correspondence between Count Metternich and Champagny betrayed the utmost jealousy and mistrust on the part of both France and Austria, Buonaparte proclaimed daily in his newspapers in France, Italy, and Spain, that the most perfect harmony and cordiality prevailed between the courts of the Thuilleries and Vienna. And in his German and Polish newspapers again, he represented the cause of the Spanish insurgents, as he called the patriots, as quite desperate; their tumultuous parties as broken and dispersed. stated that Saragossa was reduced some weeks before it actually surrendered; and that Lisbon, in the beginning of 1809, was in the hands of the French. He wished to discourage the Austrians by his account of the state of affairs in Spain; and to dishearten the Spaniards by precluding all hopes of co-operation from the Austrians. Having so uniformly and strongly declared that the views and inclinations of Austria towards France were wholly pacific, he was, when on the very point of breaking out, under the manifest dilemma of either contradicting himself on this subject, or of admitting that he plunged both his French and Italian subjects and his vassals in Germany deeper and deeper into the gulph of war without necessity. He made a distinction, therefore, between the will of the emperor Francis and even that of those most in his confidence, as we have noticed above, and the general spirit and tone of the country, which, if not vigorously counteracted, would draw along with it both the emperor and his ministers.\* He derided, in his journals, the Austrian project of making war on France. He said that the maintenance of this must depend, as the preparations for it had done, on paper money, which would soon fall to an enormous discount, and at last to nothing. But it was evident to all the world, and to none more manifest than to Buonaparte him-

<sup>\*</sup> In this belief it is not improbable that Buomaparte was perfectly sincere. He urged it in a conversation with count Metternich, the Austrian ambassador, with a degree of earnestness and emotion that could not well be counterfeited. Nor was his reasoning on this occasion addressed to his own people, or to one of them for the purpose of being reported to the public. Dispatch from Champagny to general Andressy, at Vienna, 16th of August, 1808.

self, that the credit or discredit of that money would depend on the fortune of arms to which the Austrians were now to appeal.

The point of time for commencing hostilities against France was well chosen. If they had been commenced or unequivocally and decidedly announced sooner, the designs of Buonaparte on Spain would have been suspended, or so artfully disguised that the mass of the Spanish nation might not have discovered them. After his decoying and dragging into captivity the royal family, all Spain, as we have seen, was in a blaze. again, the Austrians had delayed hostilities until Spain should be subdued, the courage and the military glory of the French would have been more increased, and their power more irresistible. In either case France would have been involved in only two wars; one with Austria and one with Spain. But in April, 1809, there was presented to France the prospect of three successive wars; the war begun, but far from being terminated, in Spain, which must, for a time, be turned from a system of attack to one of defensive measures, and thereby give the Spaniards an opportunity of drawing breath and recruiting their strength; a war with Austria; and, thirdly, what may be called a definitive war in Spain, in case of the French being successful in their war against Austria. By this prolongation of war the chances of success to the general cause of the final deliverance of Europe, a benefit by which Austria, however humbled for a time, must be ultimately bene-

fitted, would be multiplied. While the tyrant of France should thus drag his fatigued troops from one extremity of Europe to another, some portions of those troops might be brought to put the question to themselves, to what end they were thus toiling, shedding their blood, and endangering their lives, and act accordingly. the great French army, with Buonaparte at its head, should advance from one quarter of Europe to another, fortunate circumstances might occur sufficiently powerful to excite formidable insurrections in his rear.

War was declared by Austria against France in the form of a proclamation of the archduke Charles, glowing with sentiments the most fitted to rouze indignation against the French, and awaken all their love for their own country, dated at Vienna, April 6, 1809.\* Proclamations in the same strain were also issued, one by the emperor Francis to the Austrian nation, April 8; and of the same date by the archduke Charles to the German nations. These proclamations were followed by a manifesto, detailing the various causes of just offence, provocation, and alarm, which Austria had received from France; the sacrifices the emperor had made for the continuance of peace; the principles of self-defence; and a due regard to the independence and the interests to the neighbouring and all other nations that guided the conduct of his imperial majesty at the present crisis.

The principal consideration that

ed the Austrian governenter on war with France particular time was the stance of Buonaparte's army. In order to take e of this circumstance, it ssary to act with prompid celerity. And as an line of frontier might be by the French, whom it efore necessary to keep , the Austrians could not tte their forces without passage to Vienna for five French armies, viz. from tian territory, from Bam Franconia, from Saxlastly, from Silesia. This ation of the Austrian no would have required ne, and the combined its of so many troops ve been the signal of war sparte. But of all the that might be opened the e dreaded by Austria was Vienna from Munich. It shortest and the easiest, as that on which the number of troops could tht to march at the same was in this direction, of hat the main force of the was to proceed, and Bavaria, for the defence ustrian dominions. It is be considered that the mortant conquest that made by Austria in a point of view, as apen a single glance at her was the Tyrol. surse of the war would in ess be directed by that enube it would be neceshave the command of a cross that river, even in for establishing a com-

Austria and those of Bohemia: and that the most convenient point for such a communication was Ratisbon, as it is nearest to the two routes of Egra and Pilsen, between Bohemia and Bavaria.

The state and distribution of the Austrian arms, in the beginning of April, 1809, was as fol-The whole of the army lows. was divided into nine corps, each corps consisting of 30 or 40,000 men. The first six of these corps was under the immediate orders of his screne highness the archduke Charles, commander in chief of all the forces. Under the archduke the count de Bellegarde was at the head of the first corps; count Kollowrath of the second; the prince of Hohenzollern of the third; the baron of Rosenberg of the fourth; the archduke Lewis of the fifth; and general Hiller of the sixth. The seventh corps was sent under the archduke Ferdinand into Poland; and the eighth and ninth to Italy, under the archduke John. The lieutenantgeneral of the eighth corps was the marquis of Chastellar; of the ninth corps general Guilay. Besides these corps there were two of reserve; one of 20,000 men, commanded by prince John of Lichtenstein; the other of 10,000 under the orders of general Kinmayer: and troops to the number of 25,000 in the Tyrol, Croatia, and in small parties acting as partizans on the confines of Bohemia. In addition to all these there was a kind of militia in the interior of the Austrian kingdoms and provinces, called the land-wehr. that it was computed, that when the archduke Charles entered on the campaign, he had at his disposal on between the troops of not much less than 400,000 men.

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In the mean time the positions of the French and their allies, or vassals, were these. There was a corps of French under Davoust, at Ratisbon; another under Massena, at Ulm; and a third under general Oudinot, at Augsburg; the head quarters were at Strasburg. Three divisions of Bavarians were posted, the first under marshal Le Febre, at Munich; the second under general De Roy, at Landshut; and the third under general Wrede at Straubing. There was a division of Wirtemburghers at Hydenheim. The Saxon troops were encamped under the walls of Dresden. And the corps of the duchy of Warsaw were en-camped under the walls of that city, and commanded by prince Poniatowsky.

The main Austrian army passed the Inn on the ninth of April; and, on the tenth the Iser at Munich, driving the French and Bavarians before them to and from Landshut. Corps arriving by the way of Pilsen from Bohemia drove the French garrison left by Davoust from Ratisbon, and secured to the Austrians that important passage of the Danube, which it was necessary to preserve until the arrival of the army under Bellegarde, which covered the frontier of Bohemia towards Saxony and Franconia. For this purpose it was necessary to cover the post at Ratisbon from the armies of France that had begun to advance rapidly along the course of the Danube, and at the same time not to advance a step farther than was absolutely necessary for securing that object. It was with a view to this that the archduke extended his front from Landshut on the Iser as far as the Abensberg, near which l wing rested on the Danub right wing was advance fifteen English miles beyo is, farther up the Danu Ratisbon, on which it he retreat, being flanked all The exter the Danube. whole Austrian line, from at Landshut to the Da Newstadt, was about twen English miles. A little rear of Abensberg there body of reserve at Eckmu

Buonaparte having les the telegraph, late in the of the 12th of April, that trians had passed the out early in the morning 13th from Paris. on the 16th he had an i with the old elector of when he promised in the fifteen days to restore hi capital, to revenge the that had been given to hi and to make him a grea reign prince than any of cestors had been. On t he arrived at Donauwertl he established his head Here, on the same day, I to his army the following mation. "Soldiers, the of the Confederation of the has been violated. The general wishes us, on the his arms, to fly and abau allies. I come to you speed of lightning. was in the midst of you 1 sovereign of Austria can bivousc [wake] in Morav heard him imploring 1 mency, and promising m friendship. Austria, vanqu three wars, owes every

our generosity. Our past succenes are a pledge of the victory that awaits us. Let us then march on; and let the enemy on seeing us recognize his conqueror." On the 19th the different corps of the French began to unite; and general Oudinot having advanced from Augsburg, arrived at day-break at Phaffenhoffen, attacked and drove from thence 3 or 4000 Austrians, and took some hundred prisoners. At Phaffenhoffen too Massena arrived with his corps the day after. On the same day, the 20th of April, marshal Davoust with his corps quitted Ratisbon to march to Newstadt, and draw near to ingoistadt. Then it was that the plan of Buonaparte was unfolded; which was to manœuvre on the enemy, whose line was extended, as just noticed, from the near vi-Cinity of Newstadt to Landshut; and to attack him at the moment hen, supposing himself to be the essilant, he was on his march to Ratisbon; \* to break the line of the grand Austrian army, according to his usual mode of warfare; and to come between the archduke Charles and the corps compended by his brothers. Such the strength, and such the • posite designs and views with which the campaign on the Dawas opened, by the -chduke Charles on the one part, and Buonaparte on the other; the first generals of their age, and the head of greater numbers of disciplined troops than had ever met in Europe! Were we in any degree competent to the task, the binits within which our work is Recessarily confined would not admit an account of such a campaign, which may well furnish to military critics materials for volumes; nor is it required in a sketch of the history of Europe, not military but political. It will be sufficient, and probably most satisfactory to our readers, just to notice the principal circumstances and events on which the fate of the campaign turned, and the influence and effects of this on the state of nations.

A great battle was fought at Abensberg, April 20, in which Buonaparte appeared in person at the head of his Bavarians and Wirtembergers, against the two Austrian corps commanded by the archduke Lewis and general Hiller; and another with four Austrian corps under the archduke Charles, on the 22d, at Eckmull, in which two battles, according to the French accounts, 40,000 Austrians were taken prisoners, and 100 pieces of cannon. archduke was forced to cross the Danube at Ratisbon, in order to form a junction with general Bellegarde, who did not arrive at that river before the 24th or 25th of April: nor was this any fault on the part of general Bellegarde, who, until he should be accurately informed of the direction taken by the French troops, could not quit his position, which was intended to keep them in check on the frontier of Bohemia, towards Saxony and Franconia. Some scattered divisions of the Austrians endeavoured to make a stand at Ratisbon, which the archduke had ordered to be covered with cavelry. But after three successive charges

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<sup>\*</sup> First French bulletin, Ratisbon, 24th of April, 1809.

they gave way, and were all either cut to pieces or obliged to flee across the Danube. Ratisbon was taken; the Austrian garrison was either cut to pieces, or taken prisoners, or saved themselves by flight. The archduke, when he found the current of war running strongly against the Austrians on the right bank of the Danube, and was under the necessity of passing over to the left, sent a strong corps under general Hiller to the Inn, to join the other troops to be assembled for the protection of Vienna; it was expected by the archduke to rejoin the corps under Hiller at Lintz. The French. however, by the rapidity of their movements got there before them.

Buonaparte, following the course of the Danube, advanced rapidly towards Vienna; before which he appeared on the 10th of May. For upwards of a century the fortifications of this city had been neglected; and by various means, chiefly the improvement and embellishment of the place rendered, In the city, properly so useless. called, there were not more than 80,000 people. In the suburbs, which were composed of eight divisions, the number of inhabitants was computed to be 220,000. The city was defended by about 3 or 4000 regular troops, as many armed citizens, and a few battalions of the land-wehr, the whole under the command of the archduke Maximilian. There was for about twenty-four hours some show of a pretty determined spirit of re-But when the French had dislodged the Austrians from the islands adjacent, and threatened to cut of all communication with the left bank, it was thought prudent to surrender the city; but not, however, till the regular troops had effected their retrest by the bridge of Tabor, to which, their retreat being accomplished, they set fire. The emperor of Austria, after the misfortunes that had befailen the army of the archduke Charles, and the rapid advance of the French, left his capital, and retired to Znaim in Moravis.

Buonaparte, who, after any great victory or advantage always assumed a religious tone, and who was abundantly sensible that the nation was not conquered by the reduction of the capital, while their will was not subdued, addressed a proclamation to the Hungarians, in which he expressly attributed his victories over the emperor Francis to the interference of a particular providence: and represented them as punishments inflicted on that monarch for his perfidy and ingratitude in again taking up arms against the man to whom he had been thrice indebted for his crown. He reminded them of the glory of their ancestors, and the blessings of independence. He who had broken the links of bondage that had united them to the house of Austria regaired no other return than that they should become an independent nation, and choose a king from among themselves; and he gave them a pretty broad hint that he wished and expected their choice to fall on himself. "Animated," said he, "by the spirit of your ancestors, assemble, as they were wont to do on the plains of Racos and choose your sovereign. Let me know the result, and my power shall support your choice against all opposition." Finding that the immense number of prisoners that he had already taken were likely to become troublesome, he issued an order that on their arrival in France they should be placed at the disposal of prefects of departments. Such agriculturists and manufacturers as were at a loss for workmen were to apply to the prefects or to the mayors of municipalities, who were ordered to allot to them as many as they could employ.

In the mean time the archduke Charles, who had by incredible activity re-inforced his army with the wrecks of regular divisions and new levies from Bohemia and Moravia to the number of 75,000 effective men, having learned the all of Vienna, moved down on the left bank of the Danube for the Purpose of watching the movements of the enemy, and checking any attempt that might be roade to cross the river. He fixed his head quarters, on the 16th of May, at Ebersdorf. The chain of his out-posts extended, on the right, as far as Krews, while lower down the river some battalions oc-Capied Presburgh. The advanced guard was pushed forward near to the Danube, and the cavalry was Posted along the banks of a small rivulet, on ground covered and Partly concealed by bushes. Buohaparte having resolved to attack the archduke in his position, merched his army along the south bank of the Danube, till it had resched the distance of about six miles from Vienna. Here the breadth and rapidity of the Danube are broken by two islands. From the south bank to the smaller island on that side the distance is about 1000 fathoms; from this smaller island to the larger island, called the isle of Lobau, the distance is 120 fathoms; from the isle of Lobau to the north or left bank of the Danube the distance is only about 70 fathoms. At this favourable point Buonaparte determined to cross the Danube.

As soon as the engineers had established two bridges across from the south side to the smaller island, and from the smaller island to the larger, Buonaparte fixed his head quarters in the latter, and in less than three hours threw a bridge of pontoons from it to the north bank. As the French advanced the archduke retreated, and permited them to extend themselves along the north bank of the river. Buonaparte, left at liberty to fix on the field of battle, posted the right wing of his army on the village of Essling, and the left on the village of Aspern. The archduke, who in his retreat had halted when he came to a favourable position, on the 21st of May at day-break called his troops to arms, drew them up in the order of battle, and communicated his plan of an attack on the French to his generals of division. For a particular account of the two dreadful battles that ensued on that day, the 21st and 22d of May, we refer our readers to the supplement to the London Gazette of the 11th of July.\* They were both of them most sanguin-

Appendix to Chronicle, p. 436.

# ANNUAL REGISTER, 1809.

ary and destructive, and harder fought, even by considerable odds, than that of Prussian Eylau, in 1807.\* The battle of the 21st was terminated only by the darkness of the night. The French had by this time been driven from Aspern. They still retained possession of Essling: but the general position of their army was nearer the Danube than it was at the commencement of the engagement. The morning of the 22d saw Aspern again in possession of the French; but by repeated attacks, after repeated repulses, the French were driven from both Aspern and Essling. In the night between the 22d and 23d they effected their retreat from the left bank of the Danube, and took up a position in the island of Lobau. In these two battles, obstinate and bloody, hitherto perhaps beyond example in military annals, the intropidity and perseverance of the soldiers, as well as the cool courage and presence of mind of the generals and other officers, on both sides, was astonialing. Both the archduke and Buonaparte exposed their persons wherever circuinstances called for their presence. The archduke being entreated not to endanger himself by exposing so very much his own person, replied, "I am determined to terminate this contest or t in the streets of Vienna." hostile parties combatted other with bayonets and si as had been done in Saragosi every street of Aspern, in barn and every house, and amidst the flames of Essling. loss on both sides was very g but few prisoners were take either party, both being a mined to conquer or die. prisoners taken by the Aus did not exceed 2,300. The of the French was immens amounted in killed, wounded prisoners, according to a ce tation founded on the most bable data, to not less than 3 men. Five of their generals killed, eight wounded, and taken. The loss of the Aus was also very great: eightyofficers of rank and above subalterns and privates k from 2 to 3000 officers and vates wounded, and 830 of and privates taken by the Fr Many hundreds of dead b were floated down and thron on the shores of the Danube long time was necessary to burying of the slain on the of battle; "and (in the picture style of the Austrian Gazeti pestilential air was wafted the theatre of death."

• See Vol. XLIX. (1807). HIST, EUR. p. 11.

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#### CHAP, XII.

ction of the opposite Armies.—Observations on the conduct duke Charles.—Insurrections in the North of Germany.—
of War in Poland and Saxony—and in Italy.—Concentrarench forces.—Preparations on the part of the Archduke for d on that of Buonaparte for an attack.—Battle of Wagistice.—Peace.

n to the general conexcited not only in throughout Europe, erhaps not excepted, ad exultation at the two battles on the spern and Essling. , it was said, was at ed; the tide of forned: Germany is pe breathes; the ved! There was a station that the renaparte to his island kly followed by furand that the glorients of the Austrians ately be followed up iccesses. But day day, and week after telligence of any faron one side or other: I sign that both parcessively weakened But while the irles contented himuiting his army by well as some garriia and Bohemia, and his position on the the Danube by new renchments, Buonawed for the space of restore the spirits, ce his army by troops fferent quarters, and y other preparation

for crossing the Danube; and with a greater force, and greater wisdom or skill too, derived from the experience of the two former battles, to attack the Austrians.

On the morrow after the battle of Essling, when general Hiller was advancing against the French in the isle of Lobau with 60 pieces of heavy cannon, colonel Smolla, the particular favourite of the archduke, came up at full gallop, with orders to the general to desist from his enterprize, as his imperial highness did not think it worth while to waste his troops, or even ammunition, for the possession of the isle of Lobau. He was no doubt aware of the desperate resistance that would be made in so perilous a situation by such a general as Buonaparte. It was said by some, that the archduke, by crossing the Danube, might have cut off the retreat of the French from the island. But if the archduke had ventured on this enterprize, he would have placed himself between Buonaparte and the numerous corps that were advancing rapidly to his assistance. There were some other animadversions on the conduct of the archduke that appear to have been better founded, or at least much more plausible. The first movements of his highness, it was said. P 2

in the present campaign, were faulty. Instead of taking advantage of the great superiority of his numbers, his army being little short of 200,000 men, he marched with his undivided force to one part, namely, Ratisbon, suffered Davoust with his corps to escape, and gave Buonaparte an opportunity of beating the Austrian corps one after The operations of the another. archduke Charles, it was observed, were so ill combined, that there were no less than three corps of the Austrian army that were not engaged in the battles of Abensberg, Eckmüll, and Ratisbon; although these French corps or armies were not at a greater distance than one day's march from the Austrian army. When the archdake found it necessary to cross to the left bank of the Danube by the bridge at Ratisbon, he should have withdrawn the garrison there and cut down the bridge. If he could not withstand the inpetuosity of the French with his whole force, how could it be expected that it should be withstood by 10 or 12,000 troops, including the cavalry and others stationed without the city for covering it, as above related, and the garrison. In truth, the conduct of the archduke on this occasion, bore a strong resemblance to that of sir A. Wellesley, when he chose the option given him by Cuesta, of going or remaining at Talavera.— The archduke, instead of attacking Davoust at Ratisbon while Buonaparte was in pursuit of fieldmarshal Hiller to Lintz and Vienna, and of obliging the French, by this diversion, to halt in Bavaria, (where Buonaparte had just the same reasons to defend the passage

of the Danube against the duke, as the archduke has fend the passage of the against Buonaparte at Viewith the main Austrian are the left bank of the Danu Buonaparte to Vienna. After feat at Aspern and Essling parte extended his right with bunube into Hungary, ing his troops by excursi thus preparing them for general, and decisive engages.

The same motives that Buonaparte to occupy the of his adversary to the righ have induced the Austria: have extended their ris made incursions into the Germany. They might I ployed in this quarter, what regular troops co spared, 30,000 militia of 1 It should have been their place Germany in a state -that large and populous alone would have engro whole attention of Buc namely; a state of insu That the German nation for such an explosion was from the insurrections th forth in so many parts of man empire, even divided into so many hands. It m be conceived what the 80. mans who were forced to battles of Buonaparte ag Austrians could have done had been encouraged by sence of a great Austria The king of Saxony, who rest of Buonaparte's vasse had been forced to take against Austria, was strip great part of his dominion army sent under the arche dinand into Poland, and c

Separation his capital. The Aus-Tians had not only obtained possession of Dresden and Leipsick, **but even threatened the territories** bestowed on Jerome by his brother Napoleon Buonaparte. A formi-Clable insurrection had started up in Saxony, Westphalia, and Han-At the head of the insurgents appeared two men well fitted to unite and to animate them by their characters, their talents, and their influence, colonel Schill and the duke of Brunswick Oels, the only German prince (the Austrians in the present case of course who needed not to excepted) blush in the present struggle for his conduct. Colonel Schill had been raised for his eminent services to the rank of lieutenantcolonel by the king of Prussia, who gave him a regiment, with which he was doing duty at Berlin, when be formed the resolution of again trying his fortune against the common enemy of Germany. He was soon joined by a very considerable number of partizans, calculated in the German newspapers, not yet under the entire control of Buonaparte, at not less than 40,000 men: a exaggeration undoubtedly, but which exaggeration plainly indi-cated the wishes of the country. That the insurrections headed by colonel Schill and the duke of humwick were considered to be unidable by Buonaparte, appears m the circumstance that mard Kellerman was sent to the with a force from 30 to 100 men to watch and countertheir movements. Colonel **Lafter traversing the whole** e north of Germany in diffeirections, and after defeating erplexing the troops sent

against him, by the boldness and vigour of his attacks and the rapidity of his movements, was compelled to take refuge in Stralsund. where the town being forced he was killed with 20 of his officers, in the act of a brave and glorious resistance to overwhelming numbers. Such of his officers as were taken prisoners were tried, condemned, and executed, as deserters from the service of the king of Prussia.—The duke of Brunswick distructed for some time the attention of the French, and arrested the progress of those troops which, but for him, would have reinforced the army of Buonaparte, but he was compelled, with his little corps, not exceeding 2000 men. to retreat to the shores of the German ocean, where he, with his troops, was received on board some British ships of war, and conveyed safely to England. The tide of war had been turned against the Austrians in Poland and Saxony; but it was stemmed and driven back by the Austrian general, Kinmaire, who defeated the French general Junot, and defeated the Saxons, Hollanders, and Westphalians, under the authority and orders of king Jerome.

In a word, the state of affairs in the north of Germany was such as to invite the archduke to turn his main force towards that quarter, where he might have gained as much territory as Buonaparte did to the south of Vienna, and where his power might have been consolidated by an easy co-operation with England. Ideas of this kind had been entertained by the emperor Francis, who had issued proclamations for rousing the exertions of the whole of the German nations; but after the

P 3 successes

successes of Aspernand Easing, insurrections began to be considered as dangerous to the predominating influence of Austria in Germany. The archduke said, "It is on the field of battle that we must contend

with Buonaparte; thus Germany shall be freed without the dangers of insurrection;" which was, in other words, to say that all Germany as well as the glory of hav-

ing defended it, should appertain

Eckmüll and Ratisbon, the arch-

After the disastrous battles of

solely to the Austrians.

duke John was recalled with his army from Italy, where he had at first met with rapid success, to form a junction, or to co-operate with the main Austrian army under the command of Charles on the Danube. He had taken Padua and Vicenza, crossed the Adige, and threatened Venice; but he was stopped in his career by Eugene Beauharnois, viceroy of Italy, who, reinforced by 10,000 men from Tuscany, retook Padua and Vicen-2a, crossed the Brenta, drove the Austrians from the Pavia, and pursued them in their retreat across

the greatest loss of men; but they every where presented an undauntcd front to the enemy. The viceroy of Italy still hung on the rear of the retreating Austrians. had now indeed become as necessary for the French army of Italy

the Tagliamento. Two engage-

ments took place and several skir-

mishes. The Austrians sustained

to hasten their junction with the the greater part of the right wing, main army under Buonaparte, as gave way before the impetuous at-This frivolous circumstance, and other lucky omens of the rame kind, are always noticed in Buonaparte's orders to his army on the eve of any important engagement. An opinion, we believe, was once very generally entertained that even the privates of the French army were above such ally superstition.

battle of Marengo,\* the two armies came to a third, and that a very severe and important engagement, The numbers of near Raab. Eugene Beauharnois's army, according to the French bulletins, was thirty-five, and that of the archduke John fifty thousand. According to the Austrian accounts, the combined Austrian

army was not more than 36,000

strong, while that of the French was 50,000. The combined Aus-

trian army was composed of the

cided. That part of the archduke's

army which consisted of the un-

disciplined troops of the Hun-

garian insurrection, and formed

it had been before for the arch-

duke John to form a junction with

his brother Charles. On the 14th

of June, the anniversary of the

army of Italy, now reduced greatly in numbers, 10,000 men drawn from different garrisons in Hungary, five or six thousand of the corps of general Jellacheik, and other columns that had come from the Tyrol through the Gorges of Carinthia, and finally the Hun-

garian insurrection, from 12 to 15,000 infantry and cavalry. Hungarians were conducted to the army of John by his brother, the archduke Palatine, who was present in the engagement; but they

were under the immediate orders of general Haddick. The battle began about 2 o'clock p. m. victory was long doubtful; but in the space of four hours it was de-

ck of the French soldiers and the eadful fire of the French artilry. The loss of the Austrians, cording to the French, was 3000 lled and 3000 prisoners, while eir own did not exceed 900 in iled and wounded. The Ausan bulletin stated that the loss the French was 2000 killed or unded, and 400 taken prisoners; eir loss they admitted, in killed wounded, was 1300 men; they o admitted that they had lost ne prisoners, but the number of se was not stated. The exaggeions of the gazettes and bullees had now become commonly excessive that it is a wonder it the French and Austrian acunts of the battle of Raab do not fer still more widely. It is of no portance to calculate the exact mbers either of those engaged or ose lost in this action on either side. ie Prench were decidedly victoris: the Austrians were forced to ve themselves by flight. The archthe John retreated to Comorn, a wn in Hungary, at the confluence The Wang and the Danube, strongly fortified that it never ad been taken, in order to secure nd facilitate a junction with the and Austrian army. On the ith day of May the most advanced arties of the French army of taly came up with the most adaired posts of the grand French my, and early in June their Action was completed. french army occupied a long line for Lintz to Raib.

On the 4th of July the different wistom were called in, and the hole of the French army concented in and about the island of Lo-

bau. Never did the strength and resources of Buonaparte's mind, whether in planning campaigns, or giving orders for battle, or improving to his own advantage every occurrence or accident in the heat of action, appear in so striking a light as during the solemn pause that intervened between the battles of Aspern and Essling, and the great and decisive engagement that took place there six weeks after. first step towards an ascendancy over other men, is to acquire the perfect command of one's self. Buonaparte commanded his own passions, restrained the natural fire and impetuosity of his temper, assumed not only a calm but cheerful aspect, and set himself to recover and raise the spirits of his discomfitted army by a series of bulletins, in which he made no scruple to vilify the Austrians, whose successes he affected to ascribe to the great awelling of the river, which he stiled general He exaggerated the Danube. losses which the Austrians had sustained from the opening of the campaign to the battle of Raab; congratulated them on the junction that had been formed with the army of Italy; and confidently predicted complete success in his intended attack, as general Bertrand would soon triumph over the only general, at all formidable to the French, namely general Quube. In an incredibly short time general count Bertrand raised three bridges between the island he occupied and the left bank of the river .-In order to protect them against fire ships,\* stockadoes, raised on piles, were placed 250 fathoms

Buildaparte knew the necessity of providing against these: though, that nothing ight seem due to the genius of the Austrians, he had given out in his bulletins that bridges had been destroyed by the aggregates of trees, mills, and other masses ecipitated by the increased weight and current of the mighty Danube.

higher up the river. Besides these bridges formed on piles, a bridge of boats was constructed. Each of the bridges was covered and protected by a tête-du-pont [a bridge head] 160 fathoms long, formed of redoubts, and surrounded by palisades, chevaux de frise, and ditches filled with water. Magazines of provisions, 100 pieces of cannon, and 20 mortars, were stationed in the island of Inder-Lobau. In the mean time the Austrian army was strongly entrenched on the left bank of the

Besides the bridges just mentioned, another was thrown over to the left of the Danube, from a small island on the left of the river, opposite to Essling, not with a view of facilitating the passage of the French, but of diverting the attention of the Austrians from that quarter where it was really intended. The manœuvre succeeded. On the night of the 4th of July, when the Austrians were expecting an attack on their right, a heavy fire was opened upon the village of Enzersdorf which supported the left wing of their army. In the short space of two hours the French army crossed the river, and appeared in the morning of the 5th drawn up in order of battle, on the Austrian left flank. In consequence of this masterly disposition the archduke was obliged to change his front, and quit his entrenched camp, or to march forth and give battle to the enemy on ground which the enemy had chosen. Buonaparte, instead of being confined as before within the limits of a number of small villages, where he had to fight corps to corps, division to

division, column to column even man to man (a species of fare in which the Austrians fully a match for the French now the vast plain of Enze on which to manœuvre, and was of all the most important sideration, he had rendered possible for the archduke, in of a defeat, to fall back upon gary, and to effect a junctio the army under the comma his brother the archduke Jo The forenoon of the 5th wa sed principally in manœuvrin result of which was, that the duke was compelled to give entrenchments, and the wh the old field of battle from E dorf to Aspern, and to ab the country between Enze and Wagram. On the morn July 6th the battle was rer each of the two armies acting their respective and opposit tems. Buonaparte had pass night in accumulating his towards the centre. The arc on the contrary weakened h tre, in order to secure and au the strength of his two extre where was planted a great p tion of his artillery. sition of the Austrian army a ed so strange, according t French bulletin, to Buon that he suspected at first stratagem: but he soon per that it was a blunder, and diately took advantage The battle had become gen every part of the line. attack, whether made French or the Austrians, w arms or the bayonet, the lat rather the advantage. But I parte, concentrating almo whole of his artillery, batter single point of the Austrian line towards the centre, as if it had been a fortress. To this tremendoes thunder there was nothing of the same kind to oppose. The Austrian artillery, as just observed, was placed at the two extremities of the line. The centre of the Austrians was driven back two or three miles out of the line; the right wing, alarmed at the danger is which it was now placed, gave way, but fought while it retreated. So also did the left, which was attecked in flank by marshal Dayoust. The Austrians thus routed in all Purtris retreated towards Moravia.

It was observed by military men that the archduke had committed an oversight in leaving his left flank quite unprotected and exposed to be attacked in flank, as in fact it was by the enemy. It was stated in the official accounts, published by the Austrian government, that this flank of the army was to have been covered by the army under the archduke John, but that he did not Prive from Hungary until several hours after the battle. It has been observed of the Germans, and especially in what concerns Traiters of war, of the Austrians, that they are very tenacious of old Customs and averse to novelties. The progress of science of every kind is certainly more happily ap-Plied to the various purposes of ar by the French. Had a com-"Tunication by telegraphs, for which the plainness of the country afforded every facility, been established between the head-quarters of the \*\*\* Austrian armies under the orden of the archdukes John and Charles, there is not a doubt but

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the former might have come up in time for the battle of Wagram. The messenger who was dispatched to him on the evening of the 4th did not perform his journey in less than 24 hours. The establishment of a line of telegraphs was proposed by an officer to general Wimfen, who appears to have been a favourite counsellor in military matters of the archduke; but the old general replied, "there is no necessity of having recourse to such fooleries." It was observed in the French bulletins,\* that in the decisive and ever-memorable battle of Wagrain, from three to four hundred thousand men, with from 12 to 1500 pieces of cannon, contended for grand interests, on a field of battle chosen on the most mature deliberation, and fortified more and more by the Austrians for several months: in this battle the French took 10 pieces of cannon and 20,000 prisoners, among whom were nearly 400 officers. field of battle was covered with dead bodies, innumerable. On the whole the official accounts of the French calculated that the battle of Wagram had reduced the Austrian army to 60,000 men.

After the battle of Wagram, though the Austrians still presented as good a front as possible, all serious thoughts of resistance to Buonaparte were given up. Proposals for an armistice were carried from the Emperor Francis to Buonaparte, by prince John of Lichtenstein, July 12th, which was agreed to and signed immediately. All the strong places and positions which might be advantageous to the French, in case of the war

being renewed, were delivered up to them; and by one article it was expressly stipulated that the Austrians were not to afford any succour or assistance to the inhabitants of the Tyrol and Voralberg.

For three years, that is from the battle of Austerlitz and the consequent peace of Presburgh, the Tyrolese had groaned under the yoke of Bavaria, heavier indeed than that of Austria had ever been, but heavier still to the imagination, and more odious, in as much as it was Bavarian and not The certain and imme-Austrian. diate prospect of a war between France and Austria presented an opportunity of throwing off the detested chains, and of retrieving the fortune and establishing the authority of their ancient and beloved sovereign.\* It is very remarkable that it is in mountainous and poor countries, and among the poorer classes of inhabitants in richer countries, that the amor patrice is usually most conspicuous, and shines forth with the greatest lustre. The great, though national independence and identity should be lost, and the dignity of their families obliterated by amalgamation with many millions of strangers, find consolation in being still, or becoming distinguished citizens of the great republic of luxury and corruption, spread over the face of the whole world. i. The Tyrolese, on the rupture ibetween Franco and Austria, started, los lift animated by one soul, simultaneously into arms, advanced, meta and defeated atheir encmies, though 27,000 strong.  $-\Lambda$ 

still greater force jegs sont thew undermarshal Le Febr sisting of French, Bayaran Saxoutroops. As this corps powerful for them, they impe progress of the Exench, a stroyed great numbers of as they passed, or rather atte to pass, through the gor occupying these or the top mountains. Thousands o viduals, old and young, r on the projections, or conce the clifts of the rocks, too and fired at individuals, officers, of the French. were employed in detachi precipitating masses from ding rocks on the French c as they advanced below. I y came the asylum and resor the partizans of Austria. Tyrolese pushed into Bava Swabia; they threatened A they took Kempten, and ad beyond Ulm. In Italy the trated to Bassano, within a fe of Verona. Carinthia as duchy of Saltzburg were time subdued by their an must have been the bitter that the Austrian princes swallow in the armistice, t up so brave, so attached, gloriousa people.—Withthe city and frankness of a peg taining all their primitive si ty of manners, they sent d to the emperor Erangis II. t plain of his desertion of after, through his general cheik, he had encouraged t resist the enemy. At was no plied the unhappy and cont monarch, that concluded

The house of Austria was distinguished amone the continental powers, ticularly those of Germany, for the moderation and elemency of its govern

ranistice; I did not know any Thing about it; it was concluded by my brother Charles. And he solemnly promised never to sepazete his cause from theirs. Depraties were sent too from the Tyrolese to London, where they whished a manifesto, 13th Nowember, stating their conduct and Lineir sufferings in both the former and the present struggle; and de-Peace their resolution, whatever peace their beloved sovereign raight be obliged to sign, never to come to any accommodation with Buonaparte or submit to the on yoke of Bavaria. Such of the Tyrolese peasants—indeed they were all pessants, though among these were many ancient families. as fell into the hands of the enemy, Particularly the Bavarians, were Ereated with great inhumanity, and 20 the most part put instantly to Cath. But that good people, the Tyrolese, treated their prisoners, whether French, Saxon, or Bava-Figns, with great care and tender-Des. The wounded prisoners were Attended and nursed by the women, BE if they had belonged to their own families.

The armistice between Austria and France was followed by a definitive treaty of peace, but not till the pace of three months thereafter. By this treaty, which was dated at Vienna. October 14th, 1809, \* Austriaceded all hersea coast to France, and the kingdoms of Bavaria and Saxony were so much farther enlarged as to become efficient checks on the future growth of the power of Austria, and thereby to confine

her within the limits which Buone parte had assigned her. Russia obtained so much of the territory of Gallicia as should contain four hundred thousand souls. -The Emperor Francis agreed to acknowledge Joseph Buonaparte as king of Spain.

As the treaty was declared to be common to the king of Bavaria. among the rest of Buousparte's dependant princes, it was not necessary that any thing should be stipulated respecting the Tyrol, understood to form part of the Bavarian kingdom: but Buonaparte very graciously engaged to procure a full and complete pardon for the inhabitants of the Tyrol and Voralberg, who had taken a part in the insurrection, so that they should not be prosecuted either in persons or property.

A proclamation was issued by Eugene Beauharnois, now styling himself Eugene Napoleon, viceroy and commander-in-chief of the army of Italy, to the people of the Tyrol, + in which he told them that he brought them peace since he brought them pardon; but that pardon was granted them only on the condition of their returning to their obedience and duty, and volunturily laying down their arms. Charged with the command of the armies that surrounded them, he came to receive their submission. or compel them to submit. But the inhabitants of the Tyrol and Voralberg continued firm and steadfust in the resolution of defending the passes in their country. and even to make excursions into

See the treaty, State Papers, p. 791. Dated head-quarters Villach, October 20th, 1809. See State Papers, p. 796. Bavaria

Bavaria and Swabia. The great leader of the Tyrolese was Andrew Hoffer, an innkeeper at Sand, in the valley of Passeyr. was not a man of ambition, nor yet of any extraordinary talents; but he possessed sound natural sense and other qualities which procared him the confidence, respect, and veneration of all his countrymen. He was about 45 years of age, of gigantic stature and strength, yet of a comely and pleasing countenance. His dress was that of a simple peasant; so also were his manners. The leading feature in his character, his predominant passion, was religious enthusiasm; he was endowed with cool and constant courage; in his temper he was mild and merciful; he treated his prisoners of war with all possible humanity; he never put any one to death even where it was deserved, and seemed to be demanded by the commission of enormous cruelties. Many villages he saved from flames. The influence of this man, a patriarch in character and appearance, on the minds and hearts of all ranks of his countrymen, even the highest not excepted, appeared to be the effect of magic. He did not assume authority or affect to com-The sentiments and the example alone of Hoffer were sufficient to invest him with the power of a dictator. Under the influence, rather than the authority or even direction of this man, \* the was with Hoffer his secretary, a Tyrolese persevered in their resistance to France and Germany,

combined against them: and their resistance was most formidable. In vain did Buonaparte for a long time pour in fresh forces, block up the passes of the Tyrol, and ohstruct as much as he could, all communication with the neighbouring countries. If for a short time the Tyrolese fled, it was only to attack their enemies when they were unprepared, or to draw them into situations where they might be attacked with greater advantage. They were frequently driven back even after they had penetrated to the very heart of the Tyrol. † At last this simple, virtuous, and brave people was overcome by a constant succession of fresh columns of the enemy, and the capture and death of the good and gallant Hoffer. He had retreated at the close of 1809 with his family to a poor cottage amidst the mountains, at that time covered with deep snow, waiting for the events of the spring season. His retreat was discovered. In the night of the 27th of January, 1810, a party of French grenadiers knocked at his door about four o'clock in the morning. Hoffer immediately opened the door and said, "I am Andrew Hoffer; I am at the mercy of the French; let me suffer death instantly; but for heaven's sake spare my wife and my children; they are innocent, and not answerable for my conduct." youth of 18 years of age, just come from college, the son of a physican

t See many interesting circumstances respecting the war in the Tyrol in App-Chron. pp. 391 and 489.

The warlike achievements of the Tyrolese and Voralbergers were performed by a number of different parties not unlike the Spanish guerillas.

in Gratz. Hoffer with his family was taken to Bolzen, where his son, a lad aged 14 years, was left in the hespital, on account of chilblains in his feet. His mother was sent back to the valley of Passeyr to take care of three other, and very young children. As Hoffer was led prisoner out of the territory of the Tyrol, multitudes every where man to see him as he passed. Some taked their hands towards heaven and made the sign of the cross,

others fixed their eyes over-flowing with tears on Hoffer. At Mantua, after a mock trial before a military commission, he was condemned to death, and on the 20th of Feb.1810, shot in the presence of a great number of spectators.—There are many striking points of resemblance between the person, conduct, and fate of Andrew Hoffer, and those of the renowned Scottish patriot and hero, William Wallace.

#### CHAP. XIII.

The conduct of the British Government in the present War characterized.— British Expeditions from Sicily against the South of Italy and the Kingdom of Naples.—And against the Strength of France, on the River Scheldt.—Reflections.

THE grand features of the military conduct of Buonaparte, as already observed, were celerity of movement and the direction of a mighty force against the main strength of his enemy, wherever that strength was to be found. The conduct of the British ministry was that of Buonaparte inverted; their movements were tardy, and they sent forth their force in separate divisions against the points where they conceived the enemy to be weakest. In the beginning of June, sir John Stewart, who commanded the British army in Sicily, embarked with 15,000 British troops for the south of Italy and the capture of the city of Naples, and he wassoon afterwards joined by a body of Sicilian troops, under the command of one of the royal princes. A brigade was dispatched by the British general to reduce Lower Calabria, and afterwards to join him overland. This brigade took possession of the line of posts which the French had formed directly opposite Messina, and of which. therefore it was of considerable importance to deprive them. But the first point to be attacked by the main army was the island of Ischia. The batteries, by which the shores of this island were fortified wherever accessible, were

turned by the British troops, and successively deserted by the enemy, who retired into the castle. On the 6th day after which, the French garrisons of both Ischia and Procida surrendered to the British. The reduction of Procida led to the destruction or capture of 40 heavy gun-boats in their attempt to pass in their voyage from Gaeta to Naples. By the capture of the two garrisons and part of the flotilla, 1500 regular troops were made prisoners, and one hundred pieces of ordnance were taken.

The Neapolitans were led, by the proclamations of gen. sir J. Stewart, to believe that the principal object of the expedition, was to re-establish Ferdinand IV. on the throne of Naples. But sir John in his official dispatches, \* discovers that his leading and paramount object was, a diversion in favour of our Austrian allies. This object was accomplished in some small degree, and for a short time. For on the first appearance of the English on the coast of Naples, a considerable body of men who had been sent to reinforce the army under the command of the viceroy in Upper Italy were recalled, as well as the whole of the troops, who, after the dethronement of the pope, had taken pothe papal territories. soon found that the ttempt on the territory Naples must be abanr king Joachim had embodied a large corps guards, besides the ar force which he had for the protection of ns and capital. After al of fighting for the f the castle of Scylla, aken and retaken several British were forced to e slight footing they had the continent, as well as

expedition, and one of mnidable nature, was w the British governvade the dominions of tly with a view to the of British objects, but for the purpose of operell as that from Sicily, on in favour of the Auseparations began to be in May. Towards the end tops were collected to 40,000 men, supported restul aid of 39 sail of esides 36 frigates, and tumber of gun-boats, small craft. The prehad not witnessed so i botly of British soltes, and sullors asseme purpose of invading ent. The number of numounted to about en.: The expectations on were raised to the कांत्री कर्तु कि हैं।

highest pitch. The fleet while it lay, or was leaving the Downs. was a spectacle grateful to the pride, and flattering to the hopes of Britain. Dover, Deal, Ramsgate. and Margate were full of visitors. of persons of the most respectable classes of both sexes, come to see the sailing of this great armament. Among these was lord Castlereagh, accompanied by his lady and a number of his particular friends, contemplating with delight a work of his own creation, from farther glory was anticipated, from its success confidently expected.\* For the object of the expedition, which was the occupation Flushing and the destruction of the French ships of war, arsenals, and dock yards in the Scheldt, it was thought might be attained by so overwhelming a force, with so little difficulty, that the command of the army was entrusted to the earl of Chatham, a man reputed to possess an excellent understanding, but whose very name was almost proverbial for enervation and indolence. It was not understood that the earl in soliciting this command was roused from his habitual torpitude by a passion for glory, but that it might be attended or followed by results convenient for his narrow and somewhat embarrassed fortune. It was further said, that a hesitation and reluctance on the part of ministry to employsuch ageneral was overcome by the influence of a lady of the court. The naval part of the expedition

the visitors of the fleet, was one who attracted much notice by the applearance, or what may be called his equipage. This was air Wilships, walted to the Downs in a yacht, either of his own, or hired for or horrowed, beautifully painted, adorned with a streamer bearing desicating victory and glory, and carrying delicate refreshments of all military and naval commanders, and the principal officers.

was placed under the orders of sir Richard Struchan.

Long before the expedition sailed, the point of attack was known, not only here, but even to our enemies. It was afterwards declared by the French government, that so early as the month of April the governor of Flushing had orders to put that garrison in such a state of defence as to resist the attack of the English forces.

On the 28th and 29th of July the armament sailed in two divisions. On the arrival of the army in the islands of Walcheren and South Beveland, it was found that the enemy was not disposed to make any resistance except in Flushing, which was invested on the first of August. On the 13th the batteries were completed; and the frigates and smaller vessels having taken their respective stations, the bombardment immediately commenced. The town suffered dreadfully, especially from Congreve's rockets. On the 14th of August the line of battle ships cannonaded the town for some hours. The enemy's fire ceased. On the 15th general Monnet, who commanded the garrison of Flushing, demanded a suspension of arms; which was succeeded by the surrender of the town. garrison, amounting to about 6000 men, were made prisoners of war.\* Though the attack on Flushing was thus ultimately successful, it had been impeded in its progress by the want of skill and vigour on the part of those who conducted The batteries and trenches were constructed one after another without method or arrangement:

all was anarchy and confusion: neither officers nor soldiers in the engineer department knew their situations.

In consequence of this want of arrangement in the distribution of the working parties the works procreded with extreme slowness. Our troops were posted within range of the cnemy's guns before any of the stores necessary for the attack were even landed. and without the advantage of confining him to his fortifications. The soldiers at work on the trenches were generally without any sort of covering party in their front, while the enemy's advanced parties were frequently on their flank. The French piquets indeed were suffered to remain in many places within two musket shots of our men during the whole of our epsrations; so that a wooded and caclosed country, which is generally thought advantageous to the besiegers, proved a benefit to the French, and a loss to the British The island of Cadsand, the only place from whence the enemy could receive supplies or reinfercements, was left unoccupied; as the smaller armed vessels not yet intercepted the communication, advantage was still taken of the neglect, and on 🗯 4th, 5th, and 6th of August these thousand men passed over for Cadsand to Flushing. The cyling had been cut, and the inus tion had begun seriously to: pede the operations in the ground; but the attack was ried forward on to the **flanks**, I Flushing along the dykes. In mean time a very numerous Free 3.4.19<sup>64</sup>

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and the nearest provinces of France, was assembled in the neighbourhood of Antwerp; the forts on the Scheldt were well manaed, and every other preparation made for opposing the passage of both our army and navy. An mmense quantity of naval stores is posited in the arsenal of Antsup was either removed or made and; and preparations were made for conraying the ships so high up the river as to be out of our power, Lither naval or military, in case of a successful attempt to force a pleage.

All ideas of pushing up the Scheldt for the reduction of the fleet, and destroying the arsenal and dockyards of France at Antverp and Terneuse, being necesearly abandoned, lord Chatham, with the greater number of the troops under his command reterned on the 14th of Septembers to England. It was deemed necessary with the remainder to keep possession of the Isle of Walcieren, for the purpose of blockoding the Scheldt, and enabling our merchants to introduce Briush manufactures and the produce of our colonies into Holand. But it appeared, that in this marsh British troops would have been exposed, not only to the fire and sword of the enemy against which, in such an insular position, they might have been the rage of pestilence. Tosards the middle of September, when the distemper was at its height, the average number of teaths in our army in Walcheren Vol. LI.

army, composed of the national was from two to three hundred a goards of the Belgic provinces week. The opinion of the British government about the expediency of retaining or abandoning this dreadful island, was in a state of fluctuation. No serious exertions were made for renewing the der fences or improving the fortifications of Flushing till the middle. of September, when a requisition was made for 500 of the peasantry of the island to be employed in thickening the parapets, and otherwise strengthening the ramparts of Flushing. For the same end, and also the repair of the barracks, 100 artificers arrived from England with large supplies of brick and lime at the end of October. Towards the middle of November they began to demolish the works and naval bason of Flushing, as far as might be done without destroying the lives and property of the inhabitants. `This was done. And on the 23d of December the island of Walcheren . was completely evacuated by the British army, nearly one half of which, according to a return made to the House of Commons, was either lost or sick. This expedition cost twenty millions sterling, imposing a burthen of one million. of annual taxes.

The failure of this expedition, in its main object, is beyond all doubt, to be attributed not in any degree to the army or navy, whose alacrity in the cause could not have been exceeded, but by the shameful ignorance and rashness of those who planned it. It was understood to have been digested and put in the head of lord Castlereagh by sir Home Popham, to whom the arrangements for the debarkation of the army were entrusted.

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The French crowed over the expedition to the Scheldt, as well as that into the heart of Spain under lord Wellington, with the force of reason, the bitterness of sarcasm, and the playfulness of ridicule. The British government had supposed Antwerp to be precisely in the same situation that it was fourteen years ago. They observed, that half the force that was dispersed in Spain, Italy, and the marshes of Holland, brought to bear against one point judiciously chosen, might probably have been of greater avail to the common cause of Britain and her The British nation acknowledged that the exultation and ridicule of the French was not for once misplaced; and lamented that the main strength of the British was not sent for co-operation with the Austrians to the gulph of Trieste, or for co-operation with the Spaniards to the gulph of The British government seemed to entertain some vague idea that the common cause of the deliverance of Europe was to be served by Great Britain by a system of diversions; by hanging on the skirts of the enemy, and seizing some sequestred points and corners, instead of meeting the enemy face to face where he was

strongest. Their avowed object was to assist the nations on th continent in their endeavours emancipate themselves by the own exertions; not considerin that before the incumbent an overwhelming weight and oppre sion of the enemy should be n moved, it was impossible for the unarmed and isolated inhabitan to unite and organize themselve into any system of defence or t aggression. The few with arms i their hands, and the authority o government in all countries, go vern the many. In the war of the Spanish succession, lord Godel phin and the duke of Marlborough and the other ministers or coursellors of queen Anne, never dreamt of gaining their object, which was to break the neck of French usurpation, by splitting the force at their command into r variety of detachments; but sent their undivided strength to cooperate with the Austrians, in besting with the whole power of the allies against the main strength of the enemy. In a word, the concils of Great Britain were un the influence and direction of m so weak and improvident that their continuance in power at any a crisis was a matter of general astonishment. 

#### CHAP. XIV.

fluirs, Naval and Colonial.—Destruction of the French in the of Aix by a Squadron commanded by Lord Cochrane, detached be Fleet under Lord Collingwood.—Destruction of a French on with Transports on their Way to relieve Barcelona.—The ment of the Seven Islands restored by a British Force, Naval hitary, in Zante, Cephalonia, Ithaca, and Cerigo.—Reduction inico and the City of St. Domingo.—Affairs in India.

perations of Great Briwere this year, as usual, sperous at sea and in an on the continent of A French fleet, consiste or ten sail of the line frigates lay in the Aix under the protection rts of that island. In ng of the 11th of April rane, who was under the admiral lord Gambier. to attack this fleet thus with a number of firerates, and other vessels, favourable strong wind northward, and the adflood tide. On the apour squadron to the he enemy, it was discoa boom was placed in beir line for a defence. ever, the weight of the fire-ship soon broke; sual intrepidity of Brim, led by such a comlord Cochrane, advancthe fire of both the forts ips, overcame all diffi-The greater part of the ips cut or slipt their d the anchorage being avoided explosion by n shore. These, howe afterwards either to-

tally destroyed or rendered altogether unfit for service, while four ships of the line were taken and blown up at their anchorage.\* At daylight the following day lord Cochrane communicated to admiral lord Gambier by telegraph, that seven of the enemy's ships were on shore, and might be destroyed. The admiral immediately made the signal for the fleet to unmoor and weigh, intending to proceed with it to effect their destruction. The wind, however, fresh from the northward, and the flood tide rendered it, in the judgment of the admiral, too hazardous to run into the shallow waters of Aix Roads: he therefore cast anchor again at the distance of about three miles from the forts of the island.

In the Mediterranean, towards the end of October, a French squadron, consisting of three sail of the line and four frigates, with twenty large transports, from Toulon for the relief of Barcelona, was destroyed by a division of the fleet under lord Collingwood. The transports separating from the ships of war, ran for shelter to the Bay of Rosas; where they, too, though under the protection of some armed ships and gun-

boats, were attacked and destroyed.\*

Nearly about the same time, a

small squadron detached from lord Collingwood's fleet, with 1,600 troops sent from Sicily, under the command of brigadier-general Oswald, took the islands of Zante, Cephalonia, Ithaca, and Cerigo. The French garrisons in those islands surrendered to the British

arms after a very faint resistance. The government of the Seven Islands was declared to be restored.† In the Indian ocean the Isle of Bourbon surrendered to a

British force on the 21st of September.

In the West Indies, the island of Martinico and the city of St. Domingo were added to our nu-

merous possessions in that part of the world.‡ The city of St. Domingo surrendered without resist-

ance.∮

In the North, or English America, the embargo act was repealed by one prohibiting all intercourse either with France or Great Britain. But in case either Prance or England should so revoke or modify her edicts, as that they

should cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, the trade suspended might be recommerce between Great Brits and America, after a good deal negociation, was signed by M David Erskine, envoy and minist plenipotentiary from London; and American vessels in great number poured into the ports of England But the proceedings of Mr. Erkine were disavowed, as altogether

newed with the nation so doing

A treaty for restoring amity as

tish government. No loss, however, was suffered to accrose to the American merchants or captain of ships who had proceeded to

England under the idea that Ni

exceeding his powers, by the Br

Erskine had clearly understoo the object of his mission and the terms on which he was authorize to conclude a treaty of amity an commerce.

This year disturbances broke ou in India, which in their origin are progress threatened with immediate dissolution the authority of Great Britain; which, in that wide ly, extended, populous, and remote country, as was well observed by Mr. Hustings, hangs on "the slender thread of opinion." They were quelled, but how? By an

appeal which betrayed the slender-

ness of that thread; an appeal in

the native troops, the seporal

See Append. Cumon. p. 568. † Ib. p. 588. † Ib. pp. 487, 519. 5 The dispatch from major general Carmichael to lord Castlereagh, announced this conquest, is a striking, and, if we could suppose it to be intended, no unhapped burlesque on that intolerable minuteness which has long, and that religious case which has lately become fashionable in the dispatches of both our generals as admirals: "With hamble submission to the Almighty Disposer of events, &c. of the general proceeded to make dispositions for the reduction of the city of St. De

the general preceeded to make dispositions for the reduction of the city of St. Disposition. The seal, abilities, contage, and indefatigable exertions of the official under his command are extolled—yet there was no fighting. The enemy did at make any resistance. A continual fire of masketty from the walls was indeed best form short time, even when the white flag was up; and the general mayed forwal with a party of dragoous to demand the cause. The French general assured it aid-de-camp that the inhabitants were fixing at immense numbers of will pigus that were flying over the walls, but that they should instantly be stopt!!

their European officers! riginated in the measures by sir G. Barlow, governor leas, for enforcing a system tony that had been devised J. Craddock, which interwith the empluments to the army had been accus-

This system consisted in lition of the allowance for equipage, which, till July, when the measure was I by sir G. Barlow, had pplied on contract by offimmanding native regiments. adoption of this measure inion of general Hay Maccommander in chief of the was not consulted. This economy was not enly into the interest of the offiut calculated to hurt their s as men of honour. The ent of reasons, or the prinr spirit on which a new arment was founded, ran thus: cars' experience of the pracfects of the existing system camp equipage equipment native army has afforded of forming a judgment reto its advantages and effi-, which were not possessed persons who proposed its iction, and an attentive exion of its operation during riod the following observaegarding it .- The cranting ne allowance in peace and the equipment of native while the expences incito that charge are unavoidach greater in war than in places the interest and duty feers commanding native in direct opposition to one another. It makes it their interest that their corps should not be in a state of efficiency fit for field service; and therefore furnishes strong inducements to neglect their most important duties."

The discontent and indignation of the European officers, commanding native corps, was raised into a flame. The civil and military government of Madras were in a state of opposition to each other. Lieut. col. Munro, quarter-master general, who had drawn up the offensive memoir, on the strength of which sir G. Barlow proceeded in his determination to abolish the tent contract by orders of the commander in chief, was put under arrest. Colonel Capper and major Boles, who had complied with the orders of the commander in chief in publishing a general order in the end of January, 1809, reflecting on the Madras government, were suspended by the government of Madra from the service of the company.\* From this strong and arbitrary step, and others of the same nature relating to many other individuals, the officers were led to the humiliating conclusion, that their commissions were held merely at the caprice of an individual. The alarm produced an unanimity of sentiment throughout the army, and a confederacy for the purpose of mutual preservation. A charge drawn up a gainet colonel Munro was signed by thirty-two out of fifty-fourofficers, and the remainder would have signed the charge also if they had not been at too great a distance. The government of Madras, in opposition to the conciliating system recom-

pedamazuler in chief after publishing this order took leave of the arm poned to come home. The governor temoved him from his command after arkation.

Sebran

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mended by Mr. Petrie, late govenor, and still a member of council, set itself to garble the army to its mind, and by a system of intrigue, particularly by presents and promises the Soubadhars to separate the inclinations of the native troops from the authority of their officers. The unprecedented and harsh measures pursucd by government raised in the minds of all the military an universal hatred mingled with contempt, which rendered their mind indifferent as to consequences. A compliment paid by sir G. Barlow to the force stationed at Hydrabad, with a view of detaching them from other divisions of the army, was deemed a greater insult than any that had hitherto been shewn to the army. The officers of that subsidiary force, apprehensive that so unexpected a compliment might possibly have impressed their brother officers with an idea that they tacitly approved of the acts of government, addressed to the different divisions of the army a paper, declaring that they viewed with the most lively emotions of concern, the extreme acts of power by which so many respectable officers had

been displaced from their command, and suspended from the service and their resolution to contribute to their support. discontents of the army, at first expressed in indignant declarations and memorials at Masulipatam, Hydrabad, and Seringa patam, burst into action. officers of Hydrabad, on the 15th of June, forwarded an address to sir G. Barlow, recommending at abrogation of his orders, suspend ing a number of officers from the service; on the 8th of July the absolutely refused to permit a battalion to be moved from the subsidiary force, though directiordered by the government; an. on the 21st of the same month they made a peremptory demara of indemnity to the officers of Masulipatam. In this situation of affairs, a test was framed by the government, requiring the officers to whom it was tendered to promise that they "would obey the orders and support the authority of the governor in council of Fort St. George.\* In many instance, when officers were sent for to head-quarters to subscribe test, their return from thence was cut off by troops draws up

Recourse had been had before to a test of another kind. Sir G. Bariwa although aware that no officer, excepting those who held situations at the wild the government, would voluntarily go where colonel Munro was frequently be met, sent cards, inviting the officers of one regiment in Fort St. George to dinner at the 1st of March, and to those of another to dinner on the 4th of March. The grainst part of the officers of both regiments sent apologies. In order to prevail on the spiriting officers to consent to dine at the governor's, various threats and premises were conveyed to them through the medium of lleutenant-colonel Barclay. His additionance altogether ineffectual. Colonel Barclay was directed by sir G. Barlow to part for the assistance of major-general Goudie. The officers invited on the 1st of March were induced by a very natural apprehension of danger to their own interest, at hat were required to make an apology, which they did, by stating in writing, that. An declining to accept sir G. Barlow's invitation, they did not mean any disposed to thinner became the subject of ridicule, and other emotions throughout the table presidency.

40 intercept them. In others, the the head-quarters were surrounded by a military force.—In the mean time every act was used on both sides, to gain the sepoys, who were thus made sensible, that in their hands was the balance of power between the civil and milisary government. The government, assured by their agents or agitators, that it might depend on the sepoys, who did not seem inclined to run a great risk in what was only the cause of their officers, mued an order for removing more than three-fourths of the compmy's officers, on account of their refusal to subscribe the test, from their respective battalions. order was carried into effect at Trichinopoly, Bangalore, Nundydroog, Travancore, and the whole centre division of the army. The places of the recusant were supplied by king's officers.

But at Seringapatam, an attempt being made to execute the order of the Madras government, the king's troops were dismissed from the garrison, and the place was promptly occupied and held by the insurgents. It was soon afterwide invested by the Mysorean and a detachment of the king's boops, and all communication cut with the surrounding country. Two battalions of native troops from Chitiledroog endeavoured to rebereit in the middle of August, but were attacked and routed by the Mysorean and European cavalry. hany be doubted, whether even these circumstances, submission would have been made to sir G. Barlaw, between whom and the officers commending native corps, the contest was embittered by a kind of petronal animosity. But the efficers entertained a profound

respect for lord Minto, governorgeneral of India, a person high in rank, and higher in character, whose arrival was daily expected at Madras, according to his lordship's proclamation, towards the end of July. The subsidiary force at Hydrabad and the garrison at Masulipatam, sent their submission to Madras, to be presented to lord Minto, on his arrival. This example was followed by the garrison at Seringapatam. The submission of all the officers was unconditional; but to the governorgeneral, not the governor of Ma-By lord Minto's generous, noble, and wise conduct, the authority of government was completely restored, and at the same time the wounds healed which had been unfortunately opened.

The Madras government in its tottering state, also received aid and support from that of Bombay. His majesty's 56th regiment of infantry was sent to Madras, which was a very seasonable aid indeed at that time, when besides the revolt of the native troops, it had on its hands hostilities in Travancore, provoked by the departure of the Madras government from agreement to take contributions pepper instead of money. These were soon terminated by a corps of native infantry under the command of colonel St. Leger.

The conduct of sir G. B. which no doubt displayed firmness, vigour, and much dexterity or cunning, was approved by the court of directors: though they blamed his suspension from the service of major Boles and colonel Capper. But why did they approve it? not, it may be presumed, for its wisdom, but because it was lucky. He boldly risked the Briempire

empire in this India on a throw of the die; double or quit, neck or nothing. Fortune favoured, and the directors approved her favourite. Thus, the reforms of sir John Craddock, (with whom as above observed, the plan of abolishing the tent contract originated) for a second time endangered the existence of the British power in India.

But if sir G. B. anxious to gratify the directors, by establishing a system of economy, chose to adopt the plan of sir J. Craddock, there was no necessity for adopting also the offensive preamble on which sir John's decree It might have been was founded. sufficient to state, without saying a word of experience, that according the general principles of human nature, the tent contract placed the duty of officers in direct opposition to their interests. truth, according to all accounts, is, that sir George was a man of harsh and repulsive manners, fond of exercising the rigour of power, and one who, ceteris paribus, would have preferred a system of co-ercion to one of conciliation. It is not an acquaintance with mercantile business alone, or with law and the forms of government, that can qualify a man for being the ruler of a distant colony or other dependency. Plures sunt casus quam leges. Laws themselves derive their efficacy from the moral nature of man. This, therefore nature of man. is to be managed, otherwise than by law, in all those violent situations in which, for a time the usual course of human nature and motives of actions is suspended, by the force of circumstances and the power of passion. The current of this is not always to be stemmed

by force: it must somet soothed and diverted; an ordinary measures are de by extraordinary situation affairs of distant dominion the national legislature o politan government canno unforeseen entergency i are safer under the dire minds humanized, eleva formed and refined by a and liberal education, hensive in their views, an ing a fertility of resource 1 stores of history, and the science. How forcibly a riously is the truth of this illustrated by the conduct Minto; who has cultivat assiduity and success, a to genius for literature and that seems hereditary family! Nor does this trut less confirmation from the l prudent, enlightened, an terested maxims that has regulated the conduct of tl bay government; to whic relief to turn our attention ever may be thought of th of annihilating the authorit nabob of Surat (which so questioned) the population immense city, changed th nicipal superiors very n their advantage, especially ters of civil litigation and security: in both of which ches the tyranny of the arbitrary and vicious gov frequently dictated decision ly at variance with just humanity. The foundat a throne, according to t found observation of sacre ture, are best secured by ris ness or justice: justice e sympathy with our fellow doing as we would be don

not only a part, but the grand spring and principle. That authority is of the longest duration to which men submit from inclination and choice. It was in the spirit of equily, moderation, and beneficence. that Mr. Jonathan Duncan always conducted himself in the public service. "This," said sir J. Macpher-Bun, on the occasion of introducing Mr. Duncan to Lord Cornwallis, 15 " the gentleman, who enabled Die to carry on my administration to the satisfaction of the natives: 1 recaccess to their petitions, and a **reference** of them to his investiga-**Exon, they estimate from experience** 28 justice."

In the Guzzarat possessions extorted from Scindia, and in the Paish, were districts annexed to Bombay by the treaty of Bassein, well as those ceded by the Gui-Cowar, the company's authority s fully established to the great Denefit and contentment of the People. And while the people all the districts ceded by the Succesar, soon became sensible how much they had gained by Live transfer; the inhabitants of \* \*\* reserved dominions perticipated The their chief, in the advantages Festing from his alliance with the Company. The Guicowar was ex-Pricated from circumstances of imminent danger. His authority was openly resisted by a rebellious member of his own family, countenanced by a seditious rabble of Soldiery, ill paid and worse dis-Caplined, and his finances were Verging to irretrieveable ruin.

The liberal and timely interposion of the Bombar government with money and troops, soon reword his independence; and the reforms introduced in his exchequer by the recommendation of his ally, effectually relieved that depertment from every embar-Instead of a revenue rassinent. not exceeding 700,000l. to meet an expenditure very considerably above a million sterling, he now enjoyed a rental of above 800,000l. to disbursements not subject amounting to 630,000i. Ilis army was entirely new modelled; their heavy arrears were paid up; and the most turbulent corps, consisting of Arab mercenaries, dishand-Thus his military charges were reduced from upwards of 500,000l. lavished chicfly on a lawless and tumultuary gang of foreigners, to about 500,000l. expended in maintaining a useful and effective body of his own native subjects.

These improvements, and others still in a state of progression, in concert with the Bombay government, produced a general subordination to the Guicowar's authority throughout his territories. He resumed his importance as a member of the Mahratta confederacy; he was happy and safe from all chemies at home and abroad; with a near prospect of a cient surplus revenue of 250,000l. annually to meet contingences.

These were the fruits of the company's friendship administered by the Bombay government. The conduct of their ally also corresponded in all respects with their just expectations, and both parties appeared to proceed with a genuine regard to their mutual stipulations.

The system of retrenchment prescribed by the directors, and

every description of economical arrangement made in the presidenor of Bombey, was effected, though by silent strides. Nota murmur was heard from that quarter. revenues in the mean time gradually improved, and the treasury at that presidency gained by the articles of exchange in its negociazions with Bengal. A large part of its debt bearing an interest of 10 and 9 per cent. was also liquidated, and converted at the option of the denders, into securities subject to a reduced interest of only 8 per cent.

The success of these and other fiscal operations, showed a saving in the official year 1808-9, compared with 1806-7, of not less than 400,000L; and the receipts for the same year, ending on the 90th of April, 1869, exhibited an excess of not less than 240,000l. more than the estimate. We do not find that any accounts for the year ending on the 90th of April, 1810, have yet been received; but the former advices justify an expectation that the scale of receipt and expenditure, in each succeeding year, would correspond with that of 1808-9.

A very considerable portion of these improvements in the finances of Bombay arose from actual retrenchments in the ordinary disbursements; and consequently affected directly or indirectly, the private interest, in their present situations or future views, of many individuals, civil and military: but we have in this instance a proof that mere privations, when the public good is the object, are endured by our fellow-subjects in India, when rudeness and insolence do not awaken passions of a livelier nature than the mere love of emolument.

While the temper and proceed ings of the Bombay governmen operated especially in favour ( of all the concerns in thist quarter they were essentially conducive t the common prosperity. haps sufficient importance has ne been usually assigned to their is fluence; for although, since th transfer of the Malabar province to the presidency of Madras, th Bombay dominion has been con siderably abridged, and its po pulation and revenues compare tively diminished; yet in political navel, and military affairs, it has a claim to high distinction, which has been well supported during the long administration of its present governor.

· Since a power of general controul has been vested in the Bengal government, the administrations of the other presidencies have indeed been relieved from a large share of responsibility; but while supineness or incapacity have by that means become less injurious, and harmony in action more effectually ensured, the real merits of the respective trustees of the public interests at Madras and Bombey, have been occasionally, and in the case of the latter, sometimes disingenuously eclipsed.

The honest and liberal candidate for fame in charge of either of these presidencies, if his talents and genius are less conspicuous in measures originating else where, has still, in the detail of operations committed to his charge, abundant exercise for his zeal and patriotism, and opportunities of establishing powerful claims to public notice and approbation, from which the mere prominent pretentions of the supreme government ought not materially to detract.

Accordingly

Accordingly we have found, that on all occasions where the co-operation of the Bombay gornment with the views of Fort William has been required, its exertions have been fully proper-**Eioned** to the exigencies of the Service. Its troops assisted general Harris in the extinction of the Mahommedan power in Mysore under sir David Baird. They co-opewanted with lord Hutchinson in expelling the French from Egypt; they had an active share in general Wellesley's eventful struggle in The Deccan; they reduced several Scindia's fortresses in the Guzzarat; and afterwards, led by general Jones, penetrated from Linence to the seat of war in the Porth of Hindostan; whilst the wealth of the presidency of Bombay enriched its treasury, and enabled sta government to contribute, in money as well as in men and every Other species of supply, far ex-Ceeding its contingent.

The topographical advantages of Bombay cannot be easily overmated, and under the present goverament have been conspicuously subservient to the interests of the company and the nation.\* The Bombay built shipping are indisputably the best in the world. Superior to all in durability, they are inferior to none in symmetry efarchitecture. They are of different dimensions; and while some

....

of them have furnished to the India company, the best ships of the largest size in their service, others, originally employed in commerce, have added to the numbers and strength of the royal navy.

Its capacious harbour affords safe anchorage to a forest of shipping; where they are also sheltered from an enemy by the guns of the castle and the town ramparts: most of which in that part are of the largest caliber. It is accessible at all seasons to his majesty's squadrons in those seas, and its arsenals supply every description of stores. Ships of all classes, up to and including third rates, had been for many years accommodated and repaired in its old docks; and two others of increased dimensions lately constructed, on a scale of magnificence not surpassed by any thing of the kind in the British dominions. Early in 1810, was launched at Bombay, a fine 74 gun ship, the Minden.

The dreadful ascendency which France has acquired in Europe, will be imperfect and unsatisfactory to its ambitious and malignant chief while the power of Great Britain remains undiminished. Having exhausted all other means of assault, and relinquished all hopes of success by any other stratagem, Buonaparte is compelled to resume the consideration of a project of the old court of

France.

It daily imports from different parts of its coast teak timber for ship building; it the culture of bemp in an island called Salcette, forming one of its dependential, his lately been encouraged by the governor. It is yet in its infancy; but the will prove to be the best produced in India. The adjoining Mahratta province of Caccas formishes Bombay with considerable quantities of hemp of the same qualty. Near 1000 toos have been lately imported into this country; and the result of various scientific experiments has, we believe, not yet finally determined its laterarity to the Baltic product.

France, to invade our Indian possessions on the side of Persia. His difficulties, under the most · will circumstances, favourable indeed be formidable, and he is not at present prepared to encounter them; but they are not maurmountable, nor are we invulnerable in that quarter. The attempt may be yet long suspended; but we may woefully rue our mistake if we consider it abandoned: and if he shall ever be in a condition to enter seriously on the execution of his threats then will the political importance of Bombay be specially felt and acknowledged by both friend and fee.

· Notwithstanding all our treaties and alliances, there was a propensity in the native powers of India to combine the whole physical force of the peninsula against the English. Powers, decidedly hostile to each other coalesced for this purpose during Mr. Hasting's eventful administration. Their policy would have been the same in 1799, but incalculably more comprehensive; and had not the views of the original confederates been unexpectedly frustrated, all recollection of the deplorable disasters in the Carnatio would have been lost in the traces of more general and fatal calami-

The peace with the Mahrattas, which was concluded in May 1782, chiefly by means of sir John Macpherson, at that time retrieved the British cause when nearly desperate. The dangers of 1799 were averted by Zemaun Shah's precipitate retreat, after surmounting the principal obstacles of a long, laborious, and difficult march; and arriving nearly in

contact with the force under sir James Craig, assembled on the frontier of Oude for the purpose of opposing him, as related in our historical sketch of that year.

For this memorable retreat, and all its consequences, so favourable to the ulterior extensive views of the "supreme government, the British nation, and particularly the East India company, are indebted to Mirza Mehedy Aly Khan, who had the merit of first suggesting these measures, which atterwards produced, under his skilful management, a most unexpected reverse in the condition of The Mirza at that all parties. time filled the office of company's president at Bushire; having been appointed and deputed by the Bombay government to superintend their commercial and political concerns in the guiph of Persia.

He was a native of Persis. where his father had been head physician to Nadir Shah, and the son still maintained respectable connexions at the court of the reigning king Futteh Ali Khan. Mehmood and Feroze, two brothers of Zemaun Shah, after an unsuccessful domestic quarrel, had been driven into exile, and were brooding over their misfortunes at Terhan the present Persian capital. Mehedy rightly judged that the absence of Zemann with the whole of his army, on a distant and foreign service, presented to them an opportunity equally favourable for vindicating their own of the rights and the cause company. He accordingly negociated with his friends at the Persian court so successfully, that for an expence unot exceeding 8500l

8500l. Mehmood and Feroze were equipped and detached with a force to attack the Shah's western border, at the time when he had actually reached Lahore in his route to the Oude and Bengal provinces. Mehedy's mission, including his travelling charges and other disbursements incident to negociations at an eastern court, cost thecompany about 26,000l. In succeeding deputations to the court of Terhan, where no essential point was gained that Mirza had not at his command when he was recalled, there was expended a sum not less than half a million sterling.

Mirza Mehedy towards the close of that year proceeded, under the orders of the Bombay government, to the presence of the Persian monarch, to return public thanks for his critical and efficient interposition. He was also secretly charged with the negociation of a variety of delicate points. He arrived at Terhan on the 4th of Dec. 1799, and was received by his majesty and his ministers with great distinction, friendship, and hospitality.

In little more than a month he accomplished the objects of his mission, as far as they were attainable: and being early in 1800, superseded in his diplomatic character by an envoy direct from the supreme government, Mehedy resumed his functions at Bushire.

### CHAP. XV.

Dissentions and Contests in the British Cabinet.—Duel between Canning and Lord Castlereugh.—O. P. War, or Uproars in the tre of Covent Garden.—Internal Affairs of France.—New Governestablished in the Roman States annexed to the French Empire.—lution in Sweden.—State of Russia.

■ URING the last three months of 1809, the affairs of Europe were not regarded by the people of England with much interest or concern, at least not with any emotions that might render them objects of pleasing and voluntary attention. Austria was com-pletely subdued. The British army had been in part withdrawn, or in part lay languishing in the pestilential marshes of Holland. tles had been gained in Spain, but the objects of the campaign had been lost. The brave Tyroleans while they commanded our admiration, excited our pity. We admired their virtue but deplored their fate. In a word, the war on the continent had ceased either to feed our hopes, or amuse our leisure. In these circumstances the public langour was diverted by domestic dissentions and contests; not amounting to what is commonly termed war, but yet not altogether without bloodshed. There was a contest in the cabinet which led to action, and a contest between the audience and the managers of Covent Garden theatre, which also led to action: but both happily terminated without any convulsion in the state, and indeed without the smallest loss, but according to general opinion, in one of the cases very material advantage to the public.

When the new theatre opened this season, toward end of September, an increprice was demanded for admi This was resisted by the pub unnecessary and unreasonable as arising from an intention to advantage of the town, w Drury-lane being in ruins, h other place of theatrical a ment. Another, and still popular ground of resistance the crection of twenty-eight p boxes in the theatre, by the audience at large was ex ingly cramped, and which generally supposed to have designed as resorts of imp and to furnish facilities, whi a British theatre ought not: suspected. The performance the actors were drowned an duced to mere pantomime laughing, groaning, hissing, 1 ing in imitation of cats, bat like dogs, grunting like a growling like tygers—in she seemed as if all the animal cre had been assembled in Co Garden, as in a capacious lyc for the purpose of proclaiming existence by their instinctives: To all manner of natural son emitted or excited by all mis of natural organs, was added aid of instrumental noise; su coachmen's horns and the dustmen's bells, and watch the pit they presented to the players, except hought proper to grin aces at them. Many the symbolical charac-. in their hats, or upon s, forming rings and k fights, or the whole e notable O. P. dance, ulled, which consisted nate stamping of the panied with the regu-. P. in monotonous cae managers, of whom dso players, continued nimical representations ter week with wonder-At last they lost their lands of boxers, Jews, adbatchers, were introthe theatres, as well as of Bow-street runners les. Bruises were inreceived, and some L At last after a camse months, the servants ic made overtures for they were accepted.\* 22d of September the ries of state, lord Casd Mr Canning, met pistol in hand, to settle **or a** full and particular which we must refer our the Chronicle of Incifr. Canning supposed I was supposed by many iossess greater talents Castlereagh: lord C. **med** very considerable r the number of votes pamend in the House of as well as great dexteinging members, and,

withall an extraordinary share of activity in whatever business was committed to his charge. Canning intrigued for the removal of lord C. on the ground of his incapacity, from office, while at the same time, his deportment towards his lordship, on all occasions, was such as if he had not harboured in the least any such lurking inten-This (though it does not scem to fall within the circle of points of honour) lord C. considered as a personal insult. On the second fire, Mr. Canning received his lordship's bullet in his left thigh, and the combat was terminated. They had both of them, previously to the duel, resigned their places. The duke of Portland died in a few days thereafter. The remaining ministers now offered a coalition with the lords Grey and Grenville, which was rejected. The marquis of Wellesley was then called from Spain, to fill the place of secretary for foreign affairs, that had been held by Mr. Canning.

In the midst of these transactions his majesty entered on the fiftieth year of his reign. A reign of fifty years had happened but twice before in this kingdom. It was therefore thought by many to be a proper time for paying a signal mark of respect for the king. The proposal for celebrating the day, was received with pleasure throughout the united kingdom, and every where the 25th of October was distinguished by a singular display of loyalty and affection towards the person of the sovereign 1; nor was

sticular account of the riots at Covent Garden theatre. See CHEO-

<sup>†</sup> Appann, Chron. p. 574. \*\* See Chron. p. 595, and p. 708.

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this display confined to the united kingdom. It was seen in the most distant parts of the empire. And it was in one of our foreign dependencies that the JUBILEE was celebrated with the greatest judgment, taste, splendour, and effect \*.

The legislative assembly of France convened on the Od of December, when Buonaparte stated with his usual brevity, the conquests he had made since their last adjournment, and what had been done, and was further intended for the good of the empire. Among other particulars he observed, that three months had seen the origin and the result of this fourth punic war. That the genius of France had conducted the army of England, which had terminated its projects in the marshes of Walcheren .-The conquest of the Illyrian provinces had extended the limits of his great empire as the as the river Save by which means he was enabled to watch over his commercial interests in the Mediterranean. the Adriatic, and the Levant; and to protect or to punish the Ottoman Porte according to the relations it should maintain with lengland. But the most remarkable feature in this address, is the change of style in speaking of this annual account of the state of the nation. On former occasions this statement was term-

ed an exposé, a declarati hibition; which might see ply, that it was a commi that they before whom it might naturally conceiv was submitted to them, as of Britain's statements a British parliament, and t had a right to judge of it speech containing a retr the affairs of 1809, Bu makes use not of the term but "*l'historique*, a *narra*. legislation and finances o cccding year." The he which this annual expose ed were public works; ( establishments; public in comprehending religion: ture; menufactures, and mines : commerce : finar ministration of the interic war; justice; and politic: the head of public works capals, the junction of ri draining of marshes, brid blishments for the poor, a or, as w. would say, a d for vaccination. On the war, intimation was giv intended change in Hol which it would become i the French empire, to deed it naturally belong was nothing else than as of the Rhine, the Meuse Scheidt, the great arteri

APPEND. CHEON, p. 70% ordinen vol. L.G.

For " colories in figurals, cololies Gibraltar in undis.".

Read " vie vie in d. mode, vie trix Gibraltar in undis."

At the fête here alluded to, a description of which will be found in p. 703, several vakeels of number adors, as well as navigators from all par Persia and all the East, were pre-cart. There, and all the natives of the from the Indies to Cape Comorni, considered the long reign of the several beneficence had extended its influence even to them, as a peculiar massivour of providence to the people of his empire, and of all its dependence we shall take occasion to correct an error, not of the press, but that he copy from which the celebration of the labeled at Bembay was profit considered.

The loss of Cayenne, had been taken by the Por-, assisted by the English, per, 1808) and Martinico ntessed. But their restowith great improvements, A promise ognosticated. de not to oppose the inence of the Spanish colorovided they did not form a tion with England.—But as nothing that Buonaparte to centemplate with so atisfaction, or to consider o much importance to the t of his empire as the fall of pal power, both temporal ritual. The first and general for unnexing the Roman, as other territories, menn our last volume,\* was is-Bayonne, May 1808, and h army towards the end of ar entered Rome, drove he cardinals, and secured son of the pope. In the year Buonaparte proceeded to new government in the eccal states, which by his dellowed by an army, he had lin the preceding year. By z his holiness a prisoner to n he cut him off from his of cardinals, from the means ig his bulls, and from the f convoking a constitutioncil of the church, and stript Il that external pomp which sted to give him dignity, bility and authority in the the Italian and other na-Buonaparte still thought it ry to pretend in his annual that it was by no means his or wish to interfere with itual mission that had been

given by Jesus Christ to the pastors of the church, and which Saint Peter and the most pious of his successors had fulfilled with so much purity and sanctity, and so much to the advantage of religion. was a benefit, Buonaparte observed, conferred on religion to strip it of all that was foreign to its nature, and to re-establish it on the foundation of evangelical purity. pope who was a servant of the servants of God, as well as others, ought to render to Casar the things that are Casar's. If the archbishops and bishops nominated by the emperor, were free from personal reproach, the pope was obliged according to the terms of the condordat, immediately to give them canonical institution.

In short Bhonaparte had not only usurped the temporal dominion of the pope, but seemed determined now to assume to be himself the head of the church. He had on sundry occasions, especially when he had met with signal success in his career of ambition and conquest, given broad hints, or rather plainly signified, that he considered himself as having a divine mission: an idea that he probably borrowed from Mahonmed, whom he appears to have had much in his thoughts. After the decisive battle of Wagram, he sent a circular letter to his bishops from Zunim, 13 July 1809, ordering prayers and thanks to God for the pretection he had manifestly afforded to the French arms. " Our lord Jesus Christ?" said he, "though sprung from the royal blood of David, did not choose to take upon him the exercise of any temporal authority. On the contrary he recommended, in earthly matters, obedience to the government of He was wholly taken up Cæsar. with the great work of the redemption and the safety of souls. Heir of the power of Cæsar, we are resolved to maintain the independence of our throne and the integrity of all our rights. We are determined to persevere in our grand work of the re-establishment of religion. We will clothe her ministers with that consideration which we alone can give them. We will listen to them in all matters of a spiritual nature and of conscience.

It was observed in this exposition, that for the first time since the Romans, Italy was brought under the same system of government: to which grand result the re-union therewith of the state of Rome, which intersected the peninsula from the Adriatic to the Mediterranean, was indispensibly necessary. It appeared from the history of Charles VIII. Lewis XII. and Francis I. how much mischief might be done to France by an intermediate power between the kingdom of Naples and the north of Italy. But why go hack for 300 years to history? Had not the pope received the English into his ports, from whence they distributed money and arms among the insurgent Calabrians? Had not the pope refused to join a league of offence and defence between him, the kingdom of Naples, and the kingdom of Italy? The hatred of the pope to France had been strikingly manifested ever since The the peace of Presburg. emperor had no alternative, but to separate himself wholly from , the security of the sampir

Rome, and create a patri to destroy that temporal which was the only source hatred which the court o bore to the French. chosen the first of these tives might have occasion gerous discussions, and some consciences. The e some consciences. therefore embraced whi within the bounds of his prerogative, for the exe which, he was not accour

any person.

We have already taken of the change of style in parte's addresses to the les in one instance. It may t ed in another still more The Illyrian provinces, s extend to the frontier of ) empire. Thus France wi conquests was enveloped empire of Buonaparte! evaporated all those brilling sions of the imagination, 1 the volatile and sanguine the French at first ab themselves, on seeing the led on from victory to and conquest to conquest first general of the age! parte prefaced this set final decree for settling th of Rome, by stating, th Charlemagne, emperor French, his august pres made a present of differe tories, in the nature of fie bishop of Rome, those 4 and Rome itself, neverthel nued still to be parts of the From that time to this, ! of the temporal and powers had been a to source of discord; the the integrity, the tranqu ey should be separated. s declared to be an imd free city; the public the Roman state was to be the debt of the the monuments of the randeur were to be pred maintained at the exthe imperial treasury; me of the pope was to be o the full length of two f franks, free from duties. e was to have places in of the empire, where he some to reside, particularly ris, and another at Rome. rial prince [heir apparent pire to bear the title and ne honours of the king of adaprince of the blood, or lignitary of the empire, to purt at Rome in the name mperor. Possession was ken in the name of the of the ecclesiastical esthe first of next June. w constitutional governs to be in full activity and the 1st. of January 1810. ct was dated the 17th of The court of inquisition The temporal juof the clergy, both secuegular was abolished, with thit of clergy and every rivilege of appealing on of any particular class of to particular and partial he right of asylum was ished, so that no criminal accomplice in a crime, e beyond the reach of the wil justice was to be adsd in the different departf the Roman states, by ! justices of the peace, and of commerce. A court my appeals was established

at Rome. Administrators of the revenues belonging to communities of Romans, and for conducting their municipal police were to be chosen by the inhabitants. The city of Rome was declared the second in the empire, and to send seven deputies to the legislative body. Thrasymene, the other department into which the kingdom of Rome was divided, to send four.

About the middle of November. a deputation consisting of a great number of Roman dukes and princes arrived in Paris from Rome, with an address to Buonaparte on the late happy revolution in that city. At the head of the deputation was the duke of Braschi, who in an elegant speech, neither too long, nor much too florid, all circumstances considered, said, among other compliments, "your imperial majesty's name resounds throughout the whole earth. The Po, the Nile, the Rhine, the Danube, and the Vistula, submissive to your laws, have more than once celebrated your astonishing victories, and will transmit to future ages the remembrance of your sublime virtues. The Tiber, that has witnessed so many renowned exploits, and so many generous actions, raises with gratitude his front in your presence who are his tutelary support. Proud of two great ages, so much celebrated in the history of the human mind, the Tiber, under your fortunate reign, not less enobled by the arts of peace, than by those of war, hopes to see rising on its banks, a third age equal, and even superior to those of Augustus and of Leo. To this harangue, his imperial and royal majesty made a gracious answer, somewhat longer than his usual replies to such addresses. R 2.

addresses. He told the deputies, among other kind expressions, that his mind was full of recollections relating to their ancestors. first time he should cross the Alps, he said, he would come and reside for some time in their city. French emperors, his predecessors, had detached a territory from the empire and bestowed it as a fief on their bishops. But the whole of France and of Italy, ought to be united under the same system. They had need of a strong hand, and he felt peculiar satisfaction in being their benefactor. " But," said he, "it is not my intention to introduce any change into the religion of our ancestors. The eldest son of the church, I have no mind to withdraw myself from her bosom. Jesus Christ did not think it necessary to set St. Peter upon a temporal throne. I render to God the things that are God's, and to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's."

After the deputies from Rome, those of Tuscany were introduced to pay their homage. To their address, his majesty briefly replied in these words, "gentlemen deputies of Tuscany, I am pleased with the sentiments you express. Your people are dear to me on several accounts. Henceforth, as forming a part of my great family, they shall find in me the love of a father."

Towards the close of 1800, a grand meeting of Buonaparte's brothers, and other relatives, princes and princesses, and vassal kings, began to discover a secret article in the treaty of Vienna. To this meeting Buonaparte represented the necessity of providing an heir to that

throne on which providence had placed him. For this purpose his present marriage must be dissolved; and that which had been for fifteen years a source of happiness to him, he must sacrifice to the welfare of France. Still his present consort should hold the rank of empress, and be treated by him as his best and dearest friend. Josephine returned her thanks to him for his generous goodness in exalting her to a thronc. expressed her consent to a measure necessary for the country, and declared that she should always look to him as her great benefactor and best friend, and exult in the sacrifice thus made of their mutual affections. A note was taken of the whole transaction signed by Napoleon, Josephine and all the kings, queens, princes and princesses present, and on the 16th of December it was laid before the senate, which agreed that the marriage should be dissolved, the title of empress queen be retained, and an annual revenue of two millions of francs, (precisely the annual income bestowed, or left to the pere) accompanying it\*.

The loss of Pomerania and Foland, the severe distress in which the Swedish nation was involved by the war with the overwhelming power of Russia, aggravated by the ravages of a contagious distributed in the knowledge of the start that it was the fixed purpose of the king notwithstanding the armitte of November 1808,† to reach war, altogether hopeless and desperate with Russia, backed by France.—These circumstanceinstantly and almost necessarily in the deposition of the Russia.

<sup>\*</sup> State Papers, p. 806.

chich took place on the 13th of March.\* This is one of the least, ingt the very least, violent of pofical revolutions that we meet with history. It was effected without e loss of a single life; and with e deprivation of liberty only to he king, and a few of his adhents. The Duke of Sudermania, the ing's uncle, assumed the governcent under the title of regent, and as afterwards chosen by the ates king, in the room of his nenew. A new constitution was amed, by which the encroachicuts of Gustavus III. were done way, and the ancient rights of the therent states of the realm restored. The new king declared his deternination not to consent to any vace with Russia, that should be sgraceful to Sweden, or oblige er to take up arms against her sthful ally Great Britain. ar between Russia and Sweden as accordingly renewed. wage and gallantry of the brave wedes were opposed in vain to e courage and the numbers of the ussians. Peace between Sweden d Russia, purchased by great crifices of territory on the part of e former, + was concluded on the th of September. Peace was

also concluded between Sweden and France, but not till the 6th January 1810. By this, Swedish Pomerania, with the principality of Rügen, and their dependencies, were restored to Sweden. The former commercial relations between the two countries were restored. France was to have the right of establishing an emporium at Gothenburg. The king of Sweden promised to adopt the continental system, and to exclude from his ports the English commerce. The treaty was declared to be common to their majesties, the kings of. Spain and the Indies, of the two Sicilies, and of Holland, and to the Confederation of the Rhine.

It has already been seen that by the treaties of Vienna, and that with Sweden, Russia added, this year, to her vast empire Finland and a part of Gallicia. She maintained the ground she had gained in Moldavia and Wallachia. Her armies advancing in the course of conquest towards Constantinople, after much hard battling with the Turks, particularly a very desperate action near Silistria, in Bulgaria, were obliged to fall back, and retire to the north side of the Danube.

See State Papers, p. 743.

1 See the Treaty, State Papers, p. 781.

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British officers and soldiers in Egypt TtD orgal, and wherever they were not own don'ty of number, which is not been an

# CHRONICLE.

#### JANUARY.

THE following extraordinary case of abstinence from food, is extracted from the Menthly Magazine for January of this year.

Ann Moor, aged 58, a poor women of Tutbury, in the county of Stafford, has lived twenty months without food. However, not being (like many others) perfectly satisfified with the common report in the neighbourhood respecting her case, I took an opportunity of visiting her personally, in order to ascer-tain the exact particulars of her case; when I had, by her own statement, the following account of her miserable condition :- That in the year 1804 she was attacked with a very severe illness, which, I concluded (from her account), must have been an inflammation of some of the vincera of the abdomen. From this she gradually recovered (by the esistance of the surgeon in the ment. After this she had (the same year,) at intervals (I believe regular), violent fits, accompanied with a spasmodic affection of the stomach, The succeeding year, 1805, she was again attacked with a second inflamma-VOL. LI.

tion of some part of the abdominal viscera, which was not quite so violent as the former; which, after she was perfectly recovered from this inflammatory disease, being gradual, after eleven weeks confinement, she found it had materially mitigated the spasms and fits which she had been accustomed to support the preceding year. But what must have been a still greater affliction to her, was, that her appetite and digestive powers of the stomach were considerably impaired, particularly the latter, so that, from the irritability of that organ, every thing was rejected that she took, except that mild aliment, tea, milk, pud-dings, or vegetables; and of these she took such a small proportion, that it was believed, by all her attendants, she would soon fall a victim for the want of that nourishment which the system requires to supply the wastes of nature. In this state she continued until the spring of 1806, when she undertook to superintend the daily dressing of a fistula wound of a poor boy's back, from the offensive nature of which, (and the boy's inability to procure the attendance of a surgeon), every one declined lending their assistance, except this poor woman,

woman, who said it was a charity which the poor boy's case demanded: she now, with unremitting care and attention, applied herself to the daily dressing of the wounds, with those detergent applications which she alone had procured for the pur-It was not until the warm months of August and September that this disagreeable engagement appeared to affect her, when she found it impossible to divest herself of the idea that the offensive matter which issued from the wounds was present to her organs of taste and smell; which, from the sympathy existing between the stomach and those parts, made her aversion to take food become still greater, and for several days she was observed to be incapable of supporting herself in the presence of any thing that was offered her in the form of food. In the month of October, the boy fell a sacrifice to his misfortunes; yet the poor woman still continued (though released from her unpleasant office) to exist until the 24th of February, 1807, only taking one penny-loaf, with tea, without either cream or sugar, which trifling allowance of ·bread generally served her fourteen days: she then (February 24th) declined taking any kind of solid food whatever, her only beverage becoming that of water and tea, which she generally took upon feeling any nausea at her stomach. After this time she had regular discharges, by vomit, every twenty days, of yellow water from the stomach, which appeared to consist of the common secretion (gastric juice) of the stomach, intermixed with a small proportion of bile. From the woman's testimony being always discredited,

when several surgeons wished to have her removed to a neighbour's house to be watched, which she without hesitation consented to that they might be satisfied of her real case. After this change, proper persons were appointed to watch her day and night; besides three surgeons regularly visited her two or three times a day, during which time she did not even drink the smallest quantity of water. Washing her mouth with water was, and is, the only thing she continues to do. She voids about four ounces of urine every six days, but las no other evacuation whatever, nor has she had any these six months, which leaves us no doubt to believe that she must live by absorption, as the greater part of all her mucles and soft parts are already removed by that process; though it is a known law of nature, that when one class of absorbent vessels (the lacteals) are deprived, by accident or disease, of their regular supplies of chyle, which is a milky production from the food, the other class (lymphatics), which are distributed all over the body, is called into action, to remove and convert (by means of their glands) such a quantity of the soft parts of the body as is required to supply and keep up the regular quantity of blood in the system. This theory is admitted to be established on such a scientific basis, by the late Mr. Hunter, that to deny its truth and validity, would betray a total ignorance of the structure and economy of the hu-

man frame.

Then, according to

she did not draw the attention of

any of the faculty until she had liv-

ed fourteen months without food.

this principle, why should not any other person live for the same length of time, upon being deprived of food, temains a question to be explained by the enlightened part of the profession.

Your's, &c.

Ww. Robinson, V.S. Tamworth, Nov. 28, 1808.

The following subjects are proposed at Oxford for the chancellor's prizes, for the year ensuing, viz .- For Latin verses -- " Corinthus." -- For an English Essay --"The love of our country."-The vice-chancellor has received a donation of 201, which will be given to the author of the best composition in English verse, on the following subject—" John the Baptist." ---The first and last of the above subjects are intended for those gentlemen of the University who have not exceeded four years from the time of their matriculation; and the others for such as have exceeded four, but not completed seven

A person engaged in digging near the entrenchments which surround the eastle at Bourn, lately discoverd a small urn, containing upwards f sixty Roman coins. One of them an ourcus of Nero; the others are varii and sestertii of Constantine, gustus, and Maximilian.

Suonaparte, by a recent ordine, has imposed a monthly tax very woman of the town in Parigidly enforcing the registry beir several directions with the ect of Police; and with a view revent evasion of this impost, is appointed a penalty of 100 for any woman pursuing the fun of the sisterhood without ce. How deprayed must be

the morals of a government, which seeks support from the vices of the people!

New Theatre. - The ceremony of laving the foundation stone of the New Theatre in Covent-Garden, yesterday, attracted a prodigious number of spectators to the spot. No labour or expense had been spared to accommodate the Masonic Order, the subscriber, and the friends of the proprietors, performeis, &c. The avenue for admission was at the Piazza door. Large bodies of civil and military officers were properly stationed, in order to prevent confusion and disorder. A brass box, as usual on similar occasions, filled with coins of the present reign, and a record of the event, were deposited in the stone. A silver trowel, of beautiful workmanship, was presented to the Prince of Wales.

At half past twelve the Duke of Bedford, Earl Moira, and other distinguished members of the Society of Free-Masons, proceeded in grand procession from the Free-Masons Tavern to the scite of the new Theatre .- They were here received by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as Grand Master, and some of his Royal brothers .- Every preparation, requisite both for grandeur and convenience, had been made. The area was surrounded with scaffolding, on which temporary seats had been raised for spectators .- The terrace upon which the Prince descended from his carriage was an erection of wood, matted and covered with green baize. - An avning was mised over his head; and his Royal Highness led the way at the head of the procession to the north-east corner

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of the scite of the new building, where the stone was suspended by a strong cord;—it was in weight about half a ton.

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The upper part of the stone being raised, the Prince deposited in it a brass box, containing two medals, one of bronze, on which was a 'portrait of his Royal Highness, and on the reverse, the following inscription:

'Georgius
Princeps · Walliarum
Theatri
Regiis · Instaurandi · Auspiciis
In · Hortis · Benedictinis
Londini
Fundamenta
Suâ · Manu · Locavit
M.DCCC.VIII.'

The other medal was deeply eugraved in copper: on one side is inscribed:

'Under the Auspices of
His most sacred Majesty George III,
King of the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Ireland,
The Foundation-stone of the
Theatre, Covent-Garden,
Was laid by his Royal Highness
George Prince of Wales,
MD.CCC.VIII.'

On the other side is engraved:

' Robert Smirke, Architect.'

There were deposited also, gold, silver, and copper British coins of the latest coinage. The cement being then prepared, he adjusted the same with his trowel, and the stone was let down whilst a martial air was played.

The G. M. then tried the works by the plumb, the level, and the square, which were severally presented to him by the J. W. the S. W. and deputy G. M. and having found it correct, he laid the stone by giving three knocks with his mallet.

The corn, wine, and oil, were then presented to the G. M. he scattered and poured them on the stone, and immediately afterwards delivered to the architect the plan of the building, desiring him to complete the structure according to that plan; wishing success and prosperity to the work and the general object of it.

A feu de joie was then fired, and his Royal Highness retired.

The brothers returned to the hamin procession, and the Grand Lodges was closed.

#### FAMILY OF BONAPARTE.

Napoleon ...... Emperor of France and king of Italy.

Joseph Bonaparte ..... King of Spain.

Louis Bonaparte ..... King of Holland.

Jerome Bonaparte ..... King of Westphalia.

Eugene Beauharnois, stepson to Napoleon .... Viceroy of Italy.

Infant daughter of ditto Princess of Bologna.

Joachim Murat, brotherin-law to Napoleon .... King of Naples.

Cardinal Fesch, uncle to Archip. of Lyons and primate of the confidence of

# CHRONICLE.

# Vassal Kings of Bonaparte's Creation.

King of Bavaria. King of Wurtemburg. King of Saxony

# Some of the French Nobility created by Bonaparte.

<b>J</b>	my criminal by Donapartor
Marshal Bernadotte         Prince of the	of Benevento, in the kingdon of es.  of Ponte Corvo.  of Neufchatel (Switzerland.)  Ragusa (Dalmatia.)  Abrantes (Portugal.)  Rovigo (Italy, near Venice.)  Auerstadt.  Castiglioni (in Italy, near Mantua.)  Istria (East of the Venetian Gulf.)
Arlichis Duke of	radua (near venice.)
——— Caulincourt · · · · Duke of	Vicenza (near Venice.)
Duroc · · · · · · Duke of	Friouli (north of Venice.)
Victor · · · · · Duke of	
Soult · · · · · Duke of	Dalmatia (Gulf of Venice.)
Lefebre · · · · · Duke of	Dantzick.
Moncey · · · · · · Duke of	Cornegliano (in Italy, near Parma.)
Mortier · · · · · Duke of	Treviso (near Venice.)
Massena Duke of	Rivoli (near Turin.)
Duke of	f Elchingen (Germany, circle of
Ney ···· Swabi	f Elchingen (Germany, circle of a.)
Lasnes Duke of	Montebello (Italy) killed
Mons. Cambaceres · · · · Duke of	Parma (Italy)
Lebrun Duke of	Placence (Italy)
Lacul Count Se	
— Clark · · · · · Count H	iuenberg.
	Di.
SUPPLIES BENT TO SPAIN AND	Pikes 79,000
PORTUGAL.	Infantry accoulrement—sets 39,000
Sent since the 1st of May, 1808.	Ball cartridges · · · · · 23,477,955
Pieces of cannon • 98 and 31,600	Lead balls 0,060,000
rounds of ammunition.	Whole barrels of powder • 15,400
Howitzers 38, and 7,200 do.	Specie £ 1,931,903
Carronades 90, and 4,000 do.	Bills of exchange negotiated 200,434
Musquets 200.177	Camp equipage · · · · · · 10,000
Rifles 200	Tents 40,000
Swords 61,391	Linen-yards 118,000
•	X 3 Cloth
• • •	

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Cloth—do.       125,000         Calico—do.       82,000         Serge—pieces       0,485         Cloth—do.       4,016         Great coats       50,000         Suits of clothing       92,060         Shirts       35,000
Calico—do.       82,000         Serge—pieces       0,485         Cloth—do.       4,016         Great coats       50,000         Suits of clothing       92,060
Serge—pieces       0,485         Cloth—do.       4,016         Great coats       50,000         Suits of clothing       92,060
Cloth—do
<b>Great coats</b>
Suits of clothing 92,000
Suits of clothing · · · · · · 92,000
Shirts 35,000
Shors
Shoe soles 15,000
Calico—pieces · · · · · · · 22,212
· 6 - 6 - 6 -
Canteens £0,000
Haversacks 51,000
Hats and caps · · · · · · 16,000
Pouches and belts 240,000
Pouches and bells · · · · · 240,000
Pieces sheeting · · · · · · · 762
On their passage.
Cloth-Pieces 238
Shirts 4,100
Pouches 47,000
Shoes 78,000 Shoe soles 35,000
Shoe soles
Boots \$ 100
Boots 8.100
Boots 8,100 To be shipped as soon as received
Boots 8,100  To be shipped as soon as received  from contractors
Boots
Boots         8,100           To be shipped as soon as received from contractors.           Boots         28,400           Shoes         233,400           Suits         100           Pouches         150,150           Cloth—yards         125,000           Surat, June 30.—Yesterday a         30.—Yesterday a           Suttee, or ceremony of a Brahmin
Boots         8,100           To be shipped as soon as received from contractors.           Boots         28,400           Shoes         233,400           Suits         100           Pouches         150,150           Cloth—yards         125,000           Surat, June 30.—Yesterday a         Suttee, or ceremony of a Brahmin woman burning herself with the
Boots         8,100           To be shipped as soon as received from contractors.         28,400           Boots         28,400           Shoes         233,400           Suits         100           Pouches         150,150           Cloth—yards         125,000           Surat, June 30.—Yesterday a Suttee, or ceremony of a Brahmin woman burning herself with the body of her deceased husband, took
Boots

bed was then formed of billets of wood, six feet long, and between two and three feet wide, and two feet high. This was the funeral pile. In a short time after, the body of the deceased arrived, preceded by tomtome, and followed by the Suttee, surrounded by Brahmins, and attended by her son, a youth of about 18 years. The deceased was an old man with grey hairs; the woman appeared about forty, and was very stout. She sat down before the door of the pile. and after performing a few ceremonies, she attended the body of her husband to the river, where she performed various ablutions. Brahmins all this time, as well as at her first arrival at the pile, prostrated themselves at her feet, as to a superior being. At her return from the river, she sat down near the opening of the pile, and the body of her husband was placed beside her. The body was then uncovered, on which she, with one of the most emphatic expressive smiles I ever saw, bowed her head towards his face, and said in a mild tone of voice, in the Moorish lawguage, "Ah, my husband!" Her look to me indicated more; though she would have said—Ne mind, my hu-band, we shall not be long separated. The body of the deceased was then carried into the inclosure, and placed lengthways 🗪 👊 the funeral pile. She theu west through various mysteries and cermonies too intricate for me to derstand; but, among others, she poured ghee several times on the sacred fire which was placed before her, when her son took some of ! the ashes and put them in ber mouth, which she swallowed. She then drank three separate times of

consecrated water. On returning the loote to one of the officiating Brahmins, he found a little left, which he swallowed with great avidity; she then received a few rupees at two different times from her son, and presented them as offerings to the priests. Three female relations were then allowed to approach Ler; they threw themselves at her feet, and seemed imploring for something; she touched all their forebeads, and gave each some grass, rice, and flour, and they departed. I must not emit mentioning that blades of grass were invariably used even in the most trifling ceremonies.

She was then decorated with a necklace of camphire, and bracelets of the same—as also a wreath forming a turban, indicative of her throwing off the nature of womanbood, and assuming that of the man; all these mysteries being concluded, she arose and prepared to walk round the pile seven times. first round two Brahmins laid hold of her to support her; she, in an audible voice, declined their assistance, and said she could walk alone; and indeed the oftener she went round, her step appeared the more firm and determined. This ceremony being completed, she entered the inclosure, and seated herself on the pile in an upright posture, and Placed the head of her deceased husband in her lap. Ghee, in large quanulies, had been previously poured on her head and garments; pieces of phire, cow-dung, plaintain-grass, rice, flour, &c. were then strewed over the body of the dead man. Billets of wood were then placed by the officiating Brahmins in a Pymmidical form around her, and a kw bundles of very dry brush wood

were placed at the top near her head; the secred fire was then given by one of the Brahmins to her son, who preceded it to his mother. The head Brahmin remained in conversation with her for a quarter of an hour, doiling which period she held the light in her hand; a leaf of the shaster was also carried in, and as the Brahmin did not bring it out again, I suppose that this was also placed on to e pile. The Brahmin then took leave of her, and when he came to the door (as if anxious that an European should be a witness of her setting also to the pile with her own hands), he beckoned me to approach, when immediately I saw her bow her head on that of her bushand, and on raising it, set fire to the brush wood above her. did not burn as quick as was expected, during which time she sat as composed as if she had no interest in the affair. The Brahmins close to me seeing this, threw some fire on the pile, and in two seconds the whole was a complete conflagra-While the bodies were burning, the Brahmins kept dancing round the funeral pile with enthusiasm and apparent satisfaction.

The officiating Brahmins, so far from opposing my approach, appeared anxious that I should see the whole minutely, that I might relate that every thing had been conducted without deceit or persuasion. I accordingly took my station at the angle post at the door, where I remained the whole time; the Suttee at not more than three feet distance from me. She appeared so totally absorbed in her prayers, and performing the necessary ceremonies, and in conversation with her son, that she paid not

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the smallest attention to any thing round her, excepting once, when she waved her hand to me not to advance nearer. During the whole ceremony, which lasted considerably more than an hour (for I was too much interested to look at my watch), she was as firm and collected, and perhaps more so, than most of the bye-standers. I never took my eyes off her the whole time, and dare assert that not the smallest degree of compulsion was used.

8. The grand bas-relief which adorns the pediments of the colonade of the Louvre, at Paris, has been recently exposed to view. It is described as being the most magnificent piece of modern sculpture to be seen. It is 74 feet long by 14 broad, without including the cornices. It represents the Muses celebrating the glory of Napoleon, as protector of the arts, and to whom France is indebted for the finishing of the Louvre, so vainly wished for by the nation, and by ten sovereigns, for nearly three centuries.

A large picture of King Charles I. on horseback, which has for a long time hung disregarded in the Hall of the Middle Temple, having lately been cleaned, is declared by a connoisseur to be a very fine original by Vandyck; and it is conjectured, that as James II. was a member of the Middle Temple, he was the donor of this valuable painting to the Society.

12. Cambridge.—The subject of the Scatonian Prize Poem for the present year is, The Conquest of Canaan.—The Hulsean Prize is this year adjudged to Mr. J. C. H. bhouse. B. A. of Trinity College, for his Essay on the Origin and Intention of Sacrifice.

15. Bank Forgery.—On Friday John Nicholls was indicted for uttering a forged 5l. bank note, with intent to defraud the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. The detail of the necessary evidence occupied the Court the whole morning, but the facts of the case may be detailed in a short compass. On the 20th December last, Vincent Alessi, an Italian, offered a bank note in payment for two bottles of wine, to a person of the name of Taylor, resident in Holborn. The note, on inquiry, turned out a bad one, and Alessi was immediately taken into custody. He then disclosed, that he purchased the note in question from the prisoner Nicholls, who resided at Birmingham, to buy plated goods, to carry with him to Spain; the person with whom he dealt produced a 11. note, and asked him if he would buy any of those articles, and said he would introduce him to the maker. Accordingly in the evening he was introduced to the prisoner Nicholls, and he bought some notes of him. It was then agreed, if he wanted any more, he was to write for them under the name of candlesticks. He added. that the prisoner had been in town. and sold him the note which be had tendered at his lodgings, at the Lemon Tree in the Haymarket.

In order to confirm the truth of the story, it was settled between the officers and him, that he was to write to the prisoner for a fresh supply, and to invite the prisoner to come to town with them, for which he offered him two guineas as the expence of his journey. He accordingly wrote for 20 candlesticks, No. 5, meaning 51. notes, and two dozen ditto, No. 1, mean-

ing

ing one pounds. To this letter he received an answer that the prisoner was to be in town on a certain day. It was then further concerted that the officers should be in an adjoining room in waiting, from which they could see through a hole in the partition, and as soon as Alessi had ascertained that the prisoner had got the notes about him he was to put on his hat, as a signal to the officers. The prisoner arrived at the Lemon Tree as appointed, and Alessi met him in the club room. Foy, the officer, and three of his comrades, were planted in the adjoining room. Alessi and the prisoner entered into conversation, and on the appointed signal the officers rushed into the room and seized the prisoner. They secured him. and found 20 five pound notes, 24 of one ditto, and 4 of two, all of which proved to be forged, and from the same plate. The whole of these facts were proved by Alessi, and confirmed by the officers and the other witnesses.

The jury found the prisoner guilty.

Alessi was himself indicted, but the Bank offered no evidence against him, for the purpose of making him a witness against the prisoner.

17. Pursuant to a vote of the House of Commons, passed in the last session, a national vaccine establishment is now formed, by direction of his Majesty, for the purpose of promoting vaccination throughout the United Kingdom; and is under the management of a board, consisting of the following members:—Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart. President of the Royal College of Physicians in London; Dr. Mayo, Dr. Heberden, Dr. Satterly, and Dr.

Bancroft, Censors of the College. George Chandler, Esq. Master, Robert Keate, Esq. and Sir Charles Blicke, Governors of the Royal College of Surgeons in London. Director, Edward Jenner, M. D. F. R. S. Assistant Director, James Moore, Esq. Registrar, Dr. Hervey. Principal Vaccinator, J. C. Carpue, Esq. Vaccinators at the stations: Charles R. Aikin, Thomas Halls, Richard Lane, Edward Leese, S. Sawrey, and J. P. Vincent, Esqr. Secretary, Charles Murray, Esq.

The house of the establishment is at No. 21, Leicester-square.

18. Scotland.—Earthquake.— On this day twelvemonth was felt, at Dunning, in Perthshire, about two o'clock A. M. a shock of an earthquake. Mr. Peter Martin. surgeon, in Dunning, gives the following account of it:-He was coming home at the time on horseback, when his attention was suddenly attracted by a seemingly subterraneous noise, and his horse immediately stopping, he perceived the sound to proceed from the northwest. After continuing for about the space of half a minute, it became louder and louder, and apparently nearer, when, all on a sudden, the earth gave a perpendicular heave, and, with a tremulous waving motion, seemed to roll or move in a south-east direction. noise was greater during the shock than before it, and for some seconds after it was so loud, that it made the circumiacent mountains re-echo with the sound, after which, in the course of about half a minute, it gradually died away. At this time, the atmosphere was calm, dense, and cloudy, and for some hours before and after there was not the least motion in the air. heit's

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heit's thermometer, when examined, about half an hour after the shock, indicated a temperature of 15 degrees below the freezing point of water. The preceding day was calm and cloudy; thermometer, eight A. M. 14. eight P. M. 13. The morning of the 1sta was calm and cloudy, but the day broke up to sun-shine; thermometer, eight A. M. 19. eight P. M. 16. was a greater sheek than that felt at the same place on the 9th of September, about six A. M. several years ago, and had it been succeeded by another equally violent, it must have damaged the houses, but fortunately we have heard of no barm being done.

22. Fire at St. James's Palace.---About half after two this morning a fire broke out in the apartments of the Duke of Cambridge, at St. James's Palace, which raged with great fury for some time. centinels immediately gave the alarm, and as soon as possible engines arrived from all quarters. At first there was a great difficulty in procuring water, but the pipes were extended to the canal in the Park, and it was then obtained in abundance. It was however impossible, for some time, to check the rage of the devouring element. and the whole interior of the southeast angle, fronting Marlboroughhouse, and extending to the first southern turret, including the turret, was entirely destroyed. walls and chimnies are standing, and exhibit a mere shell. The Duke was in bed at the time when the alarm was given, but happily escaped from all danger. property consumed belonged to the Duke, and consisted chiefly of curious armour, valuable cabinet pictures, rarities, &c. of which hardly any thing has been saved. Considerable part of the furniture was speedily removed into the Palace Garden.

The flames were checked when they reached the southern turret.

Nothing of the fire can be seen from Pali-Mali, or St. James'sstreet.

Water was also sufficiently supplied from the plugs on the western side of the Palace, but the most convenient resource, on account of the direction which the fire took was derived from the canal.

The Horse Guards paraded on both sides of the Palace, in orde to keep off the crowd, which assembled in vast numbers, but no disturbance or confusion happened and, much as we regret the even it is a phasure for us to say, that the consequences are much better than there was reason to appreher of from the place where the fire brother than the difficulty of procuring swater,

Part of the royal armoury is stroyed; but the contents were a great degree removed in due times

It has been reported that - rae of the Maids of Honour fell a - ictim to suffocation, and that a fem == Ie domestic was burnt to death: 201 we have reason to believe that E Isis report was without foundation, eti the alarm was given by the centhr 100 the moment that the fire made appearance, and though its progress was rapid before the engines rived, yet there was full time the inhabitants of the Palace to see themselves, though not to remove the property.

25. The reality of the existence of the Great Sea Snake described

l, above fifty years ago, oppidan, Bishop of Berhis History of Norway, erto deemed fabulous, is : established. It has been alsydrus Pontoppidani, or e of Pontoppidan. The fin, the collar-hone, and of the back-bone, are exy the first ship from Orkæ valuable remains having, ch propriety, been prethe University Museum at th, by Gilbert Meason, Esq. property in Strensa the as cast.

#### FEBRUARY.

nbridge.-The late Rev. alse's premiums will this given for the best dissertan the Advantage of Diffi-Religion; and an Attempt the good Effects which om the proofs of Revelang of a probable, rather a demonstrative kind." cavating the reservoir for hester water-works, some of Roman baths were md. Since that period, in ng with the works, the I fell in with a quantity of navement, and, what is exiry, beneath that some oak almost perfectly sound, it must have laid there thousand years. By init appears that it had viously charred, as the crust t when first dug.up. It is evident, that charring of o make it last under ground, in to the Romans. Amidst ements of porcelain found, wessel of most excellent workmanship and classical taste. the outside of which was highly embossed with basso relievo, divided into different departments, in two of which were Diana and Fannus, on pedestals facing each other. Diana, in her lett hand, holds a boy, and in the right the two forefect of a leveret, standing in an upright posture against her. The attitude of Faunus is nearly that of the antique Antinous; a wreath of a mask and plumes of feathers hang between the two. In two other departments are the stags at bay with the dogs. Between this department, and the before-described, is a long upright one, with a tripod in the centre, and an eagle hovering over the flame, with a plume of feathers erect on its back. .In two other departments are Cupid sacrificing, in the act of pouring something from a vessel on the altar; round the border of this department is studded with imitations of diadems; in two other departments are represented the great wild bear passant, capitally executed; towards the comice, or towards the upper edge or opening of the vessel, is a rich canopy, ornamented all round; on the bottom and sides of the departments are plumes of feathers studed with ornaments like mace. It is nearly the colour of dark cornelian, has been hardened by fire, and is almost as dense as flint. Most of the coins dug up are of Claudius, Cæsar Augustus, and others of the Emperor Trajanus, Antoninus Pius, and Divus Antoninus, and many others hardly distinguishable from their state of corrosion; also silver gilt instruments used in the sacrifices.

23. Court of King's Bench.— The King v. Beaumont. — This

was an information filed against the defendant by his Majesty's Attorney-General, for publishing, in at weekly newspaper, called the British Guardian, a gross and scandalous libel upon his Majesty's Government, tending to vilify the same, and to bring it into hatred and contempt, tained in a letter to the King, which inferred that his Majesty governed the country by unconstitutional means; that he had a private Cabi-

responsible for the advice they gave. The publication being proved, and the libel read,

net, and that his Councils were directed by a secret junto, no way

. Mr. Chifford addressed the jury in behalf of the defendant, and contended, that the author of the letter in question had said nothing more than what the late Lord Chatham had done in the House of Lords, and what Mr. Burke had again and again repeated in his works, namely, that there was an unconstitutional influence behind the Throne, which swayed his Majesty's councils. It was never dreamt of, in their days, to say they were libellers; and he trusted the jury would not, by their verdict, extend the law of libels. Every individual had the right of fair political discussion, and the author had done no more. Learned Counsel also cited the speech of Alderman Beckford to his Majesty, which breathed the same sentiments, he said, as those contained in the letter in question, and contended, that if the freedom of discussion was to be thus trammelled, the liberty of the press would soon become a non-entity.

Lord Ellenborough said, it was

nothing to the jury whether Lord Chatham, in his speech in the House of Lords, or Mr. Barke, in his writings, had advanced doctrines similar to those promulgated in the letter under discussion. The question was, whether the publication, looking to its entire coatents, was, The libel was con- , or was not, libellous, and written with an intention to vilify and degrade lik Majesty's Government? His Lordship then commented upon the several passages deemed to be libelious, and left the jury to draw their own conclusion.

The jury immediately found the

defendant guilty. 🔁 -The King v. Horseman .- This was also an information for a libel, tending to degrade and vilify his Royal Highness the Dake of Sussex, and to bring him into hatred and contempt; inferring that his Royal Highness had been guilty of a criminal offence, for which he was liable to be brought to public justice and punished. The libel was contained in the following handbill, stuck up in various parts of the town:

"His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex!!

"Twenty Guineas Reward!! "Whereas, in the night of the 23d inst. a hand-bill, signed "A Yorkshireman,' was stuck up in several places, without a printer's name affixed to it: Now, as I suspect the Duke of Sussex to be the author, or privy to it, whoever will give information, so that he may be acquitted of that suspicion, or the real offertuer brought to justice, shall receive from me the above reward, at No. 8, Hanway-street. "Thomas Hague.

" . W. Horseman informs the public, that notwithstanding such handland-bill is meant to deter him from selling 'An Englishman's Letter to his Majesty, and Traits of all the Royal Dukes,' in which the morals of the Duke of Sussex are explained, yet new editions are now selling of that work. Also Mr. Hague's Letter to the Duke of York, upon the appointment of Sir Hew Dalrymple."

The above being read, and Mr. Horseman proved to be the publaber, residing at No. 8, Hanway-

street,

Mr. Adolphus made an ingenious defence. He admitted Mr. Hague's insolence and impudence in the fallest latitude, in thus placarding his Royal Highness, but he insisted that it would not bear out the charge upon the record to the extent; that it inferred that his Royal Highness had been guilty of a criminal offence, for which he was limble to be brought to public justice, and punished. The offence imputed was, the publishing a handbill without the printer's name,now the privity of his Royal Highness would not have subjected him to punishment.

Lord Ellenborough.—Admitting your argument, that the Duke could not be brought to justice, yet, under the copulative placed upon the record, surely the past, if necesary, may be dropt. Can you show that the hand-bill was not calculated to defame and vilify his Royal Highness, and to bring him into hatred and contempt?

Mr. Adolphus said he certainly should bow to the authority of the

Court, and then called the attention of the jury to the fact that Hague was the author of the bill, and that Horseman was the mere publisher; and concluded by press-

ing upon their consideration, that to discuss the morals of an individual, however elevated his condition, was not criminal, provided it was done with temperance and truth.

The Attorney-General replied, that it was impossible a jury could wink so hard, as not to see the libellous tendency of the hand-bill in question, and the injury it was calculated to do to his Royal Highness's character. He observed, that the gradation in society must be kept up, and that if one was attacked, the whole were disturbed, and the fabric endangered.

Lord Ellenborough told the jury to strike out the name of the Duke of Sussex from the hand-bill, and substitute their own, and then ask if they would not feel themselves libelled, to be advertised, with 20 guineas reward, in the same way as if they had been suspected of breaking open a house? His Lordship then commented on the expressions in the hand-bill, and called upon the jury to give the Duke the same measure of justice they would expect for themselves under similar circumstances.

The jury instantly found the de-

fendant guilty.

24. Drury-lane Theatre consumed by Fire.—On Friday night this superb edifice was burnt to the ground. We learn that about five minutes past 11 o'clock at night, the flames burst out at the lobby windows of the front in Brydges street, while volumes of smoke were seen issuing from every part of the theatre. In less than a quarter of an hour it spread into one unbroken flame over the whole of the immense pile, extending from Brydges-street to Drury-lane; so that the pillar of



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fire was not less than 450 feet in breadth. It is impossible for the mind to conceive any thing more magnificent than the spectacle, if the idea of the horror and ruin which it brought on the sufferers could have been separated from the sublimity of the object. In about thirty minutes after its commencement the Apollo on the top fell into the Pit, and soon after the whole of the roof fell.

The reservoir of water on the top, which our readers w'll recollect formed with the iron curtain the topic of reliance for security in the Prologue with which the new theatre was opened, was like a mere bucketfull to the volume of fire on which it fell, and had no visible effect in it. Any attempt to go near the flames was totally impracticable—and all that was saved from ruin was done by the presence of mind and activity of Mr. Kent, a literary Gentleman, who was the first to discover the flames. hurried to the door and gave the Mr Powell, the Prempter, alarm. and Mr. Johnston, the Mechanist, with the two watchmen and Mr. Kent, were the only persons present, for being a Friday in Lent, there had been no play nor rehearsal. They ascertained that the fire broke out in the hall, under the lobby at the Brydges-street entry, which has been shut up this season, and where some plumbers had been at work.

It was, when Mr. Kent broke in, confined to that spot; and they made an effectual attempt to get out the theatre engine, and play on it from their reservoir; but in ten or twelve minutes it run up the front boxes and spread like kindled wax. This may be accounted for from the body of air which so large a hellow

afforded, and also to the circumstance of the whole being a wooden case. For our Readers will recollect that the immense pile was constructed of timber, and that the frame stood for many months, exhibiting a very fine carcase of carpenter's work before the ribs were filled in with bricks. Timber was then under 31. per load, and the architect thought that this wooden frame would contribute to the propagation of sound. It did not, perhaps, perfectly succeed in this respect, but it certainly contributed to the conflagration. Finding it impossible to prevent the destruction of the building, the Gentleman saved the books from the room called the Treasury, and they were carried safely to Mr. Kent's house, Tavistock-street. The other article saved was a bureau, in Mrs. Jordan's room. Mr. Kent broke the pannels of the door, and brought out the bureau. All further endcayours were rendered impossible, by the excess of heat.

About a quarter before twelve, a body of horse-guards, and footguards, and volunteers came to the place, and engines reached the spot from every quarter—but they could do nothing. Part of the wall next to Vinegar-vard fell down, and the house of Mrs. Mac Beath, the fruiterer, caught fire.—The night was uncommonly fine, and the body of flame spread such a mass of light over the metropolis, that every surrounding object glittered with the brightness of gold. Mr. Sheridan was in the House of Commons assisting in the important discussion on Mr. Ponsonby's motion. House was illuminated by the blaze of light. And the interest universally taken in the circumstance in-

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terrupted the debute. A motion was made to adjourn, but Mr. Sheridan said, with great calmness, " that whatever might be the extent of the private " calamity, he hoped it would not interfere with the pubhe business of the country: he then left the house and the discus-SOR proceeded. Many of his friends accompanied him to the sectie, but it was too late for any effort to be made; and all that the erse ines could effect was to save the bouses in Vinegar yard, and Russellstreet, the roofs of which had caught tre, from being burnt down.

About half past twelve parts of the outward walls, both in Russelstreet, and Vinegar-yard, tell down, and completely blocked up the passage, but fortunately no lives were lost.

All day vesterday great quantities of smoke were issuing from the mins, here and there small quantities of fire were burning, and some of the engines were occasionally playing. The wall fronting Brydge-street is standing up in the centre as high as the top of the grand box lobby, and each end of that wall is standing still higher; but the walls on each side the theatre, namely, next Little Russel-street and Vinegar-yard, those beautiful stone walls, with the collonade, &c. arc completely down. The houses in Little Russell-street, facing the theatre, are dreadfully red and whitened; some of them been on fire in the window frames, and all the windows are broken by the heat. In Vinegar Mrd two or three small houses dese to the Box Door, are burnt, gotted with the fire, but the walls are not down.

Had not the wall in Little Rus-. sell-street fallen inwards on the

theatre, it must have crushed the opposite houses. That street is. not vithstanding, filled up across to the opposite pay ment with the rules. chiefly of the fragments of the broken colouna'e, the stone pillars being oreken in a small pieces, and with the stone-wo. Is and half burnt leams of timier. The fire bornt fally up to Drory lone, to which a part of the building, made into a some painting room we believe, had been late'v carried. The walls in Drury-lane are standing, but in all quarters the wood work and inside of the the tre are completely down. The belor's shop closely adjoining the building of the theatre, in Drurylane, does not as year to have been in the least damaged, not even disturbed! it is open and at business a if nothing had happened.

The theatre was insured, but not for a summear its calue, or with which it can be rebuilt. The insurance is in the Japanial, the British, the Globe. the Hope, and the Eagle. the destruction of Covent Garden. the insurance in the new offices has been increased. The loss to the perfermers is most serious. have lost every thing and, in one day, several innulred persons are thrown out of blend. There is no place in town to which they can have resort as a temporary theatre, unless they were to divide themselves into several parties, and act at the minor theaties, in the Lyceum, Catuacheest, et, the Royalty, &c.

27. The dropolet ers of Drury-lane Theatre lables inceting on Monday at the house of Mr. Graham. in order to laar the testimony of such persons as could give any information respecting the situation in which the fire broke out, and what was the probable cause of it.

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Several persons were examined; and from their depositions it was tolerably conclusive, that the flames originated in the coffee-room on the first tier, immediately over the grand coffee-room, and under the two shilling gallery. This is the belief of the proprietors. It also appeared that a person of the name of Phillips, who resides in Crosscourt, Russel-court, gave the first alarm at the stage-door, and after that he left the Theatre to alarm his own family, and again returned, and in the intermediate time three other persons arrived. With respect to the cause of the fire, it is all yet surmise. The woman who has been spoken of as running about the stage in a frantic manner, turns out to be Mrs. Scott, the actress, who resides within a door or two of the Theatre, and whose distress of mind may be easily accounted for.

The catastrophe which has befallen this magnificent pile now begins to excite some emotions of a different nature from those of keen regret and strong surprise, which it at first created in every bosom. The public should be cautious in giving credence to some fables which are in circulation. We have now to call their attention to one or two facts, which are as certain as they are important. It has been reported, that an anonymous letter had been received by an illustrious Personage, inmediately after the fire in St. Jumes's Palace, intimating, " that his Royal Highness would shortly hear of the destruction of other public buildings in the same manner." Such a letter, we can now aver with confidence, was actually received by the High Personage to whom it was so

strangely addressed. first engage any particu but, on learning the event of Friday night Highness sent for M and, after expressing sympathy in his great pected loss, communic gentleman the content ter, which had been r weeks before.

With respect to the letter, whether it was effusion of malice, gra degree, but not yet whether it was intended calculated for the attain object as yet unspecific fruitless at the presen enquire. We should: have laid so much anonymous scroll, if coupled with another authenticated occurren readers will peruse, as with sensations of horr nation. It is positivel about five weeks since gunpowder was disco King's Theatre, dispofor a mischievous pu circumstance has be concealed through mo dence. We now give from motives equall We think that men w barked a large prop concerns, are certainl public protection. If of wide-spreading misc and there is certainly s of that fact, the vigila tion of individuals are A parliamentary rewal offered, after due inq detection of the offence accomplices.

General recapitulation of the losses anstained by the French armies since the time they entered Portugal and Spain. [The calculation rests on known public data; and whoever will take the trouble to examine them, will find that the number is rather lesared than exaggerated.]

First Campaign—Carried off by diseases in Madrid, Burgos, Biscay, Navarre, &c. 11,000. In Catalonia, 8,000. In Saragossa they lost in various actions, and during the first siege, 10,000. In Valencia and La Mancha, 8,000. Killed and taken prisoners in Andaluria, including the French squadron at Cadia, 30,000. Hanged, deseted, and destroyed, by the fury of the people and private individuals, 11,000. Killed by the English in Portugal, and carried off by disease, 8,000. Killed in the different actions in Old Castile, 6,000.

Second Campaign.-Lost in several actions with the army of the centre, including that of Lerin, 3,000. On the 23d November, in Tudels, 6,000. During the long torge of Saragossa, and in various actions with the Arragonese, including deserters, 17,000. In the offerent actions in Catalonia, 10,000. Killed and wounded by Blake's army in Biscay, and in the mountains of St. Andero, 10,000. Killed and wounded in Burgos, by the army of Estremadura, 1,000. In Sepulveda, Somosierra, and Madrid, 7,000. In Estremadura, in the action of Velez, and in several togagements in La Mancha, 4,000. Lost on their march from Ma-drid to Corunna, including the actions with the English in Castile and Guillicia, 10,000. Carried off by the disease and the dagger in VOL. LL.

their different armies, 70,000,-Total, 163,000.-Gent. Mag.

### MARCH.

- 1. On excavating the earth to obtain a firm foundation for the new Court-houses for the county of Northumberland, where the half-moon battery in Newcastle formerly stood, a variety of curious discoveries have been made. After the excavation of about thirty feet of solid earth, the entrance to an ancient well has been found, which will probably, when dug, develope some remains of antiquity. Within a few yards of this well, two pair of horns, resembling those of a stag, but much larger, along with the jaw-bones of the animal, were dag out. In the opinion of an eminent natural historian, these bones and horns must have belonged to an animal similar in size and species to the American elk. In several other parts which have been dug, about forty-six feet from the top of the mount, a number of large beams of solid oak, perfectly sound, lying in a variety of directions, as if to support the superincumbent bank, have been also discovered, all of which afford sufficient grounds to believe, that the whole mount was a work of the Romans, for the purpose of forming a commanding station, when in this country.

A flight of sea eagles have Intely visited the coast near Hastings. The very uncommon appearance of these birds on the southern coast has excited very great curiosity. Many of the gentlemen in the neighbourhood have endeavoured to shoot them, from an apprehen-

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sion of danger to their lambs in the spring, if they should remain there; but hitherto without success. They have already made destruction among the rabbits on the warren, near the signal station.

In digging for peat, near Newbury, great numbers of trees are frequently found at various depths. The nearer they lie to the surface, the less sound is the wood. These trees are generally oaks, alders, willows, and firs, besides some others not easily ascertained. acorns are found in the peat, but many cones of the fir-tree and nutshells are dug out. A great number of horns, heads, and hones, of several kinds of deer, the horns of the antelope, the heads and the tusks of boars, the heads of beavers, and other animals, are also occasionally discovered. An urn of a light-brown colour, and large enough to contain above a gallon, was found at four feet from the surface. It was unfortunately injured by the spade, and was brought up in small pieces. No coins have been discovered. The ground in which the peat is found is meadow land, and consists chiefly of a whitish kind of earth. The top of the true peat is met with at various depths, from one foot to eight feet below the surfaces; and the depth of the peat also various, from one foot to eight or nine feet. The ground below it is very uneven, and generally gravel.

3. Fire at Christ Church, Oxford,—A fire was discovered, about a quarter before 12 this night, in the apartments of Mr. Brown (a student of Christ Church, son of Edward Brown, esq. of Stamford), supposed to have been occasioned by some sparks communicating to a beam which ran across the chimpey.

The conflagration was most alarming; and the rapidity with which it spread may be easily conneived. when the arrazing quantity of woodwork which this im nense pile contains is remembered. Although the alarm was immediately given, the flames for a long time resisted the united efforts of the engines of Christ Church, of the different colleges, and of the city; consuming the greater part of the southwest angle, and threatening with destruction that magnificent structure the Hall. Fortunately, however, the night was calm, and there was a plentiful supply of water, or this splendid room must inevitable have fallen. The apartments destroved are those of Dr. Whiteregius professor of Hebrew, c-Mesers. Brown, James, seniona Kiough, and Meyler. Those 💳 Lord Apsley, Messrs. Cleave Smelt, James, junior, Glasse, Ro-Buxton, and Finch, are partial The loss is estimated injured. 12.000l. The exertions of t gentlemen of the University, well as the inhabitants, were ver great; owing to which the fire got under before seven o'clock the morning. Only one accident occurred; which was to Mr. Smy 2 12. of Oriel, who dislocated his know in an alternot to force opera door, and whose activity and exertions, previous to this circumstars ce, were conspicuous in the highest degree. Part only of Dr. White's very valuable books and MSS. is ave been saved.

11. Wonderful Production of Nature, now exhibiting at the house of Mr. Polley, No. 17, No. Bond-street.—Miss Beffin, a young lady who was born deficient of and and legs—she is of a comely appearance, 24 years of age, and

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only 37 inches high; she displays a great genius, and is an admirer of the fine arts; and what renders her so worthy of the public notice is, the industrious and astonishing means she has invented and practised in obtaining the use of the needle, scissars, pen, pencil, &c. wherein she is extremely adroit; she can cut out and make any part of her own clothes, sews extremely neal, and in a most wonderful manner; writes well, draws landscapes, paints miniatures, and many wonderful things, all of which she performs principally with her mouth,

A singular instance of the instability of human grandeur, was stated in a speech by Mr. Whit-bread. The identical service of plate which Mrs. Clarke purchased from Birkett, the pawu-broker, originally belonged to a prince of the unfortunate family of Bourbon. What a memento must it have been to the Duke of York, to trace the household plate, with the arms of the Royal Family of Bourbon, to the shop of a pawn-broker, and after-wards to Mrs. Clarke's! Trace the history of France (says Mr. Whitbread) from the luxurious days of the La Vallieres and Montespans, down to those of the Pompadours and De Barres, and you would see the destruction and overthrow of the monarchy, which drove the illustrious branches of the Bourbon family into foreign exile, originating in private vice, and finally com-pleted by the deceitful and unbounded extravagance of those intrusted with public confidence and official situation. One cannot help thinking, said the Honourable Gentleman, that the circumstance of the Duke de Berri's plate having been disposed of this way, and then

coming into the possession of the Duke of York, must have occasioned some sensations in the bosom of his Royal Highness which could not fail to rouse his feelings for the fate of that unfortunate family, and which would cause him inwardly to ejaculate—" I thank God for the warning which this magnificent monument of the instability of greatness holds up to my view, and I will use it as a beacon to guard against the danger of those rocks on which others, once as great and powerful as I am now, have been so unexpectedly wrecked

and ruined."

26. Burlington - House. - Yesterday the lease of this estate, granted upwards of a century since, by one of the ancestors of Mr. Pollen, to the Burlington family, expired. Part of the estate was formerly called the Ten Acres Field, and it included a field, the mansion, garden, and out-buildings, which were very extensive. In the year 1708, the estate was in the occupation of Richard, Earl of Burlington, and his assigns; and the Duke of Devonshire, as the heir of the Earl of Burlington, is the present re-ceiver of the rents. By the expiration of the lease the Duke loses 14,000l. a year. We understand that the rents of the out-buildings will be raised, and the present mansion, built by the Earl of Burlington, will be pulled down. A crescent is to be built on the site, and it will be called Hartingtonplace, in honour of the Marquis of Hartington, who will have a house erected in the centre, fit for his reception.

28. Upon opening the body of a man who lately died in Guy's hospital, eighteen or nineteen large Y 2 clasp-

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clasp-knives, such as are used by world ever since; but the greater sailors, were found in the stomach and intestines. The hafts of them were entirely decomposed, and the iron work partly so. The account given by himself was, that several years ago he had swallowed six of his messmates' knives, in a drunken frolic; and that feeling no immediate bad consequences, he had on two subsequent occasions, swallowed twelve or thirteen more. these two years past he had applied, at frequent intervals, for admission into various hospitals, and he was uniformly dismissed as an impostor, upon telling his strange story. He was received into Guy's hospital only a few weeks ago, after having been stripped and minutely examined by Dr. Babington and Mr. Astley Cooper.

#### APRIL.

2. Bath Credulity.—The following extract of a letter from Bath, dated April 2, describes some of the effects produced by the panic lately excited there:-"A report was circulated, that a certain infallible prophet, or prophetess, had predicted that an earthquake would be severely felt in Bath on Good Friday; and that Mount Beacon and Beechen Cliff, two immense hills, situated at the northern and southern extremities of the town, should meet, and of course destroy and swallow up houses, inhabitants, pigs, and poultry. Some affirmed that Joanna Southcott was the predictor; others that it was a prophet now living at Midford, near this city, who was with Noah in the ark, and has been travelling over various parts of the

fortune-teller residing at Bath. This conjuress, however, denied the charge in the Bath papers. though they could not positively fix on any specific prophet, yet all agreed there had been such a prediction, and thousands implicitly believed the event would take place. In consequence of this report, hundreds and thousands absolutely quitted Bath; old and young, rich and poor, high and low, soon found out excuses for leaving town so suddenly. Some were obliged to attend a sick relative at a short distance, others had an uncle or aunt dead, while many more were ordered off to Cheltenham or Clifton by their physician: and a few, who, by the bye, had previously ordered their salt fish for Good Friday's dinner in Bath, recollected that they always made it a rule to dine in the country on that day, as the rural scenes tranquillized the mind, and they could behave more devoutly in a calm retired place, than they possibly could in a noisy populous city. It is a truth, that the post-horses belonging to every inn in Balb are completely knocked up by this business. A variety of accounts concerning it have appeared in the Bath papers; but none of them have given the origin of the affair. which was as follows :- Two noted cock-feeders, who live near the before-mentioned famous hills, mel by accident some time ago at a public-house, and after much boast ing on both sides, a match was made to fight their favourite cocks on Good Friday; but fearing the magistrates might interfere, if it became public, they named their spirited animals after their respective walks

part affixed the name of a female

malk's, as they termed it, and in the agreement it was specified accordingly, that Mount Beacon should meet Beechen Cliff, precisely at Iwelve o'clock, on Good Friday. This was mentioned with cautions of secrecy to their sporting friends; and at last coming to the cars of SOFEE poor credulous beings, who Re re totally unacquainted with the in tended match, they took it in its Plain sense, and absolutely believed to be a fact; and as stories selderen lose by being repeated, each added what his fears or fancy framed, and swelled the marvellous lale at last into the before-stated Prodigious prophecy.—So much for tize credulity of the enlightened inha bitants of Bath in the year 1809."

LANCASTER ASSIZES. The Lancashire riot.— The King against Hanson.—This important trial came on before Sir S. Le Blanc and a special jury, on Wednesday ranight. The defendant, Joseph

Hanson, Esq. was indicted for having unlawfully encouraged a num-

ber of persons to riot.

Serjeant Cockell addressed the jury on the part of the crown. appeared that the weavers assembled in great numbers on the 24th of May, near Manchester; that the next morning they again assembled, much increased in numbers; that Mr. Starkie, the Boroughreeve, strove to persuade them to disperse, but in vain. In the afternoon they were increased to about 10,000; and the magistrates, preceded by a Party of the 4th dragoous, came to read. About this time the defendant arrived on horseback, attended by his groom; he went up to Captain Trafford (who commanded the dragoons) and asked, might he

speak to the people? Captain T. said, not unless he could persuade them to depart peaceably; but he thought his (the defendant's) presence would irritate them; and he told him that he would oblige him if he would leave the field. This he did not immediately; but as he rode along, the people huzza'd, and he pulled off his hat, and spoke to them.

The witnesses for the prosecution swore, that they heard him use expressions to the following effect: -"My lads, your cause is goodbe firm, and you will succeed."-"I will support you as far as three thousand pounds will go, and if that will not do, I will go further." " Nadin and his faction shall not drive you from the field this day." " I am sorry your bill is lost-My father was a weaver, I am a weaver, and have got my money by your industry, and I am the weaver's friend." He afterwards left the field, and rode towards his own house.

To prove this, a serjeant and two corporals of the 4th dragoons, and two constables, were called.

Mr. Raine made a most eloquent speech for the defendant; and said, he should call many respectable witnesses to prove that he, on that day, was constantly advising the people to be peaceable, and retire to their homes. The groom who attended the defendant the whole of the time, said he never heard his master make use of the expressions sworn to by the other witnesses; that when the dragoons drew their swor'ls, his master's horse becoming restive, he slipped off, walked a little way, and then mounted the groom's horse, and rode off. Mr. Stennet, Mr. Norris, Mr. C. Satterthwaite, Y 3

terthwaite, Mr. Brierley, and a number of others, deposed to the defendant's exhorting the people to refrain from mischief. None of these witnesses had heard him make use of the other expressions ascribed to him.

Serjeant Cockell, in a warm and animated speech of an hour and ten minutes, observed upon the evidence for the defendant, and insisted, that with the exception of the groom's, it corroborated that given by the witnesses for the Crown; as they deposed as to the defendant's conduct and speeches, after he had been heard and seen by the witnesses for the prosecution. He said he had no doubt of what his intentions were. If they were as peaceable as they had been represented, why did he not join and assist the magistrates? Instead of which, he addressed the people (although requested not by Captain Trafford), who became more unruly, huzzaing when he spoke, and he returning the compliment.

The jury, after a few minutes consideration, returned a verdict of —Guilty.

The defendant will receive his sentence in the Court of King's Bench next term.

3. Remarkable instance of divine reproof for cruelty to annimals, which occurred lately at Tuppam.—A man, who had for many years been remarkable for inhumanity and gross cruelty to his horses, had been by frequent blows urging one of those useful animals to perform more than it was able, and almost sinking under his master's ill treatment, it was seized with a spasm on its jaw, and which those around termed a locked jaw, and when they entreated the wretch

to show compassion, he swore vielently, and said "he would soon unlock his jaw," and, instead of being softened by the distress of his beast, he attempted to strike him with the heavy end of his whip, but by some accident, instead of the horse, he struck his own face, and was instantly seized with a spasm in his throat and jaws, and in this state he was taken to St. George's Hospital, where he continued in the same condition near a week, when he died. During the time he was in the hospital, he was unable to swallow, and his speech was very inarticulate; but he was frequently in an imperfect manner heard to swear horridly till within a few hours of his death, when, it is supposed, he felt his end approaching, and suddenly, as well as he could speak, said, " Pray! pray!" and made signs to those around him to kneel down; be seemed at that moment to supplicate the mercy, which we hope will be extended to him. who were present witnessed a scene which they never can forget.

4. A whale, 75 feet in length and nearly 25 in oircumference, was mortally wounded, and driven on shore off the Bligh Sands, below Gravesend, by a pilot named Barnes. It was of the pike-headed species, and weight upwards of 30 tons. The lord mayor ordered it to be brought in a barge above London-bridge, where it was exhibited at 1s. per head, until an officer from the admiralty claimed it as a droit, and forcibly took possession. The blubber is valued at 1501.

Russia.—The following affecting circumstance is stated in an article from Petersburgh last month:—
"Three persons, who had been banished,

banished to Siberia-(a country the name alone of which inspires terror throughout all Russia)-were obliged to gain a subsistence by hunting. In this pursuit they were one day led so far as to be unable to regain their road, or to find any vestige of harman habitation. Overcome by fatigue, and exhausted by hunger, they were at length reduced to the necessity of casting lots, in order that he upon whom it should fall, might serve to support the lives of the others. To aggravate their distress, these unfortunate persons were a father, his son, and his nephew. This last was the first victim; the father next immolated himself to prolong the life of his only son, who ultimately owed his preservation to a hunter whom chance conducted to the spot. On his return, be related the particuhars of this melancholy affair; and the government of Siberia, not daring to punish what was produced by the most urgent necessity alone, has sent the criminal with a representation of the affair to St. Petersburgh.'

10. A curious occurrence has taken place. The unfortunate General Dupont, who surrendered with his army to General Castanos, after the battle of Baylen, in Andalusia, has been sentenced by a court martial to be shot. The sentence was executed immediately after it was delivered, by torch light. This unlamppy man has been sacrificed to the necessity of showing some rethe French government, concerning the state of Spain last summer. The surrender of Dupont gave the lie to the government assertions, respecting the pretended acquiescence of the Spanish people in the go-

vernment of Joseph. The loss of Dupont's army obliged the soi-disant king of Spain to abandon Madrid for nearly six months. These were offences which Bonaparte could not forgive. Policy, likewise, demanded the death of the vanquished general; we mean such policy as Machiavel affected to teach. While the military despot holds the sword of vengeance in one hand, he has sceptres, coronels, and stars in the other. The fate of Dupont may excite a transient sigh in the breast of some old companion in arms, but it will not weaken any arm in the field of battle. It adds only a new motive to the soldier to fight his master's buttles to the last moment, whatever they may be.

17. Ingenious Invention.—On Tuesday, Lieutenant Brown, of the royal navy, crossed the Thames, and passed through one of the arches of Westminster bridge, in the presence of some thousand spectators, in a canvas batteau, invented by Colonel Brown, of St. Vincent's, for the use of the army, with 30 persons.

This military batteau is made of prepared canvas, so us to be impervious to water.

The batteau is 17 feet long, 5 feet wide, and 3 deep, and when loaded with 30 persons, only draws three inches water. It is capable of conveying 100 soldiers, with their arms, accourtements, and haggage, across the widest river, provided they lay down, and 50 if sitting.

This battean weighs only 60 lbs. and can be fitted up and taken to pieces in three minutes, so that it forms an easy load for a man on a march.

Two lashed together are capable Y 4

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of conveying the heaviest piece of ordnance; and a number connected together form a bridge for the passage of cavalry.

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This invention of Colonel Brown's has been highly approved of by the Duke of York, Lord Moira, Lord Mulgrave, Lord Chatham, and Sir A. Wellesley. The colonel, we understand, is fitting up one of his batteau with two 6-pounders, one in the head and the other in the stern.

State of the Woollen Munufacture, from the 25th of March, 1808, to the 25th of March, 1809.

NARROW CLOTHS.
Milled this year 144,524 making 5,509,007
Last year .... 161,616 5,961,253

Decreased.... 17,192 622,216 BROAD CLOTHS.

Milled this year 279,859 9,050,970 Last year · · · · 262,024 8,422,143

Increase ..... 17,835 628,827 622,246

Total increase in yards 6,581 The increase of 628,827 yards in broad cloths, ought to be particularly remarked to those who are not acquainted with the minutize of the manufacture, as being at least in a double proportion to the decrease in the narrows. And it thus appears, notwithstanding all the prohibitory decrees of the enemy from without, and the auxious efforts of the enemy at home, to represent us as a " sinking country," that our manufactures have, during the last year, *increased* in the aggregate 6,581 yards!!

But there is another consideration, worth the notice of our readers:—In March, 1808, the stock of cloth on hand was very great. 'The very reverse is now the case; and instead of lamentations we find

cause for exultation, that under the forced and untenable restriction against our export trade, during the last twelve months, more woold have been manufactured, and considerably more sold than in the lor the preceding year.

Court of King's Bench.—Right Guaging in the London Doc —The City of London v. the L don Dock Company.

This day a trial at bar was I before Lord Ellenborough, Sir N Grose, Sir Simon Le Blanc, and John Bailey, to ascertain the ri of gauging wines, oils, and ot gaugable matters in the Low Docks. The city of London ch that right exclusively to themselve by virtue of a charter granted them in the 10th year of the re of Edward IV. which charter London dock company insist confined to the city of London,: not co-extensive with the scite which the London docks are b The emoluments derived from exercises of the right contended now amount to 70,000%. annu At the time of the grant they not exceed 7000l.

The attorney general, who ducted the sait for the city of I don (assisted by Mr. Garrow, recorder, common serjeant, Messrs. Dampier and Watson) dressed the jury at consider length. He admitted the word the charter were infra civitat and thereby granting the right gauging all gaugeable matters as in the city; but he would cont that ity those words the city and liberties were comprehended, that the right was not confi within the walls of the city. 1 proof of that fact, the lord ma who was the city gauger, was

liged to render an account upon outh into the exchequer of the moiety of all forfeitures accruing in the guaring of wine, oil, and all guageable matters " within the city of London and the liberties thereof." The next question would be, whether the London docks were situated within the liberties of the city of London, and that they were, he said, he should prove by innumerwitnesses. Indeed, the conservency of the river Thames, the right of metage, and the boundanes of the port of London, were all liberties of the city, and extended over and much beyond the place in question. But he should also show that the right contended for had been uniformly exercised for upwards of 300 years on both sides the river, from Blackwall upwards, and that the law and the practice were in his favour.

The documentary evidence was ben read, and a host of witnesses ere called to prove that the city tuger had uniformly exercised his ficcon both sides the river Thames, tow as Blackwall, and near and out the spot in question, from he immenorial.

The defence was conducted by . Serjeant Best, assisted by wrs. Park, Holroyd, and Boquet. The learned serjeant, in speech to the jury, said, the mey-general had left him very to contend against, as it was a equestion as to the construction The words of that er were to exercise the right aging all wine, oil, &c. withcity; now if that was consicven as applying and exto the liberties of the city, mean to those defined liberbout the bars, and not be considered as wandering from one extremity of the river Thames to the other. The fact was, that that right was originally exercised only on the quays and wharfs within the city, but the trade and commerce of the country increasing, and the population growing more numerous. other quays and wharfs were erected, and for convenience sake the city gauger was employed by the merchant: and hence he wandered on both sides the river Thames in all directions; but he did not do that of his own right, or by virtue of the charter in question. The learned serjeant concluded by observing. that the London docks were not within the defined liberties of the city of London, and consequently the company had a right to employ their own gauger.

Lord Ellenborough agreed with the learned serjeant, that it was a question of construction as to the words in the charter, and he was of opinion they did not bear the meaning put upon them by the attorney-general, or that the right was co-extensive with the London docks.

The jury found a verdict for the defendant, and the city of London lose the right contended for.

26. Court of King's Bench.—
The king v. Alexander Davison, esq.—The defendant was brought up, and received the sentence of the court.

Mr. Justice Grose, in passing it, read the particulars of the information, and commented upon the facts which were proved at the trial. He told the defendant, that he, being employed to check the persons who supplied stores for government, had secretly become himself one of those suppliers over whom he was



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e a check. By this means he s paid for checking what it was But le interest not to check. d secretly become this supplier; : had obtained the money he had ained by this abuse of his trust arough the help of false vouchers; rhich, if they amounted not to a forgery, approached very near to the crime of obtaining money under false pretences. The defendant had, the learned judge remarked, paid into the exchequer the sum of 18.882*l*. 13*s*. 1*d*. as the commission which he had thus obtained upon the goods he himself supplied; and this was some atenement for his crime: but it was not the only punishment with which the government and people, burthened as the latter were by the increase of taxes, could rest satisfied. The court therefore sentenced him to be imprisoned in his majesty's gaol of Newgate for 21 calendar months.

This term, added to the defendant's imprisonment since his trial, will make the whole two years.

#### MAY.

1. Longevity .- In the retired parish of Llanbedr, in the Isle of Anglesea, there is now living a woman of the name of Winifred Rees, who has attained the patriarchal age of 119 years, and nearly seven months; she enjoys the undisturbed lease of a cottage, in which she has resided 105 years. She is blessed with the perfect use of all her mental faculties, her eyes being as good as they were when she was in her 50th year, and, strange as it may seem, has scarcely a grey hair on her head .- On the 27th of March last, she walked the distance of eight miles and back

again to a relation's cottage, bring ing home with her a parcel weigh 🚅 🗷 ing upwards of 22lbs.

An experiment exciting much interest was tried at Woolwich this Z . 1 day, the invention of Capt. Manby barrack-master of Yarmouth, fo: the purpose of getting a communi a cation with vessels stranded on a leeshore, to save their crews in the darkest night. Three requisite == e were necessary to effect this impor -cisely where the wrecked vessel warms if it was not in the power of the it crew to point out her distressing satuation by luminous signals; condly, to lay the piece of artiller with accuracy for the object; thire ly, to make the flight of a rope person feetly discernable to those on shore and to those for whose safety it was intended. A small mortar firing paper ball high into the air. at certain calculated distance it was exploded, disengaged a shower of large balls of fire that kept a luiminor fall nearly to the horizon, where the vessel was supposed to be seen, arand a stand, having two perpendiculars in it, was pointed to the object; the stand supposing to have ascept. tained the direct position of the wrecked vessel, the mortar was 40 be placed behind it directed to the line of the two perpendiculars, and the rope regularly laid on the ground in its front; the mostar being loaded with a shell, having three large fuses or rather rocket in it, which, when fired, carried the rope, surrounded by such immense blaze of light that could scarcely be conceived. All before whom the experiment was made, congratulated the inventor, and expressed their conviction of its uti-

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readers will recollect the the Rev. Francis Stone, who, any hearings in the consisart, refusing to revoke his s, was deemed to have foris living, and was adjudged eprived of it. Against this : he appealed to the court hes; and the case having rgued before Sir John Nihe this day took a review of de proceedings, and stated, s appeal had been made by one, on the grounds, as y bim in his defence, " that ignorant of the act of Queen th, on which he had been and supposed he was at to preach agreeably to the on of his own conscience; tas the act above alluded to. consistorial court, adjudged ontrary, he was ready and to declare that he would fieud in the same wav."-" said Sir John Nicholls, "is antation of the doctrines id, but merely an assertion will not offend again in the ay: by which he may mean will not preach at all, or that not preach another visitamon; so that he may retain re errors with his living, if he ved to hold it." Sir John saw ands for reversing the formment: but declared it to be d, reserving the decision as costs, as he understood a pead been presented to remit and as the crown lawyers not be disposed to urge

bscription is opened with a f purchasing an annuity for one, who, it is believed, is not destitute, and has a large depending on him.

The daughter of the celebrated Addison, by Lady Warwick, who died a few years ago, left 500l. for the purpose of raising a monument to his memory. Lord Bradford, who is one of her executors, allotted the task to Mr. Westmacott, adding 500l. to the bequest. This ingenious artist has made a fine statue of Addison, which is placed in the Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey, and which will be opened for public inspection.

The subjects for the members' prizes for this year are:—For the senior batchelors, "Queenam precipue valeant ad Imperium stabiliendum?" For the middle batchelors, "Anne historia vera (ex. gr. Sidnæ, a Zouch scripta atque nuper edita) plus valeat quam fabulosa (ex. gr. Grandisoni, a Richarsono conficta), ad hominum mores benè formandos?"

The prizes proposed by the Nosrisian professor for the best dissertation on "The Christian Sabbath," is this year adjudged to William Bolland, M. A. of Trinity-college.

7. Court of King's Bench.—
Saturday morning George Beaumont, Printer of the Sunday Newspaper, entitled the British Guardian, was sentenced by Mr. Justice Grose to two years imprisonment in Newgate, to pay a fine of 50l. and at the expiration of the term to give security to the amount of 500l. for his good behaviour. The prisoner was some time since convicted of a libel upon his majesty, in a letter inserted in the aforesaid paper, signed "Tiberius Gracchus."

In this letter, after speaking of the battle of Vimeira, and praising the valour of the army and navy, the writer regretted that so much valour should be misapplied, and

attributed

attributed the disasters of his majesty's long reign to a secret influence behind the throne. He insinuated also, that there might be a limit to the patience and submission of the people.

11. Court of Exchequer—Game
Laws.—The King v. Prosser.—
Mr. Baron Graham read the notes
which he had taken of this case when
it was tried before him, at the last
Gloucester Assizes. The action
had been brought at the instance of
Sir—Wathan, a gentleman who it
appeared was distinguished in his
neighbourhood for a rigorous inforcement of the Game Laws.

A Mr. Hawkins, who was by law qualified, resolved to treat the people in that neighbourhood with a few hares. He collected all the dogs he could find in that quarter, and killed 19 hares in one day.—Among the dogs borrowed was that of the Rev. Mr. Jackson, which had been kept by the defendant Prosser, the tenant of Mr. Jackson.

Prosser at the request of Hawkins went out with the dog, and took an active part in the sport; in consequence of which a prosecution was commenced against him under the statute of Anne, for using a dog for the destruction of game without having been qualified by law. The Jury found for the Defendant.

Mr. Abbott moved in the Exchequer for a new trial, and mentioned a nisi prius case, tried at Stafford, before Mr. Justice Lawrence, in which that very learned and accurate judge laid it down, that whosoever accompanied a qualified man in the chace, and took a share in the sport, was liable to the penalty under the Act, unless himself qualified, excepting servants hired pro hac vice.

Mr. Serjeant Williams also supported this side of the question.

Mr. Dauncey, on the other band, contended that such a doctrine would lead to the most monstrous consequences. A man going to the Opera might upon this principle be said to use a fiddlestick, because he partook of the amusement. Every one who applauded at Newmarket might be said to keep a race-horse, and the ladies of Portman-square, who waved their handkerchiefs in admiration of the Worthies of the Whip Club, might be considered as members of that sapient society.-Mr. D. also relied upon the case of the King v. Newman, where Lord Mansfield had disapproved of the conduct of a Magistrate who had convicted two men for having attended a qualified man at a hunt.

Mr. Abbot stated, that the case mentioned had been reported by Mr. Loft, who had since betaken himself to the writing of poetry, &c. It so happened that there was a great deal of poetry in his prose reports of law cases, and therefore the accuracy of his reports had seldom been much relied on.

The Lord Chief Baron observed, that before he affirmed or denied the doctrine laid down by Mr. Justice Lawrence, he should wish to have it very fully considered. In the present case there was no occasion for that: besides it came within the: exceptions universally allowed. Prosser had gone out, not for his own pleasure, but as the servant, pro has vice, of Mr. Hawkins. The verdict therefore was unquestionably right.

The other judges concurred in this opinion, and the rule which had been obtained on a former day by Mr. Abbot for a new trial, was accordingly discharged.

25. Jona

r. Jones.—This was a siderable public interest, hed the fact, of landlords pers being answerable, perty of their customers, r their roof. It was an d at the last Hereford ore Mr. baron Wood,which were as follow:iff had a rider in his emed Evan Jones, who left December last, and in iter arrived at an inn at in Deubighshire, kept by The inn being full. was obliged to sleep in a ed room, two of which pied by the defendant's The rider swore at y. nat on the morning of his Vrexham he had a pocketining 4001. in bank notes; ing with several of his nds, he drank freely, but toxicated. On going to ht, he recollected placing at in a chair by his bedhe pocket book was safe. awoke the next morning, were there, but his pocketgone; upon which he : whole family, declared id all joined in searching hamber; but the pocketd no where be found.dant and his wife appear-:ly anxious that the pocketild be found, and actually constable to assist in the in answer to this, the derought all his servants and prove, that they never ocket-book; and the judge p in favour of the defendrving, that it was a very against innkeepers, who e liable for the security of of their guests; and un-

less the jury were satisfied of the evidence of the rider, they would find for the defendant.—The jury, however, consulted together for some time, and found a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages 400l.

Mr. Jervis came to court this term. and obtained a rule to show cause why the verdict should not be set aside, and a new trial had; that verdict being against the directions of the judge. This day the case came to be fully argued; and since the court granted the conditional rule, the following extraordinary fact had come to light. The defendant had fallen into distress, his goods were scized in execution, and a public sale advertised on the 29th ult; on which day the auctioneer, in presence of the persons assembled, put up for sale a bed and mattresses. remarking, that it was the same in which the young man had slept who lost the 400l. The lot was purchased by a person, who joined in making an affidavit of the fact: and, to his astonishment and surprize, between the two old mattresses. which were under the feather-bed. the lost pocket-book was discovered. and the 400l. in notes within it .--Upon the knowledge of that fact. Mr. Jervis suggested if a new trial was not granted, that a stet processus should be awarded, and the defendant spared from payment of the Mr. Jervis added, that the defendant was most interested for his character, which had suffered by the verdict; and he contended, that the rider, having gone to bed intoxicated, might, by the cunning some men possessed in their intoxication. have hid the book between the mattresses, and the next morning lost all recollection of the fact.

The chief bason admitted that it



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was a sort of action which required as much strictness in proof as a trial for felony; and that the imprudent conduct of the rider laid him open to a severe cross-examination; but the jury, believing his testimony, had come to a right conclusion.— The subsequent finding of the pocketbook was a decisive confirmation of bis story; and though he did not mean to attach suspicion to the defendant or his wife, yet he might have dishonest people about him; and he could not believe the pocketbook was between the mattresses on the morning of the search. ther believed, from the noise the circumstance had occasioned in the country, the party who took the pocket-book was apprehensive it could not be got rid of without detection, and had therefore placed it between the mattresses previous to Upon the whole, he saw the sale. no grounds for disturbing the verdict, or for granting a stet proces-

The other judges concurred in opinion, and the rule for a new trial was discharged.

12. Sheriff's Court .- Crim Con. -Wellesley, Esq. v. Lord Paget.-In this case, the plaintiff having brought his action for damages against the noble lord, the defendant suffered judgement by default, thereby acknowledging the adulterous intercouse; and this day a jury was impannelled before Mr. Burchell, the sheriff, to assess the damages.

Mr. Garrow, with great cloquence and feeling, depicted the previous state of happiness enjoyed by the plaintiff and his wife, and recounted the numerous offspring, the fruit of their connubial intercourse. He then drew an afflicting

picture of the mental distress in which the incontinence of his lachad plunged him. Nor was he le eloquent in describing the miscounduct of the defendant, who, hsaid, had courage enough to com quer every other enemy but his own passions. This speech was follows ed by evidence of the facts, a a speech in mitigation of damage by Mr. Dahas, when the jury for 🖜 a verdict for the plaintar - Damage

twenty thousand pounds!

The elopement of Larly Charlotte Wellesley with Lord Paget which gave occasion to the above action, took place in the afternoon of Monday, the 6th of March. Mr. Henry Wellesley, who is secretary of the treasury, had spoken, it seems, more pointedly than everto Lady Charlotte, on the very marked and constant attentions of Lord Paget, which (though from the long and confidential friendship which had subsisted between the families, he did not apprehend to be dishenourable,) might affect her reputstion in the world. Lady Charlotte was indignant at the idea of reproach, and hurried out with her servant to take the air in the Grees Park. She desired him to remain at the gate, as she should walk for a short time; and it appears her ladyship took a hackney cock and sent a note to Lord P. at Usbridge house. They met, and is this state of irritated feelings, and probably on the consciousness of guilt, they set off together.-As the did not return to dinner, inquite were made. The servant had costinued at the gate of the Great Park till a late hour; and on in return home, being questioned, be gave the above account. The molancholy truth was confirmed by a letter,

Lord P. wrote to his nich he acknowledged -and that he had in heat of battle, sought a the agonies of a dis-.. It is certain that on on in Spain, he exposa way which got him m of a rash and advenitry. As it could not that a nobleman appawith all the means and nappiness could be in etched. The two sis-Charlotte and Lady zen, married two brov and William Welles-Paget is married to one iful daughters of Lady vhom he has a numer-

consequence of their vas a duel between Lord Captain Cadogan. In vent the appearance in f any mis-statement reduel which took place g between Lord Paget Cadogan, we, the reads of the parties, feel it n us to submit the folre correct statement of it occurred: -- In cona challenge having been Lord Paget from Capn, and every attempt to eeting having failed, the nded by their respec-Captain Cadogan by Kenzie of the navy, : by Lieut-Colonel Vi-7th light dragoons, met at seven o'clock, on common. The ground i taken at twelve paces **ty were** directed to fire **Saptain Ca**dogan fired, 's pistol flashed—this having been decided to go for a fire, a question arose, whether Lord Paget had taken aim, as if intending to hit his antagonist. Both the seconds being clearly of opinion that such was not his intention (although the degree of obliquity he gave the direction of the pistol was such, as to have been discovered only by particular observation), Captain M'Kenzie stated to Captain Cadogan, that as it appeared to be Lord Paget's intention not to fire at him, he could not admit of the affair proceeding any further. Lieut.-Colonel Vivian then asked Captain Cadogan, whether he had not himself observed that Lord Paget had not aimed at him-to which he replied in the affirmative. Captain M'Kenzie then declared his determination not to remain any longer in the field, to witness any further act of hostility on the part of Captain Cadogan. Captain C. replied. of course his conduct must be decided by his second; declaring at the same time, that he had come prepared for the fall of one of the parties. On Captain M'Kenzie and Lieut.-Colonel Vivian making it known to Lord Paget, that as he evidently did not intend to fire at Captain Cadogan, the affair could go no further: Lord P. replied. " as such is your determination, I have now no hesitation in saying, that nothing could ever have induced me to add to the injuries I have already done the family, by firing at the brother of Lady Charlotte Wellesley." The parties then left the ground. (Signed)

R. H. VIVIAN. GEO. CHAS. M'KENZIR, May 30.

The following is a letter of Lady Charlotte Wellesley to Mr. Arburthnot, which sufficiently betrays the anguished state of mind which followed the imprudent step she had taken.

" It would be the height of ingratitude were I not to try to convey my thanks to Henry Wellesley for his most kind and generous offer of taking home a wretch, who has so much injured him. I dare not write to him myself; but I implore it of you to say every thing which gratitude and feeling can suggest, to express my sense of the kindness of his conduct. His note was forwarded to me this morning; but, degraded and unprincipled as I must appear in the eyes of every body, believe me I am not lost to all sense of honour, which would forbid my returning to a husband I have quitted, to children I have abandoned. Indeed, indeed, my dear Mr. Arburthnot, if you knew all, you would pity more than blame me. Could you tell all the resistance that has been made to this criminal, most atrocious attachment, could you know what are my sufferings at this moment, you would feel for me. Henry has not deserved this of me. We have had some differences, and he may, perhaps, sometimes bave been a little too harsh to me; but I can with truth assert, and I wish you to publish it to the world, that in essential, and, indeed, in trifling subjects, he has ever been kind to me to the greatest degree; nor has the person who may be supposed to have attempted to lower him in my estimation, in order to gain my affectious, ever spoken of him to me but in the highest terms of respect. About my dear, dear children, I must say one word. Do you think I dare hope, by any remote or indirect means to hear sometimes of

them; you know how much I love them! You are aware of their merits, and what I must feel at having quitted them; but I have the satisfaction, the inexpressible comfort of knowing they will be taken care of by their father, though their mother has abandoned them. My dear little Henry and Charles—Oh! God bless you!—I wrote every thing to my brother last night."

"Tuesday morning, 7 o'clock."

"Since writing the inclosed, I have come to town, and if it is not repugnant to your feelings, I think I should like to have one interview with you, but not if you object to it in any way. The bearer can bring you to me instantly, if you will see me; but if not, ask no questions."

Henry Wellesley wrote to her in answer to this letter to Arbuthnot:—
"That for the sake of her welfare, and that of her children, he

tare, and that of her children, he would consent to receive her again, provided she would return, and break off all correspondence or connection with the person she was then with; but that she must return instantly, for the next day would be too late."

too late."

The result of this unfortunate affair has been, that Lord Paget returns to the bosom of his family. He is to live with Lady Paget, and has left town with her ladyship for Beaudesert, in Staffordshire. He has purchased a house for Lady Charlotte Wellesley, in which she now resides, and has made a settlement upon her—while Mr. Wellesley is eagerly proceeding to obtain a

Rolls Court.—Lord Mahon r. Earl Stanhope.—This cause, which we reported at length on its first hearing, was re-heard on Wednesday.

divorce.

he desire of the Noble De-

O'Deady, jun. Council, he case of Earl Stanhope. ichards, on behalf of Lord expressed a wish that the efendant, who was in court, ot be permitted to speak elf, as he had engaged the of Counsel.

Stanhope immediately adthe Master of the Rolls. that old birds were not to t by chaff. He claimed it disputable right to speak elf, because he knew his se better than he could inly Counsel. His intention tate his objections to the hich his Honour had made Hb of March, 1808; and ie should state them, he o acquit his Honour the of the Rolls of all bias or , and he trusted that any should say against his opshould not be considered Learned Gentlemen (Sir tomilly and Mr. Richards,) : Counsel for the Plaintiff. rsonal attack upon them-His Lordship said, that his originally filed a bill against of falsehood, and charging many atrocities, which he Is abandoned in his amend-He was charged in the abill with having exceeded rs vested in him by his first settlement, and his Honour it to Mr. Harvey, one of ers in Chancery, to inquire the allegations were true. part of the decree he felt ound to object, because it **wught for in the prayer of** and he contended that no f the Court of Chancery LI.

could be made upon any other grounds than those which were stated in the bill, and the allegations of the bill must also be proved by the answer of the Defendant, or some other evidence. He objected partly to the decree. because it referred to what had taken place in his father's time, and for whose acts he could not be responsible. He had nothing to do with what estates his father had sold. nor the money he received for them. and he therefore thought that part of the decree which referred to that point ought to be expunged. In the whole bill there was no charge made against him respecting the estates which had been sold in his father's time, and if there had, it could not apply to him, but to his father's trustees, who were dead: and there was no person made party to the suit who could defend his father's character in his transactions. He could not consider the inquiry of the Master to be any thing else than a sham inquiry, because no opportunity was allowed of cross examining the witnesses. who might perhaps be perjured. He did not think that his Honour could act upon a report taken under such circumstances. His Lordship then quoted a number of Law Authorities, tending to shew, that no decree could be made by any Court of Justice beyond that which the Plaintiff prayed for. The doctrine was established in the case of Mr. Hastings, where the House of Lords, at the request of Mr. Law. now Lord Ellenborough, refused to hear any evidence which did not respect any of the charges alledged against the Defendant .- His Lordship, therefore, objected to the Decree, because it was not founded

upon what was charged against him, but upon that which he admitted in his answer.

Mr. Scott was not heard, on the ground that it would be irregular for Counsel to speak after their Client.—Mr. Richards made a short reply; and his Honour, after a few words, aftirmed the decree.

Lord Stanhope, we understand, means to appeal to the House of

Lords.

26. Court of King's Bench.-The King v. Valentine Jones .-The attorney-general stated, that this was an indictment against the defendant, charging him with a breach of duty, in his character as commissary-general in the West-Indies, and superintendant and director of army provisions, appointed by his majesty in 1795. The indictment stated that the defendant, having the several allowances of 21, and 31, per day, and it being his duty to provide stores for his majesty, and not to receive any part of the emoluments or gains arising from the provision of such stores, entered into a corrupt agreement with one Matthew Higgins, in pursuance of which, he received to his own use a moiety of the profits arising from such provision.

The right hon. George Rose proved the appointment of the defendant, and that he had admonished him as to the duties of his situation; telling him that he was expected to derive no advantage from the situation, but his pay and certain allowances for provisions. The pay and half-pay had lately been increased, to insure the strict-

est fidelity.

A letter from the defendant, to Mr. Michael Sutton, dated 1796, acknowledging his consciousness of

the terms of this agreement with Mr. Rose, was then proved, put in, and read.

Mr. Matthew Higgins said, he was a merchant in the West-Indies in the year 1796, and had a contract with brigadier-general Knox, when he had the command there, for supplying government vessels. Mr. Hugh Rose acted as deputypaymaster there. He first heard that the defendant was coming out as commissary in 1796, while his with brigadier-general contract Knox subsisted. Upon the defendants's arrival, the witness supposed his contract at an end: in consequence of this apprehension, he applied to Mr. Hugh Rose, as he was on terms of intimacy with the defendant, to ask him to speak to the defendant not to take the contract from the witness. The witness at length saw the defendant. and repeated to him the conversation between Mr. Hugh Rose and After this, Mr. Hugh himself. Rose told the witness he had arranged the business with the defendant, and that the witness was to have the contract; adding, that he was obliged to make terms with the defendant, who insisted upon having half of the emoluments arising from that contract, and that the other moiety should be divided between Hugh Rose and the witness. The witness at first said he would have nothing to do with this arrangement; but Mr. Rose told him be was very wrong, and that there were many ready and willing to take the contract upon those terms. Mr. Hugh Rose told him, the loss the witness would sustain, in giving up so much of his contract, would be made up to him in supplies; for that whatever supplies were wanted

for government, he should furnish them, the profits of them being applied in the same manner as those of the vessei contract. This conversation took place on board of alup: and, when it was finished, Mr. Hugh Rose said the defendant was in the cabin, and desired the wilness to go down to him; which he slid, for the purpose of mentioning his acquiescence in the terms of the agreement. The defendant asscaled by inclination of the head. taller than by any expression. The witness, for nine or ten months afler this, went on with the vessel contract, and supply of stores, to a very great extent. The witness saw an account-book, which he was now shewn, in the West Indies, in March or April 1797; he settled accounts with the defendant on the footing of that book, on the 31st of March. He stated to the defendant the account of profit and loss as upon that book. When the defendant and the witness settled, the defendant paid him 153,273l. 17s. 10d, short.

Upon examination by lord Ellenhorough, the witness said, that he had no doubt of the agreement being understood by the defendant, and that the accounts were settled

by it.

Mr. Nathaniel Winter was in the house of T. Higgins and Co. merdiants in the West Indies, at the time of these transactions. By the desire of Mr. Matthew Higgins, he informed himself, from the books, what Mr. Higgins's profits were; and Mr. Higgins told him, if the defendant should call, to show him the atatement of the profits on the books; the defendant did call, and the witness gave him an account on paper, which he looked at, but the

witness could not exactly recollect whether he took it away: if he were called on for a decided answer one way, he should say he did.

Upon cross-examination, he said, the witness's house, that of T. Higgins and Co., purchased goods for Mr. M. Higgins at a commission. There were accounts rendered to the defendant from Mr. M. Higgins with false names. The witness had applied to persons, to put false names to such accounts.

A letter which had been before proved to be in the hand-writing of the defendant, was then put in and read. It was addressed to the acting commissary-general of Barbadoes, and was written shortly after the West India inquiries had been instituted. It told the acting commissary, that, if he were asked any thing about the defendant, he had time to make out any thing that was necessary; and desired him to be circumspect, not to give answers on the defendant's general business, or to make a hasty or incautious statement of facts. It went on— "For Heaven's sake, do not be unmodelling my accounts again, as they cost me more trouble than I ever had with any thing; and they desire no better than to perplex me. If you can better them, do so.'

Mr. Dallas, in a long speech, insisted, that the jury could not find the defendant guilty merely from Mr. Higgins's evidence, whom he

conceived an accomplice.

The attorney-general, in reply, stated, that Mr. Higgins was not an accomplice, inasmuch as he was not a public officer. He said, the money which had passed through the defendant's hands, in this nefarious agreement, amounted to nearly a million sterling; the pro-

fits on this sum were 300,0001.; so that a profit of 301, per cent, had been tacked on to the 51. per cent. which the house of T. Higgins and Co. made on the purchases, and which, if the defendant had possessed common honesty, he might have rendered to government at that 51. per cent. Government had thus been defrauded of 30%, per cent, upon an expenditure of nearly a million, and this in consequence of the corrupt agreement between the defendant and the contractor, which had been so abundantly proved.

After a charge from Lord Ellenborough, the jury found the defendant Guilty. The trial lasted from nine in the morning until five

in the afternoon.

#### JUNE.

1. Cambridge.—The Rev. Dr. Claudius Buchanan, has presented the university of Cambridge, with about eighty volumes of valuable Oriental Manuscripts, which have been placed in the Public Library.

The Rev. Herbert Marsh, D.D. and Lady Margaret's Professor, on Saturday, April 29th, commenced a Course of Lectures in Divinity, in Great St. Mary's church Cambridge. The lecture will be continued every Saturday during term. This lectureship has been enjoyed as a sinecure for many years, on account of its being formerly delivered in Latin, and few or no anditors attending. The revival of it in English by so able a theologian must be highly useful in this university; admittance gratis, as well to the members of the university as the inhabitants of the town.

The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of Windsor Forest, have made three reports upon the subject, which have been laid before the House of Commons and printed. The following extracts from them shew its present state:—

"This forest was formerly of much greater extent than at the present time. According to an inquisition in the time of Charles the first, and the perambulation made under the anthority of the 46th of the King, it extends into the five hundreds of Ripplesmere, Cookham, Charlton, Wargave, and Soninge, and comprehends the whole of some of them, and part only of others. The entire parishes within the forest are twelve in number, and it extends into parts of five other parishes. It contains fifteen principal or chief manors, having within them several subordinate or mesne manors. Of the principal or chief manors, some are co-extensive with the parishes in which they lie, others are not so, and some of them extend over more parishes than one.

in the forest, according to the survey and map, taken in the years 1789, and the three following, amounts to	Acres R.P. 59,600 0 0
Of which the inclosed pro- perty of the crown a-	
mounts to	5,454 2 6
perty of individuals	20,025 2 36
Total inclosed land	34,480 1 18
Open wood	
lunds on	
the wastes	
of differ-	
cut ma-	
nors 2,230 0 28	
Open heath	

The whole quantity of land

204

and commons, the wastes of different manors --Land cover-

22,233 0 59

ed with

165 1 9

Total open forest land 24,628 2 36

Encrosehments inclosed by individuals, from different wastes, but claimed by the crown-----

24,628 2 36

491 0 2 59,600 0 0

"The number of deer have of late years been much diminished. And it appears by the returns made in November, 1731, that there were at that time more than 1,300 deer in the forest; and by a return in November, 1806, that there were then only 318 deer in the whole forest. It would be supposed that these having a range over 24,600 acres of land, would find sofficient food, with proper assistance, in winter; the contrary, however, is the case; and the deer in almost every walk of the forest, except one, are all nearly starved; many actually die of hunger, and the surviving does, have not strength to rear their fawns. This principally arises from the unlimited manner in which animals of all descriptions are turned out in the forest, by persons who have no right or pretence whatever to do so, and by the surclarge of the common by those who have a right to a certain extent. The assistance that ought to be given to the deer in severe weather is not attended to. The provision made for that purpose is, in every walk in the forest, inadequate; and in one instance, that came acciden-

tally to the knowledge of the commissioners, perverted to private ad-

The ruinous effects of the system which has hitherto prevailed in Windsor Forest, cannot be better illustrated than by stating, that the timber now growing in the forest is valued. upon a loose estimate, to be worth nearly 200,000%, of which (from the want of care) only a small portion will be applicable to naval purposes. The greater proportion of the timber is now going rapidly to decay, and ought to be cut as soon as possible. There are now in the forest of Windsor about 2,230 acres of land, on which trees are standing; but throughout the whole of that district there is not a single sapling, or growing young tree, to succeed those which decay, or are cut down. There are also in the forest about 22,253 acres of heath and open land, on which there are no trees of any age or kind, excepting a few oak and beech pollards of inconsiderable value.

The lodges in the forest (except those occupied by the under keepers, which are mere cottages) are Cranbourn Lodge, New Lodge, Swinley Lodge, and Bigshot Lodge; and it appears, by the return of Lord Cranely, in the explanation of his office of Out Ranger, that there is a lodge annexed to his office, called Trys Lodge, near Chertsey (which is out of the forest), now in the occupation of Admiral Sir Richard

Ouslow, Baronet.

Cranbourn Lodge was occupied by his late Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, when Lord Warden of the forest; it has, since his death, been completely repaired and fitted up, and is now in the occupation of the Honourable George Villiers, by Z 3

permission of his Majesty, but who does not hold any office within the forest.

New Lodge was granted by his Majesty, with the office of Ranger of New Lodge Walk, for life, to her Highness Princess Sophia of Gloucester, by letters patent, in the year 1798. This Lodge, as her Highness states, in her explanation of her office, is in such a dilapidated state, that it is scarce habitable by the servants who are put into it to take care of it. There are about twenty acres of grass land attached to this lodge.

Swinley Lodge, with its inclosures, containing about one hundred and ninety acres, is always occupied by the master or keeper of his Majesty's stag hounds, who is at the same time ranger and keeper of Swinley Walk, and circuitor bailiff and chief forester of Battel Baili-

wick.

The state of Bigshot Lodge is much more ruinous than that of New Lodge, and is in no degree whatever habitable; there is a large quantity of building belonging to it, and was for many years inhabited by the late Major-General Cox and his family, but has been

long deserted.

2. Pedigree of Madame Buonaparte.—Martinique.—In the year
1620 a ship arrived at this island,
with a cargo of Ebo-negro slaves
from Africa. Mons. Fontange, a
planter, became a purchaser, and
bought a girl named Quasheba,
who being a likely hussey, the driver
of the estate, named Quamino,
took her to wife. By Quasheba
he had a large family, and a daughter, a comely jade, called Cunba,
whom the under driver, called
Quaco, took for a wife. Quaco

had five children by her; one of the daughters, called Cumba, was taken into keeping by the white carpenter of the estate, who had three children by her, one a daughter called Adelaide, was taken as a mistress by the overseer, who became so foud of her, that he purchased her freedom: by Adelaide he had five children, one a daughter, who was kept by a Captain Delaniar, of the marine, by whom she had a daughter, to whom the captain, on his decease, left his whole fortune. This daughter, called Odun, or Nocoden, was married to a planter of the name, of Nonie. This Nonie had a large family, whom he sent to France for their education; one of his daughters married a French merchant of the name of Lochmere, established in eminence at Guadaloupe; and the other, a planter of the name of Francis, at Martinique; by this marriage was a girl (Bonaparte's wife's mother) who married a Monsieur La Pagerie.

Monsieur La Pagerie had a daughter, the present wife of Buonaparte, who was a wanton almost from her birth, for at the age of thirteen she was debauched by her mother's two servants, a black and a mulatto, by whom she proved pregnant. The poor mother applied to a doctor, who furnished her with a potion for a certain purpose, which was effected, and the negro and mulatto shipped off to the Spanish main. A count Beauharnois becoming enamoured with Mademoiselle La Pagerie, married Whilst Beauharnois was in America, his wife was brought to bed at Martinique of a mulatto boy, which was reported by the family to be dead, but kept upon

♣be estate as the child of one of The white mechanics, and when six years old was sent to France, where it is said he is now living, and must be one year older than his brother Prince Eugene. Madame La Pagerie died about two years ago at Martinique, leaving a very good Character behind her. She was strougly solicited to go to Paris, But her daughter baving mentioned, in one of her letters, that Buonaparte was determined to compel the Pope to marry his mother, and Linat he had it also in contemplation to marry her to Cardinal Fesch, the old lady was determined never to quit the island.

19. The wife of a tailor at York last week took up a large toad in her hand, through curiosity, and held it for some minutes: soon after she felt a slight pain, accompanied with swelling, which increased, and she has since been obliged to have her thumb and two

fugers amputated.

Longevity in Lincolnshire .-When the famous Turketul, who bad been Chancellor of England, and one of the greatest warriors and statesmen of his time, retired from the world and became abbot of Croyland, he found five very aged monks in a monastery, to whom he paid particular attention. Father Clarenbald, the oldest of these monks, died A.D. 973, after he had completed the 168th year of his age. The second, who was named Swarling, died the same year, at the age of 142. The third, who was called Father Turgar, died the year after, in the 115th year of his age. The two other monks, Brune and Ajo, died about the same time, whose ages are not exactly known, though they must have been very

old, as they both remembered the old abbey of Croyland, which had been destroyed by the Danes in the year 870. These facts are related with much confidence by Ingulphus, who was abbot of Croyland, and wrote from the historical register of that abbey. When we recollect also the very recent instance of longevity in Elizabeth Shaw's case, who died at Keal Cotes, aged 117, we think the Lincolnshire fens are not so unhealthy as generally reputed.

The hill called Standedge, on the line of the Huddersfield Canal, is now perforated, forming a tunnel of nearly three miles in length, through a rocky mountain. It is worthy of remark, that the Yorkshire hills, which were with difficulty passed a century ago, on horseback, are now crossed by three navigable canals, on which not less than a million of money hath been

expended.

22. Court of Common Pleas.-Collins v. Sir Richard Phillips, Knt. and Christopher Smith, Esq. late Sheriffs .- This was an action of trespass brought by the plaintiff, a glass-manufacturer in the Strand, against the defendants, as sheriffs of Middlesex, for the seizure of a number of articles in cut-glass, the property of the plaintiff, and in his house, under an allegement that they were the property of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. The point to be decided then was, whether or not the glass in question belonged to his Royal Highness.

To ascertain the fact, the Royal Duke was sworn and examined; and his Royal Highness stated, that as he had not at that time (nor we believe ever since) an establishment of his own, he had ordered, upon Z 4



a particular occasion, a service of glass, in the month of January. 1.07, to be sent by the plaintiff to his apartments in Kensington palace, which he considered and intended to have been sent upon hire. He had also ordered from the plaintiff a service of cut glass on purchase, but never had seen any part Whether any of the glass sent on hire was intended to complete the order for purchase, he could not tell; but he certainly conceived the glass sent to him on the 21st January, 1807, as on hire. His Royal Highness was then shown a bill of parcels; but, on interrogation, he could not state that it specified any of the articles sent to the palace.

Two servants of Mr. Collins proved that they had been sent down to the palace to take care of the glass while there; that it was never out of their sight, save during dinner; and after the entertainment it was given back to their care, and conveyed to Mr. Collins's house; and they considered it as only hired to the Duke. They could not spenk positively as to the value. They, however, proved that one of the vases in the service was valued at five hundred guineas.

The defence alleged was, that, a delivery of the glass at the Duke's residence having been proved, it constituted a property in his Royal Highness, and its return to the plaintiff, merely for the purpose of completing his Royal Highness's order.

Sir James Mansfield summed up the evidence for the jury, who directly found a verdict for the plaintiff, subject, however, to an award.

25. Finance.—The total amount

of the public expenditure of Great Britain, exclusive of the charge of loans raised for the service of Ireland. for ten years, ending the 5th of Jan. 1503, comprising the whole period or the war terminated by the peace of Amieus, is about 503,378,540l. whereof 178,520,454*l*, arose from the charge of the public funded and unfunded debt, and 324,858,0861. from all other services; and about 241,909,955l. was raised by the ordinary revenue and incidental payments of different kinds; about 32,679,000l. by extraordinary war taxes, 220,095,6071. by additions to the public funded debt, 3,000,000%. by an advance from the Bank without interest, in consideration of the renewal of the charter, and an advance of three millions from the Bank in 1798, of which 1,500,000%. was paid in 1803.

The total amount of the public expenditure of Great Britain, exclusive of the charge of loans raised for the service of Ireland, for six years, ending the 5th of January, 1809, being the six first years of the present war, is about 395,915,5991.; whereof 166,445,0521. arose from the charge of public funded and unfunded debt, and 229,701,6471. from all other services; and that about 224,403,2221. has been raised by the ordinary revenue and incidental payments of various kinds; 92,240,000% by extraordinary war taxes; 81,168,4.21. by additions to the public funded debt; and 3,500,000l. by an advance without interest from the Bank.

Small Livings.—According to the official returns laid before the House of Commons, it appears that the number of livings under the value of 150*l*. per annum, in England and Wales, is 3291; out of

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these are 7 not exceeding 10l. per maum; 58 from 20l. to 30l.: 151 from 30%. to 40%; 187 from 40% to 50l.; 355 from 50l. to 60l; 327 from 601. to 701.; 261 from 701. to \$01.; 261 from 801. to 901.; 271 from 90l. to 100l.; 237 from 100l. to 1101.; 258 from 1101. to 1201.; 212 from 1201. to 1301.; 107 from 130% to 140%; and 132 from 140%. lo 150l. per anuum. From the abore, St. David's, Ely, Norwich, and Rochester, are excepted, as Certificates have not yet been recei-Ted from these dioceses.

Lord Mansfield has, with a view the future supply of timber for the British navy, very patriotically sied, since 1803, at Senne, near Perth, 96,000 oaks, part of them from Acorns in his Lordship's nursery, and part from young plants.—
The Society of Arts has, in consequence, awarded his Lordship the Sold medal.

26. Middlesex Sessions.—Hicks's

Fell.—The Sessions commenced

The Monday, before Mr. Mainwaring

The Bench of Justices.

Cherles Chisholm, Esq. 2 Bondstreet lounger of universal notoriety, second indicted for assaulting a Mr. Blacklin, on Sunday evening, the 7th of May last, at the prosecutor's house, in Blenheim-street, Oxford Mreet. It happened from the evidence, that the prosecutor lived with his sisters, who are reputable milliners, in Blenheim-street, and the Defendant a young man of seeming fashion, lodged at the Blenbein hotel, immediately opposite. The defendant was observed to have acted at various times, with the most reprehensible impropriety and indecency, both in his room, which looked towards the Prosecutor's home, and in the street, opposite the house; more particularly on the evening of the day stated in the indictment, when he was observed by the Prosecutor to walk backwards and forwards several times in front of the house, casting his eyes towards the drawing room, where the Miss Blacklins then were, with some of their female acquaintance. Prosecutor observing this conduct. called out, and desired him to go about his business, or get home to his garret; upon which the defendant crossed the way, and desired to know if Mr. Blacklin had addressed himself to him. Mr. Blacklin answered in the affirmative. Upon which the Defendant vaulted over the railings, got partly in at the parlour window, struck the Prosecutor repeatedly, and called him coward. rascal, pettifogger, and liar. was at length forced back from the window; but continued by his clamour to raise a mob round the door. and threatening all manner of vengeance against the Prosecutor, if he dared to come out.

A Gentleman named White, who had dined with the Prosecutor, his sister, and Miss White, sustained the former evidence, and stated, that the conduct of the Defendant was at all times extremely indelicate and insolent.

No evidence was offered on the part of the Defendant, and the Jury instantly found him Guilty; and be was sentenced to two months imprisonment in the House of Correction.

The Defendant, a smart young man about 25, fashionably attired, went through his ordeal with an easy confidence, until the passing of his sentence, which seemed a good deal to affect him.

28. Mr. D. Lambert, so celebrated for his corpulence, died without

any previous illness, on Wednesday morning last, at Stamford, whither he had gone with an intent to exhibit himself during the races. He was in his 40th year, and upon being placed in the famous Caledonian balance within a few days of his death, was found to weigh 52 stone 11lbs. (14lbs. to the stone), which is 10 stone 11lbs. more than the famous Mr. Bright, of Essex, ever His coffin is 6 feet 4 weighed. inches long, 4 feet 4 inches wide, and 2 feet 4 inches deep, consists of 112 superficial feet of elm, is built upon two axietrees and four clog wheels, and upon these the remains of the poor man will be rolled into the grave, at St. Martin's. A reguhar descent will be made, by cutting away the earth slopingly for some The window and wall of distance. the room in which he lies must be taken down, to allow the removal of his corpse.

29. The following is an excellent allustration of a well known fact, that the general tendency of currents in the ocean is from the East towards the West.

(COPY).

" Neptune, St. John's Roads, Antigua, June 29, 1809. " Sir,—As the inclosed letters

picked up in a bottle, on the windward part of the island of Martinique, on the 18th of April last, tend to elucidate the state of the current in the Atlantic Ocean, I enclose them to you, with a request that you will be pleased to make the circumstance known to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

"The bottle appears to have been thrown overboard by the Princess Elizabeth Packet, going to the Brazils, on the 6th of September, 1808, in lat. 14. 45, and long. 25, and must have been carried about 20 miles in 224 days, which gives miles per day on a West course.

I am, &c. (Signed) ALEX. COCHRAN

29. The dangerous consequent likely to result from sleeping in outhouse, during a state of intoxic tion, were singularly exemplified thursday last.—A labourer, in the state of the state o

employ of Mr. Laybourn, of Whiney, near Oxford, having retire greatly inebriated, to recover from a debauch, was attacked by some rats. The liquor and aleep had coverpowered the unfortunate man that he was incapable either of repelling them, or calling for assistance

He continued in an agonized state for two hours, when his groams at

sing the door, and who, on entering found a number of rats of a large species, assembled round the feet of the sufferer, seven of whose too had been entirely devoured by them.

29. Court of Common Pleas-

Sittings before Sir James Mansfield.—The Earl of Leicester v. the Proprietors, &c. of the Morning Herald.—This was an action for a libel against the printer, publisher, and proprietors of the Morning Herald. The damages were laid at 20,000l.

Mr. Serjeant Best stated the case

on the part of the plaintiff. It was an action against the publishers of a newspaper, for a libel of such a nature and such malignity, as perhaps was never before complained of in a court of justice. When he stated that the damages were laid at 20,000d. he would add, that he did not think justice would be done to his client, if any thing less than the states of th

that sum was awarded. The libel in the Morning Herald was a paragraph on the 3d of December, 1808, to the following effect:-" Articles have been exhibited against a noble lord by his lady, similar to the artide which were exhibited by Lady Audley against her lord, upon which be was convicted and deservedly executed; but in the present instance, there were circumstances of for greater atrocity." Now, as to the libel, he should first ask, is it true or false? It was unquestionably false; for if such articles had been exhibited, the defendants could have proved them from the office at Doctors' Commons, where such articles must have been filed. This charge then, as false as it was wicked, the defendants must have known to be false, or they could have easily ascertained that it was false, by taking the pains to inquire at Doctors' Commons before they inserted it. On the 5th of December, the following paragraph was inserted :- " The wretched son of an English Marquis has absconded, on charges which Lady C. (Chartley being his title when the old Marquis of Townsend was alive) has exhibited against bim. A special warrant has been issued for epprehending this lord, whose in-famics have long rendered him a disgrace to human nature." This special warrant for apprehending the plaintiff, was a pure invention of the writer of the paragraph. As a proof of the malicious motive which these publications origimied, he should state, that, in the month of April preceding, a paragraph had been put in the Morning Herald, announcing the separation of Lord Chartley and his Lady, at a time when they were living affectionately together. In

considering the malignity of this libel, and the injury it was likely to do, it must be recollected what a horror the British nation entertained against the vice so imputed. He trusted therefore that the jury would consider both the rank of the person injured, and the greatness of the injury which had been inflicted, and relied upon their finding a proper verdict.

The first evidence was the register of pamphlets or papers at the Stamp Office. He proved the defendants to have sworn themselves proprietors, printer, and publisher

of the Morning Herald.

The papers were then produced, and the libellous paragraphs read.

The next witness was Mr. Barlow, who produced from the records of the Court of King's Bench the inquisition upon Lord Audley, his indictment and conviction.

Mr. Mills, solicitor to the plaintiff, said, that he believed the paragraphs which had been read to apply to the plaintiff. He had no doubt at all of it.

This witness was cross-examined by Serjeant Cockle.

The case of the plaintiff was then closed.

Mr. Serjeant Cockle then rose on the part of the defendants. He said he rose with considerable concern upon a subject, odious in its own nature, and which must give pain and disgust to every man. Learned Friend would have wished them to believe, that the aspersions against the character of Lord Leicester originated in the newspaper which was conducted by the defendants. The fact, however, was, that they did not; but as the plaintiff's own attorney had admitted, there had been flying rumours against the character of that noble

lord

lord, before such paragraphs ever found their way into the newspaper. The paragraphs had found their way into the public papers in the usual manner, and the proprietors had offered to take their oaths that they were not the authors, and did not know who were. Certainly he was not an advocate for slander or licentiousness in the press; but it was evident that public papers could not be printed, if the conductors were put to a strict justification of the truth of every paragraph contained in them. If they maliciously invented falsehoods, or lent themselves wilfully to be the instruments of malice in others, they should be responsible as authors of those calumnies; but if, without any malice, these paragraphs found their way into their papers in the regular course of their trade, they certainly were still responsible, but not in the same degree; nor would a jury visit them with so serious damages. It was allowed, that notwithstanding all the evils which proceeded from the licentiousness of the press, the publication of daily newspapers, and the letting the public know what was going on, was of infinite advantage to the liberties and happiness of the country. His learned friend had spoken of the Earl of Leicester and his wife having lived happily together. How did he attempt to prove it? did he call a single relation, servant, or friend? No; all the evidence on this point was, that his attorney had seen Lady Leicester at her lord's table near a year after the marriage. The fact was, that so far from having lived happily together, there was nothing, perhaps, in the whole history of married life Three sleepless more weetched.

nights were all they passed together and after that time they were neve in bed, or seldom at board together The lady, in the agony of an almos broken heart, and in spite of femal delicacy, was obliged to reveal th wrongs she had suffered. She had been obliged to sit down at the table of her lord with wretche that are a disgrace to human na ture, and who ought not to be per There was Neri mitted to live. the Italian secretary, Hayling, Playfair, and other wretches of that description. She was soon banished from his house by such conduct. When he was at Gloucester-place, she used to be at Paddington, and when he was at Paddington, she came to Gloucester-place. The came to Gloucester-place. noble lord had brought forward but one witness, who knew nothing of the matter. How came it that he brought forward no relative, no friend of rank and fashion equal to his own, none of his juvenile friends, none of the elders of the college in which he was educated, to support On this subject bis character? there was a gaping chasm, and it was thought proper to preserve a profound silence. He, like other gentlemen of fortune, travelled in his youth, but was accompanied by this Italian, Neri, who had been called his secretary. This man be had kept in a most expensive manner. When Neri married, although he had not a shilling of his own, and did not get a shilling with his wife, yet they took a house at a rent of 150l. per annum, and Neri lived more with his lordship than under his own roof.

Mr. Best appealed to his Lordship whether this line of defence was to be endured. If it was, it would be in the power of any Defendant fendant to destroy the character of any Plaintiff, by a story that he could not be prepared to answer.

Sir James Mansfield thought the learned Serjeant should be permitted to proceed in his statement.

Mr. Serjeant Cockle said, it was absolutely necessary for him to make this statement, to prove that what had been stated by his Learned Friend (Mr. Serjeant Best ) as an aggravation of the malice, was not true. It was also his duty to Prove that those flying rumours ≥ gainst the character of Lord Lei-Sester were so generally heard of, Lordship's character had not suffered by the paragraphs to textent that had been stated, as be might perhaps shew that his Lordship's character was previously bad in this respect as any man's Could be, who was not actually convicted of the crime. If this was \* re case, it must most materially Tter the damages. As to the observation which had been made of The difficulty of restoring a man to Society who had been charged with Such an offence, he believed that his Lordship might, whatever were the clamages, continue to mix, with the same respect, in that sort of compay with which he had long associated; and that whatever the damges might be, that they would not restore him to any sort of socidy which his birth and rank in life appeared to entitle him to. He felt no manner of doubt but that in the consideration of damages, the Jury would pay considerable alleation to those circumstances which it was his duty to prove.

Mrs. —— was the first witness called. An objection was made to her examination, on the ground that it did not go totally to establish

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the fact; this was over-ruled, as it went to a mitigation of damages. The witness admitted, that she lived with Lord and Lady Leicester at their marriage; that they slept together only three or four nights immediately after it; that they sometimes lived in the same house, but that generally his Lordship resided in Westbourn place, Paddington, and Lady Leicester in Gloucester-place. She had seen Hayling, Neri, and Playfair, at his Lordship's; they all dined there; Hayling sometimes slept there.— Her master and mistress went to the country in August; his Lordship returned from it in a day or two: her Ladyship remained till November. She had seen the Lady Townshends at Lord Leicester's. but never saw any Nobleman there; except at meals his Lordship generally spent his time with Hayling.

Mr. Harraden and George Smith were the next witnesses, but their evidence was not material.

Wm. Newton was master of the Cocoa-nut Coffee-house in 1790. Neri was a waiter of his is 1792 or 1798. He knew no harm of Neri.

Mr. Ridgway deposed, that Neri lodged with him eighteen months, about the year 1801. Lord Leicester visited him there once a week.—Neri paid a guinea a week for his lodging.

Mr. Derew was an auctioneer; he sold the furniture of the houses in Gloucester-place and in West-bourne green, by Neri's direction; he also sold the furniture of Neri's house in Baker-street, but that was a separate concern.

John Newby was chapel clerk of Trinity College, Cambridge. He knew Lord Leicester and Neri there. Neri acted more as a companion than a servant there. Neri slept in his Lordship's chambers, but it was customary for servants to sleep on the same floor with their masters .--Lord Leicester was considered an eccentric character in college. He used to shut himself up in his room for a week together, and saw no one; instead of a purple gown, which Noblemen generally wore, he wore a pink one; he dressed his hair effeminately, and was called Miss Leicester, Lady Chartley, &c. in derision. Many Gentlemen in the College, however, were like ladies. - He admitted that notorious reports, accusing Lord Leicester of infamous and unpatural crimes, were prevalent in College: he did not believe them. He had heard reports of others also. Lord Leicester gave some concerts, at which most of the Nobility, and many of the seniors of the College attended. Neri was a musical character; his Lordship and he often played duetts together. Neri played on the guitar.

Hannah Rusignal knew a person of the name of Murray; he lodged with her one year. Lord Leicester often visited him, and at one time when he was sick expressed his regret at it, and advised him to get good advice. Murray was not musical.

Rev. H. Boulter was Lord Leicester's tutor at College: the cause assigned for his Lordship's leaving College was, that he was going abroad.

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Col. Rainsford, 1st Guards, deposed, that there was a man of the name of Frith, a private in his regiment: that after a short absence from the regiment, he found many men with gold watches, and Frith among the rest; when in plain dress also, they wore as good cloaths as he did. Lord Leicester gave Frith the watch. He heard that his Lordship used to walk arm in arm with the privates of his regiment in May and June 1806. He had

heard vile reports of Lord Leicester

for the last three years.

Lord John Townshend said, he was uncle to Lord Leicester. He was not on terms with him; their quarrel was not personal; he disliked his Lordship's conduct to his father; he did not know him after his marriage, but lady John sometimes visited at his house.

sited at his house.

The evidence was here closed; and Serjeant Best, at some length, eloquently addressed the Jury in favour of the Plaintiff.

Sir James Mansfield commented at some length upon the evidence. He went into an history of the press in this country, from the time of its first establishment to the abolition of the office of licenses. The liberty of the press was a term blindly wed by many modern writers and speakers; it did not mean the liberty of speaking political treason or private slander, but it merely meant the liberty of speaking what it chose, liable to the correction of the laws of the land.—Undoubtedly in the present case a verdict must be found for the Plaintiff, but at the same time the damages were liable to mitigation, from the circumstances of the evidence, according to the

Court of Exchoquer.—Seduction.
—Strange v. Gove.—This was at action brought by the plaintiff, who is a watch-maker at Kingston-upon-

judgment of the Jury.-Verdid

for the Plaintiff, 10001. Cost,

Thames,

poses, against the defendant, a in of dragoous, stationed at plon-court, for the purpose of cring compensation for the second of his daughter—a beauti-d from 14 to 15 years of age. I probably be recollected, that ransaction was mentioned in ablic papers, and made some at the time it took place, was in January last.

Dauncey stated the case on art of the plaintiff, detailing produced in evidence, and read some very ardent love written to the girl after the tion. He took it for granted, no witnesses would be called e part of the defendant. They d only have an able speech his learned friend (Serjeant . But they would recollect words were not facts. The fathey would recollect, was d by law to support his daugh-hic he was now deprived of the of procuring her an honourable islament by marriage, owing e grass misconduct of the de-nt, who, they would also reber, was nearly allied to some families, and able to afford a compensation. Under all reumstances, they would eiive the whole of the damages, were laid at 5000/. or at least v considerable portion of that

ss Lydia Strange was then

I, who deposed, that on the

I January last she went to

pton-Court, on a visit to the

of a Mr. Bear, or Vear, who

some charge of the palace,

walking in the cloisters of

talace with Jane Hicks, the

servant, she met Captain

Gore, whom she had seen at Kingston before, but had never spoke to-Captain Gore passed on without speaking to her at that time, but he spoke to Jane Hicks. then stated, that when she went out to walk in a day or two after, Jane Hicks proposed, by way of joke. that they should go and throw some gravel at the window of Captain Gore. She assented, and the servant went and threw the gravel, upon which they both ran away-but Captain Gore followed them, and having come up took her by the hand. They were not together more than five minutes at that time, as Jane Hicks came up, and told her. that Mrs. Bear, or Vear, was waiting for her. Another time she happened to go into the Chapel, the door being open, and Captain Gore having observed her, followed her into the Chapel. He took off his hat and kissed her, but observing some men at work about the windows of the Chapel, he went out and left her there. Some time af-ter he returned, and bolted the door. Jane Hicks was there at that time. Captain Gore entreated that he might see her in the evening, which she refused-and then Captain Gore begged of Jane Hicks to persuade her to meet him. Captain Gore gave her some grapes, and to Jane Hicks he gave a one pound He asked her when she was to return to Kingston, and she told him that she was to return the pext day. She next stated, that she had goue home to Kingston-but for some reason, not material to the cause, she had gone to Hampton-Court almost immediately after. As she was out walking with Miss Bear, or Vear, a child of about 10 years of age, she saw Captain

Captain Gore coming from the opposite direction in a curricle, along with a Lieutenant Lister, or Leices-They passed on without any think having been said. But Captain Gore came to them soon after, and persuaded them to go to his lodgings. They went and continued there till it was pretty late. gave them three kinds of wine-Claret, Madeira, and Hock. She drank of them all. In answer to a question from the lord chief baron, she said, that she had sometimes before drank wine. They then proposed to return home, and Captain Gore said he would walk home with them. They however went to walk by the wall of Bushy Park. Soon after she heard a noise, as of one walking behind. Captain Gore whistled, and called out Henry, and then Mr. Lister, or Leicester, came up. The latter took the arm of Miss Bear, or Vear, and walked on with her before-leaving the witness and Captain Gore behind. She soon after saw somebody with a lantern coming up, upon which Captain Gore proposed to ber to cross the road, that they might not be observed. From the voice of him who passed, who pronounced the name of "Strange," she knew it was Mr. Vear. She then said to Captain Gore, that she was afraid to return home after being out so late-upon which he proposed that she should go with him, and he would take her to a young lady who would take care of her. She refused at first, but he afterwards persuaded her. They then walked on ,for some time-when she asked whether the residence of the young lady was far off. He said not very far off. They got a post-chaise, at a place which she afterwards under-

They were set down at a place which she afterwards understood to be Leicester-square. From this they walked to a house in Chandos-street where they had refreshments and She went to bed, and soon after Captain Gore came to the bed-room undressed. She asked him if he intended to sleep there! He answered "ves," upon which she said, he should not sleep there -but he said he would, and in fact did sleep with her. Next morning they went to a house in South-street, Soho-square, where she saw a Miss Dunn, and there they continued for that night. Mr. Lister, or Leicester, called next morning, and they went to the house of a Mr. Dessin, or Vessey, an attorney, where they staid balf an hour, and then drove to an botel in a liackney coach, where they

stood to be Hounslow. This chain

broke down, but they got another

and proceeded straight to London

nuary.

Cross examined by Mr. Serjeant

Best.

She admitted that she bad nod-

dined. Lodgings were then taken for her in Thanet-place, Temple

Bar, where she and Captain Gore

lived under the names of Mr. and

Mrs. Graham, till they were discovered by the Bow-street officers,

and she was carried to her father's.

—The whole of this took place be-

tween the first and 12th of Ja-

ded to Captain Gore from a window in Kingston, before he had ever spoken to her. She often talked of Captain Gore among her acquaintances, and was sometimes by them called in jest "Mrs. Gore." Her mother had been dead eight years—her father had two years after taken into the house a woman

of the name of Sarah Wood, who had been bar maid of the Castle Inu, Kingston, but she always understood that they were married, although stories were going about that they were not married. Her brother, she admitted, had threatened to leave the house if that woman was allowed to continue in it.

Miss Budd, who keeps a boarding school at Richmond, said, that the girl had been latterly at her school, and was well-behaved. Her father visited her regularly, and appeared very attentive to her in every

respect.

Mary Brooks proved that lodgings had been taken for Captain Gore and Miss Strange, under the names of Mr. and Mrs. Graham, on a Sunday, at her house in Thanet-place. She was struck with the youth of the lady, and had a conversation with Captain Gore on Monday morning, in the course of which she remarked that the young lady appeared to be scarcely sixteen. Captain Gore replied, that she was ninetren years of age—that they had been married fourteen months, and he had known her eighteen.

Anthony, the officer, was called to prove that he had received the reward promised by her father for

the discovery.

Mr. Webster proved the handwriting of Captain Gore, but the letters were not read by the clerk, it being thought immaterial.

Mr. Serjeant Best made an able peech in defence, or rather in mitigation of damages. The two points upon which he chiefly insisted were, first-That the father himself had set an example of vice to his daughter, in living with a wo-VOL. LI.

man in a state of fornication; and. 2dly, That the daughter herself had exhibited a levity of conduct in making a signal to Captain Gore, who had never spoke to her before, which deprived the plaintiff of all pretence for large damages. They ought to consider that not a far:hing of what they gave might ever find its way into the pockets of the girl. He also stated, that though Captain Gore was allied to some distinguished families, he was in very narrow circumstances, and large damages would ruin him.

The Lord Chief Baron summed up the evidence, and observed, that an improper levity in the girl would. no doubt, extremely diminish the claim of the father to damages. But they would consider whether the youth of the young woman was not to be taken into account in adverting to the instance of levity stated by the counsel. In a woman of eighteen, who must have been aware of the construction which might have been put on such behaviour, it would be unpardonable. But with respect to a young girl, who was only from 14 to 15 years of age, the case was different. With regard to the conduct of the father, the learned judge remarked, that whether he was married or not to the woman mentioned, his daughter had been very little in her society, as it appeared that she had been kept at scho I for the greater part of the time that Mrs. Strange, or Sarah Wood, which ever she was, lived in her father's house. In the course of the charge, the learned judge adverted to the conduct of Jane Hicks, and Lieutenant Lister, or Leicester, in terms of the severest censure, and said, that there was evidence of a conspiracy between them and the defendant to ruin

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# ANNUAL REGISTER.

He had gone to Wright's rwards a great many times in a He went another le, and the object of his going rot. s to look out other things. I had osen a pattern of a carpet in Westsurne-place, and a piece of carreferred one at Mr. Wright's. Ma-Major or Dodd was with him. Dodd had not been there before with me, but I believe he called once before with Colonel W. They wished to have a scarter and bronze pattern. I objected to it, and thought it only fit for pariours. It was an expensive pattern. Major Dodd said it was very Turkish; he thought it would suit me. For that very thing (being Turkish) I objected to it; but I said, as it was a good carpet, I did not care much about it: and as they were going to pay for it (I mean Colonel Wardle), I would not Neither of them then expressed any astonichment. Several things were ordered that morning, in the presence of Major Dodd. They were ordered by him and Mr. War-

The state of the second

Mr. Garrow. - I take it for granted you did not very frequently object to his increasing the order?

Mrs. Clarke. - Not in the least. The things were sent in in January. In November, December, and January, as they could get the things The things were sont in He was on Mr. Wardle's account. finished. continually in every room in the house, without being asked into it, looking at the furniture from the The maidkitchen to the garret. servants complained that they had not looking-glasses in their bed chambers. Sometimes he has sent back expensive furniture that Wright has sent in, when he thought there

I recollect was no occasion for it. a very large mirror coming in. He flew in a passion, and the man that 3 = al brought it almost dropped the mir-They talked apart about it, ... it, and then Colonel Wardle ordered - ed it back. I thought myself it was as too much, as there was a large == se chandelier in the middle of the 12 the room. Mr. Wright called, and is a being wet, begged I would give if ? house room for that day, and perhaps he would think better of it Wright sent onco > see a writing-desk which was very es-It was returned. pensive. Colonel Wardle said thete Tre were writing desks enough in the house, and it was not wanted. told the man to put it down to sto

Mr. Garrow. -- Did he afterward

Mrs. Clarke. Oh yes; he wa change his mind? ashamed of himself.

Mr. Garrow .-- After this busines going on for some time, did Mr Wright express a wish for more money?

Mrs. Clarke.—Yes; he commu nicated it to me, and I communicated ed his wish to Colonel Wardle. had not a guinea on earth to pay I told Colonel Wardle mo ney was wanted, 500l. or 600l. was mentioned. He said he had no the money immediately, he would consult a friend, and would let me know immediately. The application for money was made to me.

Lord Elleuborough here thought that Mrs. Clarke should have a release, which was accordingly executed and explained to her, and then she was asked if she wished to qualify any thing she had said, but she did not think that necessary.

Mr. Park said, the release should be to her husband, she being a man-

# CHRONICLE.

nan, and a second release ed to be made.

ttorney-general said, howcould not be necessary, bee husband could hardly be these things.

'ark, you'll say she is not cause she is an adulteress Mrs. Clarke smiled), but cannot inquire into now. elease was assented to.

Clarke in continuation.—
Wardle said, it would be se before he would be prend then not with money, bill. He said that he sent there about it. He told ent a Mr. Glenny—he call-Colonel Glenny. The bill en. He told me that he seak to a friend, a Mr. Il-h, a wine-merchant in Pallat that time it would be r for his, Colonel Wardle's, appear.

larrow. Did he express in r leave you to conjecture our knowledge of business, n of that?

2.—In consequence of the stion that was going on, or be commenced, he thought at that his name should appropriately or in any transaction

I believe it was the 2d of and I do not recollect the he motion in the House wons against the Duke of that was about three weeks tnight after. He said he had Illingworth to me. Ho the over the date of the hill. make my communication ight to know what was the time to he allowed. This Relond W, not to interfere, sew Illingworth before, Hewaited on him. My name

might have been introduced before to Illingworth, however, though I did not know him, because my attorney had paid him 12 or 14l. for wine sent in by him. I communicated to Colonel Wardle, that Wright wanted the bill for two months; but he said it must be for three months. He said he had seen Wright since I had seen him. I was informed by Colonel Wardle, that this bill was drawn on a friend, to prevent any suspicion, or any thing getting round to the public. Illingworth was to take a bill on me for the like amount, which he told me was not worth any thing.

Mr. Garrow.—That was no new information to you?

Mrs. Clarke,—No. It was done, he said, lest Wright might be tempted to make more charges than he should like to pay, and then he would be able to keep the transaction with me secret.

I was acquainted with Colonel Wardle before I knew Major Dodd. I saw Colonel Wardle about the end of August. I had a letter from the Exchequer Coffee-house without a signature. In consequence of that letter I saw Colonel Wardle. The note was written by Mr. M'Callum. Colonel Wardle came to my mother's in Bedford-place, about one o'clock, and staid till dinner about six o'clock, when he told me that Major Dodd had been waiting for him all that time. I was rather fearful of doing what he wanted me with him alone, because he was not much known in Parliament. Major Dodd was introduced as a gentlemen, a friend of his. I had heard of Major Dodd before. His person was unknown to me. About the cirl of November we went a tour for three days, to view the Aa 3 Martello

Mr. Glenny, the engineer, and Major Bodd. They would not let me off the journey; I was in very distressed circumstances; I never went out of town but with Mr. Wardle.

Martello Towers. Mr. Wardle,

Lord Ellenborough thought it unnecessary to pursue this course

of examination further.

Mrs. Clarke.—I first heard of an objection to pay from Mr. Wright,

about a fortuight or three weeks

nince, about the time Parliament was prorogued. Mr. Wright trusted entirely to Colonel Wardle. Before I could go out of town I was obliged to have fifty pounds of Colonel Wardle, to pay the butcher, and the fishmouger, and other things. He always told me that he would lend me 50l. at a time. His expression was—lend, but I did not

The reason of my going out of town was, because I had many friends about me, and it was feared they would persuade me not to accept of Colonel W.'s proposals. There were no goods sent in till after the 23d of November.

understand that I was to repay it.

Cross examined by Mr. Serjeant
Best.

The house was first taken in November.

Mr. Serjeant Best.—It was in somsequence of a correspondence with M'Callum that you became acquainted with Colonel Wardle?

Mrs. Clarke.—Yes. If you call one letter a correspondence.

Mr. Striceant Best having put acveral questions as to the time when she first became acquainted with Colonel Wardle, and she saving it was in the end of Autumn, she said it was quite ridiculous to examine her as to that. She did not recol-

November. It might berthe 23d; it was a few days before she went to the Martello Towers. Being asked whether Colonel: Wardle had ordered coals, she said he gave a general order to Mr. Wright to let me be indulged in any thing. He would have let me had money through Wright. He said one day when I wanted money, cannot you borrow money of Mr. Wright. He often complained that he had no money, but still he found me some whenever I wanted it. Being asked whether she had not sent him a threstening letter, saying, that if he did not let her have 1000%, she would do for him; and whether she had **~quarrell**ed with him? she said, she had not quarrelled; but she had sent a letter, written by her, but dictated by acDr. Metcalf, which she was sorry she had sent. She had not seen him for two months. As to receiving money of him, slt said, that he was averse to letting her have any thing after their acgociation was settled. She once went to his house. He asked her in with a friend who was there. She sent for him into the curriage, and told, him she wanted some money, and did not care how small a sum. He said it would be asked of her if she was giving her information with a view to any future advantage, but if every thing was previously settled; that might be fairly answered to the contrargen He afterwards sent her a drafton Mash, Sibbold, and Co. .. for .. 20% signed by Scott, an army taylor; who as-

sisted in the Investigation usbe

then begged leave to day setjething

lect exactly when the first order was

given, but she believed it was after

Major Dodd's letter on the 21st of

to correct her evidence as to quarrelling

relling with Colonel Wardle. She then stated, that Cortield, his attorney, had called on her with a subocena last Saturday, and said he wish d to show her every respect. He wished therefore to serve it himself, but in a common case he should have sent a clerk. That he desired very much that the case should go to arbitration to keep it from being public. That if it came before the court, Mr. Serjeant Best would cut her up by a severe cross examination, and Mr. Wardle would give it out to the public, that she was bribed by ministers.

Mr. Garrow.—Are you in fact bribed by any one?

Mrs. Clarke. - Certainly not.

Mr. Daniel Wright (the Plaintiff's brother), confirmed Mrs. Clarke in every particular as to the credit given to Colonel Wardle; and said that he called in a gig, when he was told that Wright wanted money, and asked whether a bill would not do as well. Being told he wanted 500%, or 600%, he said he would attend to it immediately. He also stated that the defendant looked out the sideboard, and that Dodd and he chose the carpet; and Mrs. Ctarke yielded, because she said they were to pay for it. amount of the bill was originally 1914L and 500L being paid off, there were 1414l. left due. goods were sent in on credit till after Colonel Wardle had called. His name was not mentioned, but he knew him by sight. The goods sent in to fit up the house at first to the amount of 2001. were afterwards charged to Colonel Wardle. They began furnishing about the last day of November, or the 1st of December. Mrs. Clarke was not in the house till after the furniture was in.

On his cross examination by Mr. Parke, he said the bill contained a charge of 261, for carpenter's work done, which was not ordered by Colonel Wardle; this carpenter had done repairs to the kitchen. There was a charge also for 9l. 15s. for coals; plasterer's work, 241.; painter's work, 181. One item was a tasteful figure of Mirth and Wine for a pier, that is, a lamp supported by a figure, 141; a Grecian sofa, 50l.; another Grecian sofa, 431.; chimney glasses, 200 guineas; French window curtains, two sets for the front drawing room (here was a third set enumerated in this charge), 931. 16s. 6d. these were without the cornices; and a charge also of 5%. 14s. for insurance from fire.

Mr. Serjeant Best, for the defendant, denied that he was liable to pay. He said that Mrs. Clarke and Mr. D. Wright contradicted each other materially as to the 200%. worth of furniture on hire, and also as to the time when the furniture was sent in on sale. Mrs. Clarke at first wished to make it believed that the transaction took place at the end of autumn, in order to include many things which Colonel Wardle could not possibly be required to pay. They differed as to the 2001, worth of furniture on hire. One said that it was taken back, the other said it was passed to the defendant's credit. This was clearly within the statute of frauds, and the promise should have been in writing. With these contradic-. tions he called upon the jury to reect all the testimony of Mrs. Clarke, and of Wright also. There As 4

was good reason why the plaintiff should trust Mrs. Clarke, because she was 6001. in his debt, and he knew her intriguing spirit, and thought it better to trust her with goods to enable her to keep up appearances, than to let her sink into insignificance, by which means he would lose his money. The insurance of the goods shewed that he looked to Mrs. Clarke as his security. As to Mrs. Clarke, she was a woman whom nobody ought to believe—She was the most artful inventor of a fictitious tale that ever appeared. As to Major Dodd, he could not call him, because he did not believe he was present.—(One of the jury asked her, why the bill was given for 5001. and in whose name?-To this the learned serjeant answered, that it was all a fabrication.)—In this case Colonel Wardle's honour was at stake; for Mrs. C. wished it to be understood, that all this furniture was given as a bribe for her to appear in the House of Commons. The Jury would surely not invade both his property and his honour, upon the testimony of a woman who could not be believed in any court of justice. If he could judge of Colonel Wardle by his own feelings, he said he was sure after the exhibition she had made to-day, it was impossible that had that happened before the motion against the Duke of York, he could have attached any credit to her testimony.

There were no dates to any particular items throughout the whole bill.

Lord Ellenborough summed up the case, and complained both of the plaintiff and the defendant. The one he said had introduced charges which were evidently unfair in his bill, such as the insurance, the plasterer's bill, &c. (These were given up by the attorney general.) There was also a charge for kitchen furniture, but that was sometimes supplied by persons who furnished the house, and the jury would inquire whether that was within the scope of the defendant's order. On the other band, the defendant had denied the circumstance of the bill, but he would do that at his peril. For it he denied it, then the charge would be so much increased. His fordship likewise thought that if credit was ever given to Mrs. Clarke for the 2001, worth of furniture, that should have been provided for by a promise in writing. His lordship then detailed the evidence, because there was some mistakes, or some inconsistencies in the dates, some of which were hastily applied to things which were not accurately settled. There was some little confusion in this respect, which could only be cleared up by reading the whole evidence.

The jury retired, and about nice o'clock brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, deducting the 2001, the 5001, paid, and also all the items for plastering, painting, insurance, &c. which are to be taken out of the bill by the officer of the court.

COLONEL WARDLE'S LETTER,

4. Honoured as my parliamentary conduct has been by the approbation of so many of my compartymen, I feel myself called upon in consequence of an event that you address you, and that in vindication of my character, rendered open to attack from the verdict of the luminum on the evidence of Mrs. Carba.

rer, in a cause in which I endant, in the Court of ench. The detail of the the public prints will af-: is with me to state, that wel, satisfied in their minds jury would not, upon such y as had been given by the s brother and Mrs. Clarke nd a verdict against me, comply with my earnest (repeated to them in writng the trial in the strong-" that Major Dodd, Mr. and other respectable witubpecuaed by the plaintiff elf, might be examined, as their testimony would be in truth, and be in direct ction to what had been gainst me. Under such ances the verdict was ob-There only remains for , before my God and my to declare, that it was oby Perjury alone; and I do nyself to prove that fact iest moment the forms of will allow use to do so. 5, therefore, do I look forthat period; and I trust then the public will suspend igment upon the case. sentiments of the deepest

Wright, the brother of her

G. L. WARDLE.

met, July 4, 1809.

gressment and false impriJames Sabine v. Sir

Roynes, James Godfrey
gh, and W. Perry, Esq.—

s stated, this was an action
ex, damages for an assault
up imprisonment, under
gravated circumstances; so

į

'e and respect, I remain

er faithfully devoted ser-

much so, that for the thirty years he had been at the bar, he had never witnessed one so dangerous, or marked with such tyranny. pressions like these were often made use of by counsel, and juries gave them only that credit which they deserve; but he pledged himself, that both his lordship and the jury would think with him before the cause was over. The plaintiff was a young man, not more than 22 years of age; his father was a farmer, and dealer in horses, at Hounslow; the defendants were magistrates of the county of Middlesex, gentlemen of fortune, respectable characters for aught be knew; he did not know any thing of them; he did not mean to say any 🌣 thing of them out of this cause: but the conduct which produced it was so glaringly bad, that it did not require him to burnish it, to make it shine with its full lustre. On the 15th of October, 1808, the plaintiff was left at home by his father, in care of 30 horses, he being obliged to go from home to attend some horse-market; in the evening of that day, the plaintiff found it necessary to take one of his father's horses and cart to some place in the neighbourhood of Hounslow: he did certainly what was wrong and unlawful, -he was sitting in the cart, driving the horse, without any reins from his head, by which means the horse got on the wrong side of the road; he was met by Mr. De Burgh, one of the defendants, who said he would fine him: on the following day, the plaintiff received a summons to appear at Uxbridge on the 17th, a distance of ten miles from Hounslow: his father had not returned home; but he went, and took two friends with him: when

might liave treated the magistre

(the defendants) with disrespo but nothing could justify their c

dust, to take away the liberty of

he arrived there, the three defendants were sitting as magistrates; they ordered him to be confined in the cage; a kind of prison; he was there about one hour and a half, when two constables came and handcuffed him, and told him they were ordered by the defendants toput him on board the tender: he told them he had never been at sea, and remonstrated with them, but in win. He begged of them not to handcuff him, as he would go quietly with them. They told him. they must, as they were ordered by the magistrates; but they would take them off when they got to a distance, so as the defendants would not know that they had dared to abow so much humanity. They put him into a postchaise, and drave to Oxford-street, where they not a hackney-coach, and brought him to the Tower, and put him on board the Enterprize tender for the receiving of impressed men, where he was kept for seven days, without a bed to lie on: it was not until the 20th that he could procure pen, ink, and paper, to write to his friends the situation he was placed in: on the 22d he was sent to the Nore, on board the admiral's ship. The plaintiff's two friends, who had accompanied him to Uxbridge, went before his lordship on the 22d of October, and made outh of these facts, and his lordship granted a habeas corpus to the admiralty, which was not answered 'reared, put on board a prion-thi immediately, but the plaintiff was kept there several nights and day put en shore at the Nore on the without a bed to he on, in the co 19th of November, and had to find month of November, might " his way back to Hounslow the best, his death have been the result, " way he could. He, Mr. Park, should it he doubted that the would admit every thing that the de- fendants would have been oblig-

subject, perhaps for ever, to sat their own choler and spleen; plaintiff was an hour and a hai the cage, they had time to rele his friends offered to pay any fi they offered to give security in 50 for his appearance when or wh they wished, but to no purpose. liast certainly committed an ank ful act, by sitting on his cart, the penalty was only 10s. and case of inability of paying it, days confinement in the house correction. It could not be s posed; that the defendants were norant that they were doing an lawful act; but, even if they we it was no enswer to this action, th were not ignorant that they we doing a cruel and tyrannical a men whose duty it was to prob every species of his majesty's # jects, the poor as well as the re men who were chosen to adnister justice, and support the la of their country, to become trails and trample both law and just under their feet! he would ! mention humanity, afraid the fendants might short at the some as they never could have knot what is was before. There were damages too great for them tops What might have been the com quences? A young man tender

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fendant's counsel could wish: his to against for such in creat? The client, pright have been insolant, only question for the jury to com-

Fer was, what would be the quanrum of damages. He only asked Prem for such as they would conperientiously think they ought to be patitled to, i' they had been treated as the plaintiff was. This statepresent was fully supported by the æridence.

Mr. Garrow, counsel for the defendants, stated they were respec**able** persons; they bore no malice towards the plaintiff. They were extremely sorry for what they had done. It had been done through error; the law would have justified them in sending the plaintiff to the house of correction for three months, and they thought they were empowered to send him on bond any of his majesty's ships. He, Mr. Garrow, did not attempt to defend their conduct; he knew the verdict must be against them; but there was nothing in the case that called for heavy damages. The defendants were not answerable for the delay that took place between the 22d of October, when the halves corpus was issued out, the 12th of November, when the plaintiff was discharged.

Lord Ellenborough—" This is \* case that calls for ample justice. A young man, in driving his cart, commits an offence, for which he meable; instead of which he is imprisoned, without any authority a law, and afterwards put on **digard** of a ship: there is nothing a registrate ought to guard so much ast as the playing with the libuty of the subject; there can be no excuse for the conduct of the defendants. -titled to ample justice from a jury - cester, forcing up by the roots many filis country: you will, therefore, entlemen, take the case into consideration, and give him those da-

mages that you think will make him ample compensation for the injuries he has sustained."

The jury, without hesitation, gave a verdict for the plaintiff;

Damages 500l.

4. In the court of chancery, sir Samuel Romily moved for an injunction to restrain sir Richard Phillips, knight and bookseller, from printing and selling a certain book upon the subject of chemistry .-He made the application on behalf of a Mr. Parkes, who had written a work, entitled " The Chemical Catechism," which he sold at twelve shillings each copy. It had met with very extraordinary success. which sir Richard Phillips no sooner discovered, than he set about publishing a spurious edition of it, as the work of a Mr. Blair, which he sold at 3s. At the end of Mr. Parkes's work there was a chemical vocabulary-at the end of sir Rich. Phillips's book there, was a chemical dictionary, so exactly like the former that even the errors of the press were copied. He had also an affidavit, that there was no such person in existence as the alleged author, Mr. The lord chancellor ordered Bluir. the injunction to issue.

6. About 6 o'clock in the evening, the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Cirencester were alarmed by the approach of a tornado, or whirlwind. It was first observed about three miles to the southward of the town, when it assumed the appearance of a large conical hay-rick, encompassed with smoke. It moved very slowly at The plaintiff is en-, first, in a direction towards Cirentrees in the parish of Siddington: indeed, so tardy was its progress, that some persons had time to get

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upon the tower of Preston church, in order to observe its course,-When it approached nearer to Cirencester, it moved on with a velocity almost incredible; and making towards the basin of the canal, where it did considerable damage, skirted the town, and entered Lord Bathurst's park from the Tetbury road, just above his Lordship's mon-Here its fury seemed to be at its height; for timber trees (some measuring from six to ten feet in girth) were torn up by the roots, whilst others were stript of their branches, or literally cut asunderforming a scene of devastation very rarely witnessed in this climate.-After crossing the park, it entered an orchard of Barton Farm, where it threw down several trees, &c. and seemed to disperse, as it could no longer be traced by the naked Its course might easily be eve. traced, from the fallen trees, &c. which lined each side, completely in a withered and burnt state. Large branches of trees were carried to a very considerable distance; and hayfields, where the grass had been cut down, were nearly stripped of their crops.

On Saturday night, a dreadful fire broke out in the house of Miss Slarke, milliner and dress maker, No. 62, Conduit-street, Bond-street. The whole family had retired to rest; but before Miss Starke fell asleep, she smelt fire, and instantly lost every particle of her fu rose to ascertain the fact, when, to her astonishment, she discovered that the flames had reached the She had presence of staircase. mind instantly to fly to the top of the house, where the young people been the remote cause of the her apprentices slept, and happily succeeded in getting them all down stairs and out of the house, where

Miss Slarke and they rem considerable time, during rain, without any other ch than their night dresses. by this time had got to such : that the whole house was in Had the discovery been ten later, every soul in it mu perished. It next communication the house of the Hon. Mr. who has lately sailed for the whole of which is entire sumed. Great part of Mr. library, which was one of the London, and had been ver removed to Conduit-street, sorry to add, has been eithe or damaged. The fire on tl side of Miss Slarke's house municated to the house and Mr. Hurley a grocer, which the contents, were consumer are sorry to state, that two the Imperial Fire Office, (on name of King) in endeavou save the library of Mr. nearly fell a prey to the fli The ceiling of the room unexp fell in upon them, and they w a considerable time buried burning ruins .- King is so burnt in the legs, that it i amputation of one or both o will be the consequence. Th is also much burnt, and ot burt by a beam falling ac They are both in th body. dlesex Hospital .- Miss Slar and stock. She was just 1 point of setting out for Brigh the summer, with suitable 1 all of which were in the hour

This fire is memorable as of the celebrated Mr. Wir With all the zeal of the fries the scholar, Mr. Windham e his timest to save the valuable library and manuscripts of his absent friend Mr. North: in the course of his exertions, the received a blow upon his thigh, for which an operation was subsequently deemed necessary, and which was soon followed by his death

ed by his death. France.—Bonaparte has issued orders to the French bishops to offer up thanksgivings for the victories of Euzerdorf and Wagram. In these orders he makes use of the following extraordinary language:--"Though our Lord Jesus Christ spring from the blood of David, he sought no worldly empire, on the contrary, he required that in concerns of this life men should obey Casar. His great object was the deliverance We, the and salvation of souls. inheritors of Czesar's power, are firmly resolved to maintain the independence of our throne, and the wiolability of our rights.-We shall persevere in the great work of the restoration of the worship of Uod; we shall communicate to its ministers that respectability which we alone can give them; we shall fisten to their voice in all that concerns spiritual matters and affairs of CONSCIENCE. We shall not be drawn side from the great end which we wive to attain, and in which we have bitherto succeeded in partthe restoration of the altars of our divine worship; nor suffer ourselves be persuaded, that these princi-Malas Greeks, English, Protestants, **⊭Calvinists affirm( are** inconsistent the independence of thrones rations. God has enlightened **Enough to remove such errors** from ns. Our subjects entertain op such fear."

milo, Raly.—Rome.—The jourpal of the capital contains a variety of thecrees of the new government. One of these abolishes the tribunal of the inquisition, and all the establishments attached to it. archives and papers belonging to these several jurisdictions are put under seal, and consigned to the depôt of the archives; an inventory of them being made .- By another decree, a great number of especial tribunals are also abolished, as well as every temporal jurisdiction hitherto possessed by the clergy, secular or regular. All clerical privileges are anulled .- The right of asylum remains no longer; in consequence, the authors or accomplices of crimes will no longer be sheltered from the vengeance of the law.—A new establishment is made of justices of the peace, &c. all of whom are nominated by the emperor .- By a third decree, a committee is appointed for the preservation of all the ancient and modern monuments of Rome, and the Roman states. This committee is in particular charged to take precautions for preserving the cupola of St. Peter from lightening; and the paintings of Raphael, which are on the loggi of the Vatican, from injuries arising from the This committee consists of Martorelli, director of the imperial archives: Marini, director of the library of the Vatican: Caneva and Camuccini.

13. Captain Barclay.—This gentleman on Wednesday completed his ardnous pedestrian undertaking, to watk a thousand miles in a thousand successive hours, at the rate of a mile in each and every hour. He had until four o'clock, p. m. to mish his task, but he performed his last mile in the quarter of an hour after three, with perfect ease and great spirit, amidst an immense concourse of spectators. For the



last two days he appeared in higher spirits and performed his mile with apparently more ease, and in shorter time than he had done for some days past. With the change of the weather he had thrown off his loose great coat, which he wore during the rainy period, and on Wednesday performed in a flannel jacket. He also put on shoes remarkably thicker than any which he had used in any previous part of his perform-When asked how he meant to act, after he had finished his feat, he said he should that night take a good sound sleep, but that he must have himself awaked twice or thrice in the night, to avoid the danger of a too sudden transition from almost constant exertion, to a state of long repose.

One hundred to one, and indeed any odds whatever were offered on Wednesday morning; but so strong was the confidence in his success, that no bets could be obtained. The multitude of people who resorted to the scene of action, in the course of the concluding days, was unprecedented. Not a bed could be procured on Tuesday night at Newmarket, Cambridge, or any of the towns and villages in the vicinity, and every horse and every species of vehicle was engaged .--. Among the nobility and gentry who: witnessed on Wednesday the conclusion of this extraordinary feat,

The Dukes of Argyle and St. Alban's; Earls Grosvenor, Besborough, and Jersey; Lords Foley and Somerville; Sir John Lade, Sir F. Standish, &c. &c.

Captain Barclay had -16,000l. depending upon his undertaking. The aggregate of the bets is supposed to amount to 100,000l.

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King v. Pohlman, Krylock, rah Hardy, and John Waten 14. This was an indictmcharging the several defendance with conspiring together to sell a certain office or place of trust in his Majesty's Customs, namely, that of Coast Waiter, for the sum of 2000L with intent to defraud his Majesty, and with intent of defrauding Le Grue Hesse, Esq. to which indictment they severally pleaded not This prosecution emanated from the late Inquiry before a select committee of the House of Commons, appointed to investigate public abuses, and made so prominent a figure in that Inquiry, as to lay the foundation for the act which now exists for preventing the of places of trust under the crows--Our readers will recollect, that in the course of the foregoing la quiry, it came out that an offer was opened in the city where place under the government were publicly advertised to be bought and sold

It was therefore found expedients

discover and punish the period'

The principal witnesses to pro-

this fraudulent conspiracy were \$

Mr. Hesse and a Mr. Harvey the

former a gentleman who had been

a barrister, the latter a clerk in the

office of the solicitor to the tree

Court of King's Bench, Guildhand

-- Sale of Public Offices. --

Mr. Hesse proved, that in pure ance of an advertisement is a single ing paper, he went to an office for Threadneedle-street, where hesse came acquainted with Publishment Keylock; that they undertook the procure him, through the inedian of Sarah Hardy, the place of Continuous for the Customs, for that he was to pay the sum of 2004.

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he was previously to deposit hanking house of the other at Watson, and it was prov-Sarah Hardy joined in the king, and received 101, on from Mr. Hesse.

Harvey confirmed Mr. Hesimony in all the principal but nothing appeared that applicate Mr. Watson in this spiracy, and under his lordrections he was acquitted, other three defendants were

uilty. on against Premature In-.- A woman of the name of residing at Hay, Breconthe had been for some time apposed by the persons in nce to have died, and the ry preparations for the funecommenced; the body was t by a female usually emon such occasions, who, on ie to the house in about six therwards, and observing the they had been placed in, ed some persons had been in m; but on going to close the was greatly alarmed by the e my mouth, for I am not od," which threw her into The sick person has since so wered as to be able to sit up room, although in a very lanite, and she declares that she I the conversation which pastive to her funeral, but from eweakness had not the power

CHASHIRE ASSIZES.

The assiges for this county pened at the castle, before a. Sir Allan Chambre, Kot. and the Hon. Sir George Wood, Knt.

David Parilon, jun. of Beverley, butcher, was charged with the wilful murder of Robert Gardner, of the same place, on the 10th of April last, by stabbing him in the side with a knife.

This was a trial which excited much interest; the prisoner was much respected, and the particular circumstances under which the deceased came to his death, powerfully interested the feelings of the court in the prisoner's favour. The deceased was suspected by the prisoner, and as appeared from the evidence not without sufficient reason, of a criminal intercourse with his wife. A few minutes before this unfortunate event took place, he found his wife at a very unseasonable hour in company with the deceased in the street, which so irritated him, that he declared he would stab him, if ever he came into his house or premises. The deceased unfortunately persisted in accompanying the woman into the house, and the prisoner immediately said to the deceased, "D-n you, Gardner, I will stab you; you have huddled my wife in the street," and immediately made a thrust at him with a knife he had snatched from the table, and wounded him mortally. The unfortunate man languished until the 16th of April, and then expired. Previous to his death, he admitted that the suspicious of the prisoner were well founded; and which was indeed sufficiently apparent from circumstances laid before the court.

The judge in explaining the law to the jury, said, that if a man should kill another in the act of

eriminal intercourse with his wife, it would not be murder, but manelaughter; but if a person who had received such injury should deliberately contrive the death of the person whohad so injured him, it would doubtless be murder; his lordship, however, thought that any circumstance which fell short of the actual crime, and yet should clearly indicate such an intention, might come within the meaning of the law.

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The jury, without a moment's deliberation, acquitted the prisoner of murder, and found him guilty of manslangiter only, to the satisfaction of a very crowded court.

Meeting of the Creditors of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

17. We have been favoured by a creditor with the following account of what passed at a meeting of the creditors of the Princess of Wales, held on Friday last, at the York Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, in consequence of a letter circulated by Messrs. Blagrave and Walter, their solicitors, intimating that Mr. Adam, the prince's chancellor, and Mr. Gray, his royal highness's deputy treasurer, would attend, when the plan which the prince had adopted to pay their debts, and secure them in future, would be laid before them .- Mr. Adam stated to the creditors, that the prince had taken their case into his most serious and gracious consideration in every point of view. That his royal highness's object was not merely to pay the debt in the manner already settled and accepted, but to secure them in future as far as the law would enable him; that the affairs of his royal bighuess were all administer-

ed under an act of the 35th of the king, which rendered it illegal for the prince to grant any bond or obligation, and protected him against personal action; but rendered his revenue liable, if the creditors followed out the provisions of the act, by delivering in their bills signed within ten days after the quarter, and provided they sued on them within three months from that Mr. Adam then stated, delivery. that the prince's treasurer had uniformly and regularly every quarter paid the allowance of 12,000% a year to the officer of her royal highness; that this had never been in arrear one instant from 1802 to the present time; that Mr. Gray (who was present) was the person who paid it; that the prince had always paid this sum to the princess without deducting the income tax, although there was 12,000/. per annum deducted from him at the exchequer on that account. That his royal highness had now increased the princess in mcome to 17,000l. a year, to be part quarterly without deducting the income tax. That the princess was paid for personal expences at the exchequer, 5,000l, a year, making in all an income of 22,000% off. Adam then stated, that it was upon this increased income of 17.000% year nett, that the prince had devised the security for the creditors in future, having made it a coudition, that the princess should a point an officer to receive that h come, who was enjoined in the settling the accounts, to follow the com prescribed by the act of puriline for regulating the expenditure of the prince. Mr. Adam said, that a pipe to this effect had been accord signed by the princess, so that

creditors had now only to observe the forms of the act of parliament to ensure their payment; but the prince did not stop here, but in providing for his own future indemnity, the particulars of which Mr. Adam said he did not enter into as not belonging to that place or meeting, the prince had taken care that if this voluntary regulation did not effectuate the object, the legislature was to be applied to. Adam then said that the prince had by economical regulations appropriated as large a sum as his circumstances would admit, to discharge this debt, greater in proportion than he had been able to apply to his own, which he was sure his own creditors would justify, as from the moment he undertook the payment of the debts of the princess, they were to be considered as debts of honour. Mr. Adam then said that the regularity of the payments might be depended upon. There was an event, however, of which some of the creditors had expressed a dread, the calamity of being deprived of the prince. Mr. Adam assured them that that event had been unthought of by his royal highness. The prince could not by law bind himself by deed or note, but he had property and rights which might be rendered available in case of the event alluded to, and these would be so regulated that his roval highness had the heartfelt satisfaction to think, that no person would suffer ultismately any loss by him. - Mr. Adam said, this nearly comprised the whole matter which he had to lay \*before them, which would be most satisfactory, he had no doubt, to them, and would convince them that every thing that could be done for their benefit within the prince's Vol. Ll.

power was done, and that without his royal highness's intervention they could never have received any thing. That their petition, without the consent of his majesty, signified by the chancellor of the exchequer, would never have been received in the house of commons; and Mr. Adam said that he knew that such consent would have been refused. So that unless the prince had spontaneously undertaken for the arrangement of their debts, the creditors would have had no redress. In doing this the prince stipulated, that he should be fully indemnified against future demands, a claim which his royal highness was held to be justified in making, because, to the 41,000l., there was to be added the sum of 34,000/., which the princess had received from his majesty's droits of admiralty, making together 75,000l. of debt contracted by her royal highness: which, divided on the number of years, exceeded by many thousand pounds a year the greatest income ever proposed for her royal highness; that after the payment of 41,000l. had been undertaken by the prince, and guarantee against future demands arranged to his satisfaction, Mr. Adam said, that towards the conclusion of the business, it was stated to him by the chancellor of the exchequer, to be by him (Mr. Adam) laid before the prince, that the debt was 8,000%. more than the 41,000l. This his royal highness took also into his most gracious consideration, and gave his commands to Mr. Adam to represent to those of the king's confidential servants, who were engaged in the transaction; -"That the main and principal object which had uniformly directed his royal highness's



highness's determination, and which he had never for a moment lost sight of in any one part of this transaction, had been to prevent (in these times of great and necessary expenditure) any debt of his own or any other for which he might be considered liable, becoming either directly or circuitously a burden upon the country. That he had been likewise greatly influenced by the desire of seeing justice done to the creditors of the princess, although under no legal obligation whatever to pay those debts.—On these grounds the prince of Wales gave it to be understood to those of his majesty's ministers concerned in the transaction, that his royal highness would spontaneously take upon himself the payment of the sum of 8,000/., in addition to the sum of 41,000%, formerly undertaken to be liquidated by his royal highness upon the indemnity being given to him; and by so doing his royal highness had the satisfaction of preserving the public from any burden, directly or indirectly, and of seeing justice done to the creditors of the princess, who had no other means whatever of being relieved, but through the voluntary interposition of his royal highness."-Mr. Adam then observed, that the whole debt of 49,000l. being thus assumed by his roval highness, the prince gave directions to Mr. Gray and himself (Mr. Adam,) to make the instalments as liberal as possible. consequence of which 10,000/. has now been paid, and the second instalment would be paid in the first week of January.

24. Hertford Assizes.—George Earl of Essex v. the Hon. and Reverend William Capel. Before Lord Ellenborough and a Special Jury. —For hunting.—This was a cause which excited a considerable degree of interest, and there was scarcely a gentleman of rank for many miles round, who did not attend for the purpose of hearing it.

Mr. Serjeant Shepherd addressed the jury on the part of the plaintiff in a most able and eloquent speech. He lamented that the jury should be called upon to decide a question of this nature, between two persons who stood in so near a degree of relationship to each other; but inasmuch as the Earl of Essex was under the necessity of bringing this action, for the purpose of protecting himself in the enjoyment of his property, and as Mr. Capel had stood forward as the manager and principal person of the Berkeley hunt, he had rendered it absolutely necessary, that he should be the first person attacked by the Earl of Essex. The complaint was, that the defendant had committed a trespass in breaking and entering his grounds, called Cashiobury Park, and with horses and hounds destroying the grass and herbage, and breaking down his fences. The defendant justified himself this way -he said, that he had started a fox on other ground, which was not the property of the Earl of Essex, and that the fox being a noxious animal, and liable to do mischief, he for the purpose of killing and destroying him, and as the most effectual mean of doing so, broke and entered the park with hounds and horses, and hunted the fox. The answer of the Earl of Essex to this was, that the defendant's object was not to destroy the fox, and that if it was so. hunting was not the most effectual means of killing the animal; but that on the contrary, his motive w

the amusement and diversion afforded by the chase. The learned serjeant observed, that the object professed by the defendant in his plea was perfectly ridiculous and absurd; he would have it supposed, that himself and the gentlemen composing the Berkeley hunt, had associated themselves, not for their amusement or diversion, but for the pure patriotic desire of destroying these noxious animals: the defendant would have the jury believe, that Clergymen were descending from their pulpits, bankers neglecting their counting-houses, brewers running away from breweries, and all flocking from London, for no other purpose than to confer the obligation on the people of Herts of freeing the country from noxious So far from it being their object to destroy foxes, he rather thought if they were to start a fox, and some man happening to have a gun in his hand was to fall in with their patriotic motive, and was to shoot the fox, he would meet with but lenten entertainment. In fact, every one knew that their object was the diversion of the chase, and that they did not care three farthings whether the fox was killed or not, except for the triumph of his brush. The object of rooting them out of the country was absurd, for every one knew they wished to increase them, in order to have the pleasure of running them to death; but to put it beyond all doubt in this case, he should prove that Lord Essex, as one of the proprietors of land, had employed a man to take the most effectual mode of killing foxes, which was by catching them in a trap, or shooting them with a gun; these two modes Mr. Capel did not like, and he spoke to the man upon

the subject, but the man was steady. and he went on shooting wherever his bullets would reach, and catching wherever his traps would take. Mr. Capel then said, "I do not ask you not to destroy the foxes, but I will tell you what, I will send you a barrel of ale to drink success to the Berkeley hunt." Now, when a man said to another, "I do not ask you to do a particular thing," it was generally the most expressive way of indicating a wish to have it done. It put him in mind of a story of a quaker, who being on board of a ship -a merchant ship; the master observed to him, that there was a French row-boat coming towards them, no doubt with a design to board them; but, added the master, with an appropriate oath o two, "I'll run the fellows down"the quaker said, "Oh! surely, you won't do such a wicked thing as to destroy so many poor people's lives" -" Yes, but I will," exclaimed the master-" I would not," replied the quaker, " for the world; but I will tell thee what friend, if I was inclined to do such a thing, I would starboard my helm"---the master did starboard the helm, and the boat was run down. The learned serjeant repeated, that the object of the defendant and the Berkelev club, was to preserve foxes in order to hunt them. Very like raising the devil for the purpose of laying him. After some other general observations, he concluded by expressing his perfect confidence, that the verdict of the jury would prevent a repetition of the injury.

Two witnesses, one of the name of Richard Pugh, his lordship's bailiff, and John Hollanshead, his lordship's gamekeeper, clearly proved the facts of the case, and the last

Bb 2 witness



witness distinctly stated, that he had been asked by the defendant, Mr. Capel, not to destroy foxes.

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Lord Ellenborough interrupted the further progress of the cause, observing, that it was a contention against all nature and conviction. Could it be supposed that gentlemen bunted for the purpose of killing vermin, and not for their diversion? Could the jury be desired to say upon their oaths, that the defendant was actuated by any other motive than a desire to enjoy the pleasures of the chace !- He had wished to suffer the cause to go to a certain extent before he expressed his opinion upon the subject. Even if the dogs might be allowed to run, was there any pretence for saying, that where the dogs did not go, any person could ride and break down the fences ?- The defendant said, that he had not committed the trespass for the sake of the diversion of the chace, but as the only effectual way of killing and destroying the Now, could any man of common sense hesitate in saying, that the principal motive was not the killing vermin, but the sport? It was a sport the law of the land would not justify, and there should not be a new law of the land accommodated to the pleasures and amusements of these gentlemen. The pleasures of the chace might be taken when there was the consent of others who were injured by them, but they must be subservient There might be to such consent. such a nuisance by a noxious animal as would justify the attempt to destroy him, by running him to his earth, but that would not justify the digging for him afterwardsthat had been settled to be lawbut even if an animal might be

pursued with dogs, it did not follow that fifty or sixty persons had therefore a right to trespass on other people's lands. He could not see what there was in the case of Fentham v. Grundy, 1st Term Reports, to warrant the opinion that any person might follow the hounds over the lands of another. He had looked into that case, and had referred to the others quoted in it. Even in the case chiefly relied on, it was stated that a man might not hunt for his pleasure or profit, but only to destroy such noxious animals as were injurious to the common wealth: therefore, the good to the public must be the governing motive. He would ask the jury, whether that could have been the motive of the defendant? The last witness had expressly stated, that he wished rather to nourish these noxious animals than to destroy them.

Mr. Serjeant Best.—After what your lordship has said, I will not occupy the time of your lordship or the jury with one word more.

Lord Ellenborough. — There should be nominal damages; it is only meant to quiet a right—the plaintiff's counsel tell me they will be satisfied with nominal damages, therefore nominal damages will do. If this trespass is repeated it will be a different thing.

The jury consulted a short time, and returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with forty shillings damages.

The foreman stated, that it was the wish of the jury to give exemplary damages, but understanding that his lordship and the plaintiff acquiesced, they had only given forty shillings.

Lord Ellenborough.—You do very right to find forty shilllings—though in this case, as there is a

special

special justification on the frecord, one shilling damages would answer the purpose of carrying the costs, &c. I should, however, still advise the damages to be forty shillings, but that there are seven other actions depending, and the effect of your verdict would be not to give one forty shillings, but forty shillings seven times over.—One shillings seven times over.—One shilling damages will answer every purpose, and I shall, if necessary, certify that the trespass was wilful and malicious.

The jury then altered their verdict to one shilling damages.

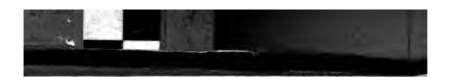
The counsel for the plaintiff were—Mr. Serjeant Shepherd, Mr. Garrow, and Mr. Harrison; attorney, Mr. Wilkinson, Red Lion square—and for the defendants, Mr. Serjeant Best, Mr. Maryatt, and Mr. Stewart; attorney, Messrs. Robinson, Piccadilly.

#### AUGUST.

1. Cambridge.—The annual prizes given by the representatives in parliament for the University, value 15 guineas each, are this year adjudged to Messrs. H. F. Ainslie, and G. Burges, of Trinity-college, senior batchelors; and Messrs. T.S. Hughes, of St. John's; and C.J. Blomfield, and W. Clark, of Trinity-college, middle batchelors.

Sir William Browne's three gold medals, value five guineas, are adjudged as follows:—to Mr. Edward Blomfield, Caius college, for the Greek ode, Desiderium Porsoni; to Mr. Lonsdale, of King's, for the Latin ode, Lusitania Liberata; and to Mr. E. H. Barker, of Trinity, for the epigram.

4. Fine Arts .- On this day, Thursday, the scaffolding and awning were removed from the statue erected in Russel-square, in honour of the late Duke of Bedford. Many friends of the duke, and lovers of sculpture attended: the effect produced on the spectators was a lively admiration of the performance, mingled with emotions of regret for the loss of a nobleman who delighted in promoting the good of his country. The statue is colossal; the attitude well chosen, graceful, and manly; the folds of drapery are ample, yet sufficiently detailed. His grace reposes one arm on a plough, the left hand holds the gifts of Ceres, conforming with the general plan of a monument intended to mark the duke's patriotic fondness for agricultural pursuits. Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter, personified in the endearing semblance of children, play round the feet of the statue, whose apparent magnitude seems augmented by the The pedestal, in embelcontrast. lishments and size, is well adapted to the purposes of illustration and strength: to the four corners are attached bulls' heads in very high relief; the cavity immediately beneath the upper moulding is adorned with herds of cattle in recumbent postures; on the curved sides are rural subjects in basso relievo, the first represents the preparation for the ploughman's dinner; the husbandman's wife, on her knees. attends the culinary department; a youth sounding a horn, two rustics, and a team of exen at rest finish the groupe. The second composition is made up of reapers and gleaners variously employed, the young woman in the centre is delipeated with the comeliness and Bb 3 grace



grace of a village favourite. These enrichments, the four seasons, and the statute of the Duke, are all cast in bronze, and so very successfully, that, with the polish of high finishing, they preserve the spirit of an original model.

The massy material of the pedestal is Scotch granite, and together with the superstructure measures, from the level ground to the summit of the monument, 27 feet. The principal figure is nine feet high.

This statue is the production of Mr. Westmacott, to whom the public are already indebted for the admirable monument erected to the memory of Sir Ralph Abercrombie. The statue of the Duke of Bedford reflects the highest credit on Mr. Westmacott, for correct and philosophical thinking in his art; it evinces moreover, that exquisite refinement of taste and purity of invention. which are peculiar to classical studies and enlarged research.—It will remain a distinguished ornament to the nation, and elevate us to as proud a station, for the works of the chissel and allegorical statuary, as that to which France attained in the zera of Richlieu.

6. Indian Goats.—Some very beautiful animals of the goat kind have been sent home from India in the late fleet, as a present from Sir E. Bailhe, to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. They are larger than the ordinary size, with smooth hair, beautifully speckled, as we sometimes see deer, with very brilliant colours. One of them in particular, a male, is beautifully variegated with red and white. His horns, which are smooth, are also elegantly mottled. These animals were brought to Calcutta at the express desire of his Royal Highness

to Sir E. Baille, from Delhi, where they have been introduced from Persia. His Royal Highness intended them for his Royal Mother's lodge at Frogmore, and has already presented them to her Majesty, who is highly gratified with the gift. The number originally embarked was four, viz. one male and three females; and being likely to be very troublesome passengers, and to endanger their own safety by their own inconsiderate and untimely gambols, they were committed to the care of Captain Herbert of the company's ship Euphrates, with a particular request to pay every attention to their safe and healthful Captain Herbert atconveyance. tended so well to his charge, that though two of the females were knocked about so dreadfully as to occasion their death in the tremendous gale which separated the tleet off the Isle of France, on the 14th of March, one of two kids, a female, left by one of them, was preserved and reared by the milk of the ship's cow, and landed in good health with the surviving female and male. These three were conveyed to town immediately after the Euphrates arrived in the river: and after being kept some days in the stable of Cariton-house, were sent to Frogmore, where they now There is every assurance that are. with proper attention, the breed will be speedily multiplied, as the elder female was twice pregnant during the voyage, though, in consequence of the male having got access to her, she was prevented from bringing forth her young in a perfect state. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has conveyed, through Colonel Macmahon, his gracious acknowledgments for Captain

tain Herbert's care of these animals, which, from the description of their beauty and usefulness, he had long desired to annex to the ornamental stock of Frogmore. When the breed is more generally diffused, it will be a valuable addition to the improvements and extensions recently made in the animal stock of the kingdom.

13. The Marquis de Romana has caused a very splendid monument to be erected to the memory of Sir John Moore, in a conspicuous situation, to which the remains of the lamented hero have been removed, from the obscure place where they were deposited in the fortress of Corunna. The following inscription is placed on the monument:—

A la Gloria
Del General Ingles Moore,
Y sus valientes Compatriotas,
La Espana Agradecida.
(To the Glory
Of the English General Moore,
And his valiant Countrymen,
The Gratitude of Spain.)
And on the other side:—
Memoria del Dia 16 de Enero, 1809.
(Memory of the Action of the 16th
January, 1809.)

The King v. Webb and others, proprietors of a company calling themselves the Birmingham Union Flour and Bread Company.—This was a prosecution, by indictment, preferred by the millers and bakers of that town and neighbourhood, against the conductors of the Union Flour and Bread Company, on the statute of the 6th Geo. I. as being a joint stock company, and prohibited by that statute.

Several witnesses were examined on the part of the prosecution, with a view of shewing that it had been injurious to the prosecutors, and therefore illegal; and on the part of the defendants, it was clearly proved, that the institution was of a general benefit to the town, and that a short time previous to the establishment the inhabitants were scantily supplied with flour and bread, and that of an inferior quality, and much adulterated, and therefore it was formed with a view of preventing a recurrence of it.

After a considerable discussion of the legal question, arising upon the construction of the above Act, the Learned Judge recommended certain points to be submitted to the consideration of the Jury, for the purpose of making a special case for the opinion of the Court of King's Bench, which were as follow:—1st. Whether the undertaking was originally beneficial to the public?—2dly. Whether it continues to be so?—and 3dly. Whether it was injurious to the millers and bakers?

On which the jury returned the following verdict:—" That its original institution was lauduble, that it was beneficial to the town of Birmingham, and continues to be so: but that it was prejudicial to the private interests of the millers and bakers concerned in that trade."

Ireland.—Extraordinary Case.
—From the Dublin papers of the 22d ult.—" On Thursday last, at seven o'clock in the evening, as a man was passing by the lime-kiln of D. Gosson, near kinglas, he saw, in a hollow below the wall of the kiln, a person in a grey coat lying on his tace on the ground. At first he supposed him to be asleep or intoxicated, but after some time perceiving he did not stir, he was induced to examine him more B b 4



closely, when he found him apparently dead. On turning him on his back, to ascertain who he might be, a sight the most awful and horrid presented itself to his view. The person was not dead, but on moving his coat, the whole surface of his body seemed a moving mass of worms; his face was much disfigured, apparently from some bruises inflicted either by blows or from a fall; and from every aperture of his head, his eyes, cars, mouth, and nose, poured innumerable worms, as if the interior of the skull were entirely filled with them. His eyes were dissolved, and the cavities, as well as those of his ears, mouth, and nose, were filled with a white moving mass, more horrid and disgusting than it is possible for imagination to conceive, without ocular inspection. After some time, the miserable being recovered sufficient strength to walk, and so far recovered his recollection and voice, that he distinctly answered several questions put to him; he told who he was, where he lived, &c; that he was returning home on a car the evening before, and having drank too much he fell off, and lay stunned with the fall till he was discovered. could not account for the wounds in his bead, nor for his being so far off the road; but it is probable he had received the contusion on his face from the fall, or perhaps the car had gone over him, and he had insensibly crawled to the place where he lav. The humidity of the air, and the heat of the weather, had rapidly brought on a solution of the solids in those bruised parts already predisposed to putrescency, and now lving in contact with the moist earth. In this was

speedily deposited the eggs of innumerable insects, whose generation was as rapid as the predisposing causes were favourable; and thus, while the vital powers rallied at the centre, and the blood, yet circulating round the beart, preserved the vital principle, the extremities, in which all pulsation had ceased, were dissolving into their primitive elements, and the whole surface of the body exhibited a mass of animated corruption. He was brought into an out-house, and laid on some hay; the loathsome objects were removed, as far as that could be done: he was washed with spirits and vinegar, had cordials poured down his throat, which he swallowed, though with some difficulty. In fact, every precaution was taken by the worthy people by whom he was discovered, but without effect; the putrescency rapidly increased; in a very short time the spasms in his throat prevented his swallowing; he gradually became insensible, and at twelve o'clock the next day he died, in a state of total putrisolution, having lived in that dreadful situation twelve hours. from the time he was first discovered, and the greater part of that period in full possession of his senses, so much so, that he at several times inquired eagerly for his pocket, in which he recollected he had put some money, and which to a small amount was found. That Herod, Syllu, &c. were devoured by worms, whilst yet alive, are facts recorded by the ancient historians, and that the worms engender in the flesh and in the nucle, &c. is also true; but those are not parallel cases, as they were the effects of morbid pendentes, and specific disorders. The only case

modern times, perhaps, of a humanbeing living under such circumstances, is recorded in the romantic adventures of St. Pierre Visud; and even here the incident throws a degree of discredit on the authenticity of the work, although it was attested by the annexed attidavits of persons who had seen it. in that case the worms had only engendered in the lower extremities, While the head and the viscera, necessary to animal life, were free. But here the most essential organ the animal economy was dissolved, while yet the living being walked and talked."

#### SEPTEMBER.

1. Forged Notes .- By the late trials at Laucaster, it appears that \* Laffic in one, two, and five pound notes has existed for some time to a remost alarming extent. The Bank of England have long been aware of these forgeries, and they have laken means of detecting and beinging to punishment many of the delinquents. It appeared that the traffic in forged notes was carried on in Lancashire and the adjoing counties on a larger scale than was ever known before; and a witness stated, that he had been ured by one of the prisoners, that at Birmingham he could buy forged small notes by wholesale cough to load a jackass. It ap-Peared these were retailed by poor Soorant, deluded wretches, few of hom could write or read, at from five to ten shillings in the pound. Birmingham was clearly traced to be the fountain head from whence these forgeries flowed, and Wales and Scotland the parts where they

were principally passed. paratively but a small portion found their way to London, as here they were liable to be detected almost immediately. It was found in many instances that the forgers had blundesed in the signatures of clerks of the Bank of England who had long been dead, and some of the notes bore the christian names of those who signed them. From these inconsistencies, and the general bad colour of the paper of which they were fabricated, they were not likely to pass undiscovered in Loudon, and were, therefore, chiefly circulated in parts remote from the The agents of the metropolis. Bank, however, have been so vigilant, that 13 prisoners were brought to trial, and it is to be hoped that a death-blow has been given to this iniquitous business; the principal names of those concerned in this nefarious practice, as well as the coiners of counterfeit gold, having been discovered and made known.

The method adopted for taking into custody all the prisoners of the above description, tried at these assizes, was well preconcerted:—Aware that great alarm would be excited by apprehending them separately, it was contrived that they should all be taken in one day, and the 25th of July was fixed, on account of its being near the time of the commencement of the assizes.

Nadin, the constable of Manchester, gave into Court the following account relative to the taking a notorious vender of forged notes, of the name of Bolton:—

About one o'clock in the morning of the 25th of July last, with proper assistants, he went to the prisoner's house. He knocked, but the door not being opened, he forced it, and

but bearing a noise, and somebody going up stairs, he at length found out the staircase, pursued, and took , crowned with success, and chec a man prisoner; he followed and secured another, which proved to be Bolton, who, as well as the other, had nothing on but his shirt. A lighted candle having been by this time procured, on further search the prisoner's daughter was found. Nadin then went into the back room, where he found hid in the closet Bolton's wife, who was quite undressed. Having thus seized on all the persons in the house, he began his search for the forged notes. Among the coals, 92 notes of 11. each; in a large mug with water in it, many more of the same description, a quantity torn to pieces; and two 21. notes. In a pickling jar, with liquor in it, he found 41 21. notes, and 3 of 51. with a quantity torn to pieces; and in another room, 20 more.

The cant terms for false notes are softs and screens-of counterfeit gold, yellows. It appeared, the paper composing the notes was manufactured in Ireland; and the forgeries executed at Manchester

and Birmingham.

Various accounts, similar to the above, were given by the officers employed in taking into custody these unbappy, deluded people, who imagined they were free from danger, if the forged notes were not actually found in their possession; and that they could not be convicted, unless by the evidence of a third person seeing them take the money for the disposal of them.

The flattering encouragement which the Batheaston coal and mining concern has lately experienced, will soon enable the pro- brious effects of its waters, and the

The place was all darkness, prietors to presecute the works, as there is every well-founded reason to expect that their efforts will be the growing price of coal. T subscription has been considerable augmented in consequence of a ne share of 25*l*. being declared to b equal to an original one of 50l and there is no doubt that this ci cumstance will be the means speedily filling the subscription.

The recent improvement of the port of Bristol, by the formation of the most extensive docks in Europe the float being two miles and a ba in length and covering 82 acres of ground, promises to be of very im portant advantage to the commer cial interest, and eventually of great benefit to the land and house pro prietors in the vicinity of the Wells At all hours of the day ships an vessels can now pass from the dan head to the quays of the city, and discharge their cargoes into ware houses while affout, the mud (x offensive formerly in its appearance and smell, on which they used k ground) being no longer visible. The swamps near the works an also filled up in a judicious and uniform manner; so that in a few months that which resembled barren waste, will be turned into useful culture, and bear the appear Chifton al ance of a rich lawn. ready is influenced by the completion of these magnificent docks; most of the houses of the Upper and Lower Crescent, which had remained in a state of dilapidation several years, being now sold, and in the actual operation of fitting up-Indeed, from the picturesque tural scenery of the delightful hil of Clifton, combined with the salecrealed careated plain of ground beneath, we conceive it bids fair to be the most favoured spot in England.

3. A cause of some interest carne on at the Suffolk assizes. was brought by Mr. Smith, who is protestant dissenter, to recover back the sum of 3d. which he had been obliged to pay to Johnson, a 1011-keeper of the turnpike gate at Halesworth, for a taxed cart, in which he was going on Sunday to divine worship at a meeting-house at the above place.—The plaintiff claimed an exemption from toll under the clause of the statute which gives exemptions to persons going to their proper parochial church, chapel, or other places of public worship. It was intended by both Parties, that a case should have been agreed on for the opinion of the court of king's bench; but the judge was so decidedly of opinion that the plaintiff was entitled the exemption, that he would allow only a verdict to be taken for him, with liberty for the defendant, if be thought proper, to move the court next term to have a nonsuit ered.

It was decided at the late Essex assizes, that no person has a right lo glean in any field, unless by per-

mission of the occupier.

Ataly.—By an order of a decree of Joachim Napoleon king of the Two Sicilies, most of the religious orders and convents throughout the whole of his dominions are suppressed.

At Rome the consulta has ordered that from the 1st of October of the present year, the division of time at Rome and throughout the whole Roman territory, shall be the same as in France and other European countries. It is well

known, that it has hitherto been the custom there to begin to reckon the hours from sunset, and count forward through the whole twenty-

M. Degen, a watch-maker in Vienna, has invented a machine by which a person can rise into the He has since made several public experiments, and rose to the height of 54 feet, flying in various directions with the celerity of a A subscription has been opened at Vienna to enable him to prosecute his discoveries. machine is formed of two parachutes of taffeta, which may be folded up or extended at pleasure. and the person who moves them is placed in the centre.

At Somerset Assizes, a cause of considerable interest to the proprietors of lands adjoining rivers, and also to mid-owners, was tried before Mr. Baron Graham .-- Mr. Kinglake, the owner of a floor of nieadows, adjoining a stream of water, brought this action against Mr. Norman, the proprietor of grist-mills and silk machinery, worked by such streams; -and the questions were, whether the mill-owner had a right to pond the water higher than its accustomed level, and whether it was not his duty to draw his fenders, after heavy rains, to prevent the adjacent lands from being flooded?

The judge declared, that the occupiers of lands have a right by common law to the natural flow of water through the same, and that any claim in opposition to such rights, must be proved to have been exercised without interruption for at least 20 years. He stated the law on the other question to be, that if a mill-owner, had been in the practice of drawing his fenders to dis-



charge by the natural channel the superfluous water, it was evidence of his having been permitted by the proprietors of the adjoining lands to erect the drains, and pond the water, upon stipulation so to do. In this case, it appeared that the fenders had been raised within 20 years, and that the mill-owner had neglected to draw the sluices, until the plaintiff's lands were flooded.—The plaintiff therefore obtained a verdict.

Property Tax.—Return to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated the 8th day of June, 1809, for an Account or Estimate of the Nett Assessment of the Property Tax, for the years ending 5th April, 1807, 1808, and 1809, respectively.

Anno ending 5th April, 1807, 11,299 9361.

Anno ending 5th April, 1808, 11,345,350l.

Anno ending 5th April, 1809, 11,359,229l.

For the year ending 5th April, 1807, the above account is made out from actual returns, except from the department of the War office.

For the year ending 5th April, 1808, returns from 218 Surveyors, districts have been received; from which it appears that the assessments on trade and professions have decreased; so that on the whole a dimunition of duty may be computed to the extent of 72,000/. nearly in the assessments by commissioners for general purposes; but which is overbalanced by the deductions of duty in other departments.

For the year cuding 5th April, 1809, returns from 25 Surveyors' districts have been received; the result from which is more favourable than in the year preceding, at the rate of 4 1-oth per cent. increase, and will therefore warrant an estimate to the amount of that year. The remainder of that year, except in the article of duty on Dividends, is likewise computed on the amount of the preceding year, from the same sources, for want of returns.

Office for Taxes, June 13, 1809. 4. Mount Vesurius.-A letter from Naples, of the 9th ult. states, that on the 4th of September a new crater opened to the South-east, from which there had been a continued eruption of lava. The torzept of lava, which took a direction towards the town of Della Torre, had divided into two branches, and formed an island, at the extremity of which it again united, and produced a lake of fire in the district of A Trio del Cavallo. In the night of the 5th there was an eruption of an immense quantity of ashes and stones.

7. The annual conference of the Methodists held this year at Manchester terminated last week: —250 preachers attended.—Actual increase of members during the past year, 14,200; —6200 in England and Ireland, and 8000 in America. The number of preachers received at conference, after the four probationary years, exclusive of those in the districts was 20; and the number of new chapels opened since last conference is stated to be considerable.

17. Opening of Covent Garden Theatre.—'The New Theatre opened on Monday night, with the Tragedy of Macbeth and the Quaker. It was crouded the instant the doors were open, and though on the steps of the portico the mob were exclaiming against the advance of prices,

yet

when they got into the theatre, they were at first silenced by the beneaty of the spectacle they beheld. After waiting quiet for some time, the band struck up "God save the Kirrg," and then the call for the song was so general, that no performer in the orchestra could be heard but the double-drum player. The singers then made their appearance, and could as little be heard as the instrumental performers. However, during all this uploar, applause was predominant,

and it was evident, from the appearance of pit and boxes, that the majority in favour of the managers, was at least Twenty to one! Presently Mr. Kemble appeared to speak the opening address, habited in the costume of the part he was about to play, Mucbeth. The uproar was now greater than ever; Mr. Kemble waited in hopes of silence for some time. At last he motioned his lips through the following address:—

In early Greece, and in a barbarous age, A wretched tumbrel was the Actor's Stage: The muse, with cheek reclined in pensive shame, Blush'd for her wanderers from the path to Fame.

Æschylus sprang; and storm'd, as he arose, His country's passions, like his country's foes. Rough from the battle, train'd to vanquish men. E'en as his sword he wielded, so his pen. He smote the heart, the trembling sense oppress'd, And gave no quarter to the human breast.

Yet, stage improvement mark'd the Soldier's sway, And ting'd with taste the captives to his lay. Then, first (the cart of Thespis overthrown) Form'd by rude planks, a Theatre was known Cop'd by th' Heavens, it o'erspread the lawn, And light on scenic dress appeared to dawn.

But, all divine, when Sophocles appeared, "Twas then the Drama's majesty was rear'd. Builders and decorators came,—their boast Was who could grace the lofty Poet most. The lofty Poet lack'd not brains to know That Dramatists require the Drama's show. Nature's perfection springs from various parts; And "Nature's Mirror" needs the Sister Arts.

Hence grew the splendour of the scene—and hence The handmaids that embellish eloquence: Dance, music, painting, pageantry, parade,— All that gave zest, or yield illusion aid.

Rome



Rome caught the spark from Greece, improv'd the plan: At last the flame through modern Europe ran.

Our scene now decks, in an illumined age,
The Bards who first gave vigour to our stage:—
Thus Shakespeare's fire burns brighter than of yore;
And may the stage that boasts him burn no more!

From this our fabric, banish we to night, Figures worn threadbare, metaphors grown trite, No Phœnix from her ashes shall arise, Stale to our thoughts as sparrows to our eyes; No naked truism be cloak'd anew, To tell that fire, which cheers, consumes to; No,—let a Briton now to Britons speak; His cause is strong, although his language weak. We feel with glory all to Britain due, And British Artists rais'd this pile for you: While, zealous as our patron, here we stand, To guard the staple genius of our land.

Solid our building, heavy our expense; We rest our claim on your munificence;—What ardour plans a nation's taste to raise, A nation's liberality repays.

We shall now make a few observations upon the architecture, interior and exterior, of this magnificent structure; and endeavour to explain those principles of science, by which alone such a building ought to be judged.—Rationem artis intelligent docti, indocti sentiunt voluplatem.

Mr. Smirke, jun., the architect, has selected, and upon very just grounds of preference, the Doric style of architecture, which, in majesty, simplicity, and strength, so much excels the other orders. The front of the theatre occupies one half of that side of Bow-street nearest to Covent-garden; and upon our first approach, we are struck with the astonishing breadth and majestic simplicity of the building. The portico, in the centre, is of the

same proportions as those in the portico of the temple of Mineral at Athens; and the characteristic of Greek architecture are preserved in the other parts of the from The columns of the portico, we believe, with the exception of those of St. Peter's at Rome, and those in the temple of the Acropolis, are the largest of any existing building in Europe.

We observe that the rusticated work, which is more familiar to the eye as having the appearance of lines in score, and which is in truth a modern corruption, has been judiciously omitted by the architect,—who was doubtless aware of their effect in destroying the simplicity of a building, by distracting the eye, and diverting its attention from the main features.—The mouldings on the exterior of the building.

me Architraves round the in short every part, are mples of Greek forms -In the lower part of in arcade extends from the other, and there is tion introduced which end to the general effect :ter of the whole.-The e building is terminated d by two pilasters, and of Comedy and Tragedy in niches between them. thy of remark, that there h of plain surface under , by means of which the ie figures is very much The Basso relievos in ach about forty-five feet are executed with the as those in the temple a, which were the work .—The projection of the inent figure not exceediches, they have a pecurom the plain surface be-, and, being slightly inrsh shadows are avoided. us form a part of the geacter and prevailing simthe structure, and constilest decoration and deliiment.

the portico, in the same he other bassos relievos, arms are introduced.—

walls of the theatre, about one hundred feet and of a proportionate rise considerably above parts of the front, and enings have been judicieduced, by which the are concealed, and the lischarged from the great the other fronts of the all architectural decorates omitted, but the same

flowing lines, the same exactness of proportions, and purity of parts,—the same noble simplicity, and character of severe grandeur, is preserved throughout.—The building is entirely insulated, but a communication has been preserved between Hart-street and Bow-street, and the Piazzas in Covent-garden.

But in a work conducted upon principle, having said thus much, having praised the architect, not only for his taste and genius, but for his knowledge of the rule, and strict conformity to it; it is but justice to the public not cover him with indiscriminate eulogy, but to apply the rule, as well where it apparently makes against him, as where it is in his favour.

Ought not the Entablature in the front of the building to have been one unbroken line? Ought it to have divided into compartments? In this style of building, the Doric order, nothing is admissible for the mere purpose of ornament.—Every thing must have an immediate or presumable reference to utility.

According to this principle, the Entablature is supposed to be the strap or vinculum, by which the parts are bound together. -- Now it is evident that this idea necessarily involves unity and continuity.--There is no strength in a cord thus minutely snapped. This division, moreover, was not necessary for the purpose of comprehending the figures of the bassos relievos .- According to all existing reliques of the pure Greek Doric, they might have been introduced in the interstices of the Tryglyphs .- Division always takes from effect----It belongs to ornament but not to simplicity.

There is one peculiar praise

which belongs to this building—It is the only existing specimen of pure Greek architecture, uncorrupted by Roman or Gothic appendages.-It is filled up as it were from the remaining shell of the Acropolis at Athens.-Mr. Smirke has caught from the temple of Miverva the general idea; the proportions, the parts, the finishing, are all Mr. Smirke's own; in a word, it is a building of which Athens would not have been ashanied, and of which England, therefore, may be reasonably proud.—Like every true work of art, it does not command attention by its mere mass; the effect is purely given to it by the art, the harmony, the mind of the workman.

The mass, the brick and mortar, and all that was done by the trowel and the plane, belong to Mr. Copeland; the order and effect, the mens agitans molem, to Mr. Smirke, jun. It is he that has lifted the mass into lightness, and, like the Atlas in the fable, carries it with majesty and simplicity on his shoulders.

The Basso Relievos in front of the Theatre.—The specimens of the tine arts exhibited in the sculpture of the front are representations of the ancient and modern drama, in basso relievo. The designs are classical, and the execution masterly. The piece representing the ancient drama is to the north of the portico, and that representing the modern drama is on the south side.

The ancient drama.—In the centre three Greek poets are sitting; the two looking towards the portico are Aristophanes, representing the old comedy, and (nearest to the spectator) Menander, representing the new comedy. Before them Thalia presents herself with her

crook and comic mask, as the object of their insitation. She is followed by Polyhymnia playing on the greater lyre, and by Enterpe on the lesser lyre, Clio with the long pipes, and Terpsichore, the Muse of action or pantomime. These are succeeded by three nymples crowned with the leaves of the fir-pine, and in succinct tunics, representing the hours or seasons governing and attending the winged horse Pegasus. The third sitting figure in the centre, looking from the portico, is Æschylus, the father of tragedy. He holds a scroll open on his knee; his attention is fixed on Wisdom, or Minerva, seated opposite to the She is distinguished by her poet. helmet and shield. Between Aschylus and Minerva, Bacchus stands leaning on his fawn, because the Greeks represented tragedies in honeur of Bacchus. Behind Minerva stands Melpomene, or Tragedy, holding a sword and mask; then follow two Furies, with snakes and torches, pursuing Orestes, who stretches out his hands to supplicate Apollo for protection. Apollo is represented in the quadrigs, or four-horsed chariot of the sun. The last-described figures relate to part of Æschylus's Tragedy of Orestes .- The modern drame. In the centre (looking from the portico) Shakspeare is sitting; the comic and tragic masks, with the lyre, are about his seat; his right hand is raised, expressive of calling up the following characters in the Tempest: -- first, Caliban, laden with wood; next, Ferdinand, sheathing his sword; then, Miranda, entreating Prospero in behalf of her lover;—They are led on by Ariel above, playing on a lyre. part of the composition is termimated

nated by Hecate (the three-formed goddess) in her car, drawn by oven, descending. She is attended by Lady Macbeth, with the daggers in her hams, followed by Macbeth turning an horror from the body of Duncan behind han. In the centre (looking towards the portico) is Milton, scated, contemplating Urania, according to his own description in the Paradisc Lost. Urania is seated facing him above; at his feet is Sampson Agonistes chained. remaining figures represent the masque of Comus; the two brothese drive out three Bacchanals, with their staggering leader Co-The enchanted lady is seated in the chair; and the series is ended by two tigers, representing the transformation of Comus's devotees. The cosigns of both bassos relievos, and the models of the antient drama, are by Mr. Flaxman. The models of the modern drama, and the execution in stone, is by Mr. Rossi.

Statues 7 feet in height, representing Tragedy and Comedy, are placed in niches in the wings of the theatre. Tragedy, on the south wing, is a fine figure, holding the tragic mask and dagger: the sculptor is Mr. Rossi. Comedy holds the shepherd's crook or pedum on her right shoulder, and the comic mask in her left hand. This is the workmanship of Mr. Flaxman, and occupies the northern wing.

The composition and executive part of these bassos relievos, are entitled to every praise; the characters, in the main, are marked with much boldness and precision: there is a spirit of poetical imagery in the allegorical and ideal appendages, which gives to this sculpture Vol. LI.

a kind of epic dignity, not unworthy the genius of the master, from whom the general idea has been caught. With respect, however, to character and propriety and that peculiar correctness which one expects to find in a work aiming at refinement, there is an error of such magnitude as to deserve pointing The artist has very properly out. introduced Shakspeare as the head of the modern drama,—conjuring up his Prospero, his Caliban, and Ariel, and all the creation of the Tempest; but Prospero, Caliban, and Ariel, are real embodied characters—they have a dramatic, personal entity, and are not, like the air drawn dagger of Macbeth, the mere idea and notion of the mind, under the impulse of violent passion.

In the sculpture of the antient drama the artist has confounded the two ideas, and given a personal form and representation to a mere notion and affection of the mind. In the Choephoroi of Æschylus, the Furies have no existence beyond what they assume in the terror of Orestes: he sees them in his mind's eye, and in the distracted vision of his fears and remorse. The fiction of poetry will allow this; but the sculptor must not out-Herod Herod. He must not play the poet with the poet-he must not extend the extravagance, and give flesh and blood to what the poet has been contenied to leave mere fancy and passion, This is certainly an error on the part of propriety.

The statues of Tragedy and Comedy.—We have little to remark upon the statues of Tragedy and Comedy. The figures are good in themselves; but if we regard them distinct from their appendages, they

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are not sufficiently characteristic: a statue or painting should declare itself, seen at any ossance, without requiring a minute inspection of the attributes; but these statues, stripped of their attributes, convey no precise idea: they are what you please

-a Muse or a Pomona.

Let us carry our minds forward, and suppose that we should find these statues a hundred years hence, stripped by rapine or accident of their appendages,—would it be possible to affix to either of them the character of tragedy or of comedy? But tragedy and comedy are decided characters of themselves: the masque, the bowl and buskin, should not be required to distinguish them. Sculpture and fancy have already assigned to them naked and abstract peculiarities. They are, moreover, too small for the building; as mere figures, the parts of them, the adjustment of the drapery, and the quantities, are excellent; we could only wish to have seen what would have distinctly marked them as Tragedy and Comedy. It was not correct, we think, nor consistent with the ample grandeur and severe dignity of the Doric order to mount them upon lofty pedestals, and to cut them down to the size of the human figure. It would have been better if they had had no other pedestal than the basement of the nicke in which they stand, and had mounted to the spring of the arch without artificial elevation.

Interior of the Theatre .- Entrance. -- The entrance from the Piazza is by a double flight of stone steps; the walls are also of stone, and the whole is lighted by antique lamps, placed on tripods of bronze. -Taste and judgement have concurred in producing the u beauty and convenience. can be more elegant than the ments, and nothing more 1 than the accommodation pro for the public. The comm tion from one part of the he another is complete, being fa ed by staircases, by which or go from the stage or the pit upper gallery, in a few m Large reservoirs of water hav judiciously formed, from whic lead to every part of the house. conduits are of a very consic diameter, and would in an innundate any spot to wh might be necessary to dire flood.

Within the solid parts walls,-and indeed in the heart of the building, are duced ventilators, for the p of economising and distri the air. The house, theref always capable of being p and refreshed, and, in fig language, may even be said spire.

The stage.—The stage, in breadth, and especially in dep pears to be of admirable dime and excellently adapted to shew and processions. The except those over the side doc not suffered to intrude upont scenium; a proper departure fi common practice. On each theproscenium are two lofty p in scaliogla, with light gilt ca between which, are the stage and managers' boxes, &c. support an arch (the segme circle): the soffit painted is relief; from which descent crimson drapery, over the c Above is a bold and simple e ture, with the royal arms (tl Porters couchant) resting on its centre- In each spandrel of the arch is an emblematical antique celestial figure, holding the wreath, torch, ⇐ ← excellentiv executed in relief. Tire entablature, devices, and the w lacole frontispiece, are in the same light relievo as the cupola.

The whole will be lighted by paterre lamps, suspended by brack-

ets.

The ceiling is painted to resemble a cupola, in square compartments, in a light relicf. In the centre is a lyre. The character of the decorations is perfectly Grecian, and every part is chastened and controuled by an uniform tone of simplicity. The artist appears to have studied the simplex munditiis in the general effect of the ornaments which he bas introduced; and never did artist more completely accomplish his object. An elegant simplicity, in which the antique tone and character abound without pedantry or quaintnes,—a simplicity equally remote from glare and glitter on the one side, and crudity and coldness on the other, prevails throughout.

The machinery of the stage is most admirably contrived for expedition and facility of application—A scene, once used and done with, is not suffered to stand in the way, and block up the lateral avenues of the stage-It is thrown back into the rear of the stage, and finds its place in an orderly and capacious receptacle. The scenes are let down from above, and lifted up again with surprising facility, and most dexterous mechanism. There will be no more clamour and confusion as formerly behind the curtain. On each side of the stage are rooms appropriated to the use of the performers, fitted up with great neatness and

There are likecommodiousness. wise three green rooms (as they are termed) spacious, elegant, and simple.

The Drop is peculiarly grand. It represents a temple dedicated to Shakespeare, in the back of which is seen his statue copied from his monument at Westminster abbey, supported by Tragedy and Comedy, and between pillars on each side are statues of Æschylus, Plautus, Lopez de Vega, Ben Jonson, Moliere, &c.

The Boxes, Pit and Galleries. -There are three tier of Boxes. which are disposed in a semicircular form, and afford a perfect view of the stage from every point. front of the Boyes are of a cream colour, with Greek ornaments in gold upon a pink ground and gold mouldings. The boxes are also supported by gold fluted columns. In each Box there are three : ows of seats, with light blue coverings. The three circles of Boxes are furnished with large chandeliers, elegantly mounted.—These splendid ornaments were made by Collins, at Temple-bar. They are chaste and beautiful in their design, which appears to be after the style of Piranesi, forming a graceful canopy of the richest cut drops, of which there are at least fire and twenty thousand. These were all modelled and cut for the purpose on an entire new fashion, and they produce a lustre almost equal to the diamond .-- The mountings are also costly and elecombining strength gant. beauty. There are forty in number, suspended from a rich gold bracket in front of the three tier of boxes and over the stage doors; the latter are large and magnificent, bearing nine lights each; those in front

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front of the Boxes bear five and six lights each. The principal Greenroom is also splendidly illuminated by a large chandelier, corres with those on the stage, and or aments bearing lights on the cost maypiece, &c.

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The Pit, besides its usual lateral passages, has two central passages, which extend through its whole length from the Front Boxes to the Orchestra, an improvement, the advantage of which will be most beneficially felt both in egress and ingress, when the house is crouded. It ought also to be mentioned, that the seats in the Pit are gradually elevated in a manner which will greatly conduce to the convenience of the audience. The eye of each individual will be raised so high, that it will be impossible for the head of the person sitting before him to intercept his view of the stage. are 25 inches broad, and are covered with light blue cloth, edged with

The upper gallery is divided into five compartments, and may be thus considered a tier of five boxes, with a separate door at the back to each: these doors open into a spacious lobby, one side of which is the back of the gallery, and the other the exterior wall of the theater, with the The lobby windows into the street. to the middle gallery beneath is similarly situated. One great advantage attends this construction; in summer the doors of the galleries and the windows of the labbies being left open, the audience in those parts cannot be oppressed by the heat, as in the former Theatre. Under the gallery is a row of private boxes, constituting the third tier. They consist of 26 in number, with a private room behind each. The

access to these boxes is by a beauful staircare, exclusively appropriated to them, and not connected with any other part of the house .-- with also a saloon, exclusively —spacious and magnificent in the extreme. This saloon is adorned with magnificent columns of Sicilian marble, the colour of which is a beautiful light cerd onlique, instead of porphyry. Basts or Shakespeare, Milton, &c. are introduced in various parts of it, -drawings in chiaro obscure, principally from the works of our dramatic Poets, executed in an elegant and scientific manner,splendid lustres and chandeliers, and the most sumptuous furniture. contribute to the decoration of this magnificent apartment, which for convenience, taste, and elegance, will become another Ranelagh. The carpeting is laid down in these boxes, but the furniture of each, and also of the adjoining room, will be according to the taste of the several occupants, among whom are some of the royal Dukes, and the leading persons of rank and fashion in the country. The lower boxes appear to be upon the same plan with those in the old house. There is an additional seat; each box will thus hold twelve persons, being three more than in the old house.

There is not a point of the bouse, before the curtain, that does not command a complete view of the stage; nor a point in which a word distinctly spoken on the stage is not perfectly audible to the remotest extremity.

The artist has been also particularly attentive to the comfort and accommodation of the performers. The centlemen's dressing rooms are on one side, and those of the ladies on the other. The wardrobe room

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is spacious and superh; in the centre is a square table of namense size—the surface mahogany, highly polished: the presses which line the room are in wainscot, finished with the most exquisite taste. In the construction of this splendid edifice, the calamitous fate of the late two great winter theatres has not been forgotten. Every means of safety against fire, or other accident, that ingenuity could devise, has been adopted. At all convenient intervals are strong party walls, with iron doors, by which, if a fire were to break out, it would be confined within that particular compartment, and be prevented from spreading through the house. The fire-places are also made with the grates turning upon a pivot, by which means the front can be moved round to the back, and the fire is thus extinguished without the possibility of aceident. Water-pipes are also insinuated into every part of the house, through which they are spread like veins through the human body. Great brass cocks, which, when turned, would pour the contents into the house, present themselves to the eve in the lobbies and other open places.

The flight of stairs to the upper gallery consists of 120 steps, and the aumber of bricks laid down in seven months, amounted to seven nations; a circumstance which may afford an idea of the magnitude of the celefice, and the celerity with which it has been built. The materials are of the best quality, and the building is most substantial and secure. Previous to its opening its strength was tried by immense leaden weights placed on the several tiers, greatly exceeding the weight of the most crouded audience that could be compressed into the

house, and yet the building did not in any point give way.

We ought to have mentioned a very great improvement in the doors, which not only facilitates admission, but which affords the most satisfactory means of security, in case any accident should render the immediate evacuation of the theatre necessary. The doors, now, instead of opening backwards or forwards, upon touching a spring, slide laterally, and are whelly removed from the passages.

The interior of this theatre is exceeded by no building ancient or modern, and the entire structure will probably remain an example to the present and succeeding ages, of clegance and magnificence controlled and directed by an unrivalled simplicity and taste, and a commodiousness and general competency to its various purposes of which there is no parallel in any building of the same kind.

26. Westphalia.—The following letter, after our disappointments in the North of Germany, will be read with a degree of interest proportioned to the mortification it produces.

You may form a tolerable idea of the miscrable state of oppression the people of this kingdom groun mider, by the subsequent anecdote:--

"Some time after the we against France troke out in Austra, the preple of Hesse Caesel, and the officers and soldiers of the armies, indignant at the tyrency of the government of Jerome, colored into a plot to evertuin his throne. The officers were to wear a particular mark worked on the coat sleeves.—About two miles from Hesse Cassel stands a ceavent, for the reception of Ce 3



ladies of high rank but of moderate One of the novicircumstances. ciates, in love with an officer who had joined in the conspiracy, worked the badge of liberty upon his, sleeve. The peasantry were armed with seythes and other destructive instruments, and the eve of the breaking out of the revolution had approached within two days. A traitor to his country and its freedom disclosed the plot, and many of the officers concerned in it were seized and executed, among whom was the lover of the young lady. French cruelty did not end The beautiful girl herself was dragged forth and publicly decapitated. The Abbess of the convent and her nuns, who had furnished the conspirators with money, were thrown into the common bridewell of the city, and compelled to spin for a scanty subsistence."

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27. Thursday, James Hewit, an old man nearly sixty years of age, was indicted for a misdemeanor, in having, in the month of May last, contrary to an act passed in the reign of Geo. II, seduced an arti ficer of this country to leave this kingdom. From the testimony of the witness examined, it appeared that the prisoner, although recently from America, is an Englishman and had lately frequented a public-house called the York Minster, immediately in the vicinity of the cotton manufactory of Messrs. Hughes and Lewis, Bunhill-row, to which the men employed in the the service of Messrs. Hughes and Lewis resorted; and amongst others a man named Hutchinson, who had been formerly apprenticed from the parish of St. Martin, to a cotton Manchester, manufactory near where he remained till he arrived

at the age of 21. He then came to London, and was employed in the service of Messrs. Hughes and Co. in the wool-dyeing business, and was in fact returned a fair workman. This man the prisoner frequently met, and, by glowing representations of the advantages and great wages he was likely to obtain by going to America, induced him to agree to emigrate, for the purpose of being employed in a cotton manufactory at a place called Cooper's Town, within two miles of New-York, and a short distance from the residence of the prisoner. Messrs. Hughes and Lewis having heard of this negotiation, sent for the prisoner and remonstrated with him on the illegality of the steps he was pursuing, forewarning him at the same time, that if he persisted in his delinquency they would punish him with the rigour of the law. The prisoner then declared his ignorance of any criminality attaching to his conduct, and promised most faithfully that he would relinquish his intentions. In a few days, however, Mr. Hughes discovered that Hutchinson was making preparations for his departure, and that his passage had actually been taken on board au American ship. The prisoner was then apprehended; and on being brought before a magistrate produced a receipt for 121 dollars, paid by him to the mate of an American ship for Hutchinson's passage, and also a promissory note of Hutchinson's for that sum, and for other moneys which had been advanged to him by the prisoner, to be paid out of the produce of his labours in America. The prisoner's defence was, that Hutchinson came a second time to him, and said he had his muster's master's permission to leave the country, and that from his solicitations he was induced to pay his

passage out.

The common serieant, who tried the case, in summing up the evidence, dwelt with peculiar force on the mischievous tendency of the crime of which the prisoner stood charged, which he said, was most materially connected with the manufacturing interests of the country, and well deserved punishment by law in a most exemplary manner; the legislature having decreed. that persons convicted of such an offence should be subject to twelve months imprisonment, and to pay a penalty of 5001.—The jury, without a moment's hesitation, returned a verdict of Guilty.

Hutchinson, the artificer seduced, was then tried under an act, passed in the 5th of George the First, which enacts, " That any artificer, particularly in the manufactures of cotton, wool, silk, mobair, &c. who should be convicted of, or detected in, preparing to leave the kingdom, for the purpose of devoting his knowledge for the benefit and advantage of foreign countries, not within the British dominions, should be bound to enter into recognizances himself, and two surcties, for remaining in the country."

The evidence in the former case was again gone through, and the prisoner was found Guilty.

#### OCTOBER.

4. The following particulars of Lefebvre's expedition against the Tyrol, in August last, were communicated by a Saxon major, who

escaped from the destruction of those terrible days :-

"We had penetrated to Inspruck without great resistance; and although much was every where talked of the Tyrolese stationed upon and round the Brenner, we gave little credit to it, thinking the rebels to have been dispersed by a short cannonade, and already considering ourselves as conquerors. Our entrance into the passes of the Brenner was only opposed by small corps, which continued falling back, after an obstinate though short resistance. Among others, I perceived a man full eighty years of age, posted against the side of a rock, and sending death among t our ranks with every shot. Upon the Bavarians descending from behind to make him prisoner, he shouted aloud, Hurrah! struck the first man to the ground with a ball, seized hold of the second, and with the ejaculation, In God's name! precipitated himself with him into the abyss below. Marching onwards, we heard resound from the summit of a high rock: Stephen! shall I chop it off yet? to which a loud Nay reverberated from the opposite side. was told to the duke of Dantzic, who, notwithstanding, ordered us to advance: at the same time he prudently withdrew from the centre to The vau, consisting of the rear. 4000 Bavarians, had just stormed a deep ravine, when we again heard halloo'd over our heads — Hans! for the most Holy Trinity! Our terror was completed by the reply that immediately followed :- In the name of the Holy Trinity !- Cut all loose abore! and ere a minute had elapsed, were thousands of my comrades in arms crushed, buried, and overwhelmed, by an incredible heap of broken Cc 4



broken rocks, stones and trees, burled down upon us. All of us were petrified. Every one fled that could; but a shower of balls from the Tyrolese, who now rushed from the surrounding mountains in immense numbers, and among them boys and girls of ten and twelve years of age, killed or wounded a great many of It was not till we had got these fatal mountains six leagues behind us, that we were reassembled by the duke and formed into six columns. Soon after the Tyrolese appeared, headed by Hofer the innkeeper .-After a short address from him, they gave a general fire, flung their rifles aside, and rushed upon our bayonets with only their clenched fists. Nothing could withstand their impetuosity. They darted at our feet, threw or pulled us down, strangled us, wrenched the arms from our hands; and, like enraged lions, killed all - French, Bavarians, and Saxons, that did not cry for quarter. By doing so, I, with 300 men, was spared and set at liberty. When all lay dead around, and the victory was completed, the Tyrolese, as if moved by one impulse, fell upon their knees, and poured forth the emotions of their hearts in prayer under the canopy of Heaven; a scene so awfully solemn, that it will ever be present to my remem-I joined in the devotion, brance. and never in my life did I pray more fervently."

16. Extraordinary Phenomenon.—At Sandside, in the parish of Reay, in the county of Caithness, there was seen, about two months ago, an animal supposed to be the mermaid. The head and the chest, being all that was visible, exactly resembled those of a fall grown young woman. The mammae were

perfectly formed; the arms longer than in the human body, and the eyes somewhat smaller. When the waves dashed the hair, which was of a sea green shade, over the face, the hands were immediately employed to replace it. The skin was of a pink colour. Though observed by several persons within the distance of twenty yards, for about an hour and a half, it discovered no symptoms of alarm. It was seen by four or five individuals, of unquestionable veracity, at the same time. thing of the same kind was observed in the same neighbourhood, about seven or eight years ago, by a gentleman then residing near the spot .- Edinburgh Neekly Journal.

We give the following letter, leaving our readers to attach what credit to it they please:—

The Mermaid seen on the coast of Caithness.—Letter from Miss Mackay, daughter of the Rev. David Machay, Minister of Revy, to Miss Innes Downger, of Sandwide.

Reay Manse, May 25, 1809. MADAM, -To establish the truth of what has hitherto been considered improbable and fabulous must be at all times a difficult task, and I have not the vanity to think that my testimony alone would be sufficient for this purpose, but when to this is added that of four others, I hope it will have some effect in removing the doubts of those, who may suppose that the wonderful appearance I reported having seen in the sea on the 12th of January, was not a mermaid, but some other uncommon, though less remarkable inhabitant of the deep. As I would willingly contribute to remove the doubt of the sceptical on this subject,

I beg

I leg kave to state to you the following accounts, after premising that my cousin, whose name is affixed along will mine, was one of the four witnesses who beheld with me this un-

common spectacle.

While she and I were walking by the sea shore, on the 12th of January, about noon, our attention was attracted by seeing three people who were on a rock at some distance, shewing signs of terror and astonishment at something they saw in the water: on approaching them, we distinguished that the object of their wornder was a face resembling the human countenance, which appeared floating on the waves; at that time nothing but the face was visible; it may not be improper to observe, before I proceed faither, that the face, throat, and arn.s, are all I can attempt to describe, all our endeavours to discover the appearance and position of the body being unarailing. The sea at that time ran very high, and as the waves advanced, the mermaid gently sunk under them, and afterwards reappeared.

The face seemed plump and round, the eyes and nose were small, the former were of a light grey colour, and the mouth was large, and from the shape of the jaw-bone, which seemed straight, the face looked short; as to the inside of the mouth, I can say nothing, not having attended to it, though sometimes open. The head was exceedingly round, the hair thick and long, of a green oily cast, and appeared troublesome to it, the waves generally throwing it down over the face; it scenied to feel the annovance, and as the waves retreated, with both its hands frequently threw back the hair, and rubbed its throat, as if to remove any soiling it might have received from it. The throat was slender, smooth, and white; we did not think to observe whether it had clows, but from the manner in which it used its arms. I must conclude that it had. The arms were very long and slender, as were the hands and fingers, the latter were not webbed. The arms, one of them at least, was frequently extended over its head, as if to frighten a bird that hovered over it, and seemed to di-tress it much; when that had no effect, it sometimes turned quite round several times successively. At a little distance we observe to scal. It sometimes laid its right hand under its cheek, and in this position floated for some We saw nothing like hair or scales on any part of it; indeed the smoothness of the skin particularly caught our attention. The time it was discernable to us was about an The sun was shining clearly at the time; it was distant from us a few yards only. These are the few observations made by us during the appearance of this strange phenomenon.

If they afford you any satisfaction, I shall be particularly happy; I have stated nothing but what I clearly recollect; as my consin and I had frequently, previous to this period, combated an assertion which is very common among the lower class here, that mermaids had been frequently seen on this coast, our evidence cannot be thought biassed by any former prejudice in favour of the existence of this wonderful creature.

To contribute in any degree to your pleasure or amusement, will add to the happiness of,

Madam, your greatly obliged, (Signe 1) ELIZ. MACKAY. C. MACKENZIE. [Extract [Extract from the Glasgow Courier.] is a gentleman whose veracity is no " To The Editor.

"SIR-The letters from Caithness respecting the Mermaid, which have lately appeared in the public prints, having excited considerable attention, the Glasgow Philosophical Society, by their Secretary, wrote to the Rev. Mr. Mackay, Minister of Reay, to ascertain the authenticity of these documents. The following polite answer was, in due course, received by the Society .--I am, &c.

"JAMES WATT, Pres. " Society's Hall, Oct. 16, 1809.

" SIR-In terms of your and the Philosophical Society's request, I have to inform you, that my daughter wrote a letter to Miss Innes Dowager of Sandside, concerning the strange phenomenon seen near this place merely for private information, without the smallest suspicion of any other use to be made of it. But having excited Sir John Sinclair's curiosity, he obtained a copy of this letter, and it seems that by one of his friends it found its way to the English newspapers. Though I never saw the letter, either originally or in the papers, I have good reason to suppose that it is a genuine document.

"With regard to the animal's timidity, I have only to say, that two servant maids and a boy being at the time down among the rocks, it was the cries of the boy that made it first disappear. It soon re-appeared further out in the sea, and ultimately disappeared, after having taken its course a considerable way along the shore, the spectators following, and walked on until they lost hope of its coming up again. The schoolmaster of Thurso's letter is also genuine; and he

called in question,

" I am respectfully, Sir, "Your most obedient humble Servant,

> " DAVID MACKAY, Resy Oct. 3, 1809.

" James Boag, Esq. Sec. Phil. Se High-street, Glasgeno."

The strange accounts of Mer maids having been seen on the coa of Scotland, have induced some of the collectors of " Tales of Wonder to bring forward the following sti more extravagant and improbab story respecting an animal of th same kind, pretended to have bee found in Holland:-

" In a History of the Nethe lands it is stated, that in the year 1403, the dikes were broken ne Campear by an inundation; an when the inundation had returned a Merwoman was left in the De met Mere; and the milk-maid who used to cross that Mere boats, when they went to milk, sa a human head above water, he believed their eyes deceived then till the repeated sight confirme their assurance; whereupon the resolved one night to watch he and saw that she repaired to a segs or flaggy place, where it was el and near the side; whereupon early in the morning, they got great many boats together, and ex vironed the place in the form of half moon, and disturbed her; la she attempting to get under th boats, and finding her way stoppe up by staves and other things o purpose fastened, began to flound and make a hideous deafening noise, and with her hands and to sunk a boat or two, but at last wa tired out and taken; the maid used her kindly, and cleaned th sea-mo

oss and shells from off her, ffered her water, fish, milk, ac. which she refused; but tood usage, in a day or two, got her to eat and drink, he she endeavoured to make usage again to sea; her hair ng and black, her face hube teeth very strong, her and belly to the naval were the lower parts of her ended in a strong fish tail.

ended in a strong fish tail. he Magistrates of Haerlem anded her to be sent to them, at the Mere was within their iction; when she was brought r, she was put into the Townand had a dame assigned her ch her; she learned to spin, hew devotion to prayer; she l laugh, and when women into the Town-house to spin her for diversion, she would y by signs she knew their ing in some sort, though she never be taught to speak; slie d wear no clothes in summer ; of her hair was filleted up in a h dress, and part hung long naturally.-She would have her the water, and accordingly tub of water under her chair, on purpose for here she eat water, bread, butter and fish; ived thus out of her element pt her tail) fifteen or sixteen Her picture was painted on ard with oil, and bangs now in Cown-house of Haerlein, with bacription in letters of gold, ir an account when she was , how long she lived, and when died, and in what church-yard was buried; their annals menher, and their books have her ire, and travelling painters draw picture by the table. By the ae-mentioned relation, the querist

may be satisfied that she exceeds all the other creatures in cunning and docility that have ever yet been known.

25. JUBILEE—At Windsor—
The Jubilee, as was expected, was celebrated on Wednesday with every demonstration of joy at Windsor.
At six o'clock in the morning the commencement of the Jubilee was announced by the sound of trumpets; after which the drums beat to arms, the Royal Horse Guards, (Blues), the Staffordshire Militia, and the Volunteers; the bells also rung a merry peal.

Between eight and nine o'clock their Majesties, Princess Elizabeth, and the Dukes of York and Sussex attended Divine service at the private chapel in the Castle. After Divine service, Turnerelli was introduced to her Majesty and the Royal party, and presented the Jubilee Bust which his Majesty has lately sat for, the striking likeness of which was taken upon this memorable occasion and was highly approved of.

Féte at Frogmore -But a more refined and classical entertainment, a superb Féte, was given, on Wednesday night, by her Majesty at Frogmore. At half past nine o'clock. the gates were thrown open for the Nobility, Gentry, and others having tickets of admission. On the entrance into the gardens, the spectator was struck with astonishment and delight at the charming and fanciful scene of variegated lamps, of different figures and colours .--The avenues and walks were hung with brilliant coloured lamps, in the shape of watchmen's lauthorus,-The lawns adjoining to the house afforded a rich display of the choicest shrubs and plants, taken from the green-house. At ten o'clock the

Queen arrived, and after her Majesty had joined the company, the fire-works began, at the conclusion of which there appeared on a sudden, and as it were by magic, on a beautiful piece of water opposite the garden front of the house, two triumphal cars, drawn by two seahorses each, one occupied by Neptune, and preceded by the other with a band of music. The cars had a very superb appearance. On coming to the temporary bridge erected over the canal opposite to the garden front, transparencies were displayed in an equally sudden and unexpected manner on the battlement, with the words, "Rule Britannia, Britannia rule the Waves, inscribed on them. At the same moment the band struck up the Opposite the bridge, an elegant Grecian temple was erected on the mount, surrounded by eight beautiful marble pillars. The interior of the temple was lined with purple, and in the coatre was a large transparency of the Eve of Providence, fixed, as it were, upon a beautiful portrait of his Maje ty, surmounted by slars of lamps. -From the temple a double staircase descended to the water's edge. On the windings of the staircase were erected nine altars with burning in-

On the lawn twelve marquees were erected, where the company partook of tea and coffee during the fire-works. Covers were laid in the principal dining-rooms, and at 12 o'clock the company at down to an elegant supper, consisting of all the delicacies of the season. The frames were beautifully done in emblematic figures, part of which represented Britannia kneeling by the lion, the eye of Providence above,

and underneath was written by her Royal Highness the Princess Élizabeth, "Britannia, grateful to Providence, celebrates the 50th year of a reign sacred to piety and virtue."

On the island, in the middle of the sheet of water in the gardens at Frogmore, there has been erected a temple; it is a square pile of building, decorated with Doric columns and a dome, with emblematical figures descriptive of the happy event represented thereon. Fronting the noble vista, or grand promenadewalk, leading from the Palace to the Lake, there was a bridge, consisting of only a single arch, and like the celebrated Rialto at Venice, it was decorated in the same manner and In the centre of the illuminated. temple was an altar, classically ornamented with figures, &c. the designs were furnished by the Princess Elizabeth, and executed under the direction of Mr. Wyatt. In the frost of the altar there was a female figure of Gralitude, in a kreeling posture: this figure exactly resembles the Venus of Cleomenes. The altar, &c. could be seen in perspective, by means of open arches, from the house and gardens on every side. The temple and the bridge were the only crections made at Frogmore expressly for the celebration of the Jabilee. Tents had been erected sufficiently capacious to entertain from twelve to fifteen hundred people. The fanciful and romantic bower, or rustic ball-room, erected under the superintendance of the Princess Elizabeth, about ten years since, and which was suffered to fall into decay, has been repaired and decorated with laurel leaves, the rose, thistle, and the shamrock; it was illuminated with coloured lamps. In the town of Windsor, the grand triumphal

triumphal arch extended from the Castle Inn, over the High-street, to the Town-hall. It was decorated with obelisks and devices in transparent colours, execut, d by Mr. Matthew Wyatt. Another triumphal arch in Sheet lane, at the sole expense of Mr. Tiblett, who is the carpenter to the Board of Works at Windsor: the latter was illuminated by exactly 2000 variegated lamps.

At Kew, the whole of the town was illuminated. A grand Gothic arch was erected, from the centre of which a star was suspended: it was of vast dimensions, and underneath a medalion of his Majesty, a very correct likeness, with a motto— "Virtue, Honour, and Glory."— The whole of the trees around the green were illuminated by variegated lamps, in arches, wreaths, and columns.

Celebration of the Jubilee by the City of Lendon.- The joyful event of our beloved Sovereign entering the 50th year of his reign, was celebrated by the Corporation of this great metropolis, with a toagulicence and splendour becoming its wealth and distinguished rank among the nations of Europe. At an early hour the day was ushe ad in by the ringing of bells in the different Churches, among which we noticed particularly the fine peal of St. Michael's, Cornbill.

At half past ten o'clock the L rd Mayor proceeded from the Mansion House to Guildhall, in the City State Coach drawn by his set of his beautiful grey horses, splendidly adorned with ribbons, and attended by the usual officers, preceded by the trumpets sounding, and the Band of the West London Militia playing God Save the King. At Guildhall his Lordship was joined

by the Members of the Corporation, and at half past eleven o'clock the Procession moved from thence.

In the large space between the iron gates and great West door of the Cathedral the West London Militia received his Lordship and the rest of the Procession, with presented arms. On entering the great West door of the Cathedral, his Lordship was received by the Dean and Chapter. The centre aisle to the Choir was lined on each side by the River fencibles, in full uniform.

A most excellent and appropriate Sermon was preached by his Lordship's Chaplain, from a well chosen text, in the 8th chapter, 2d Kings, and 66th verse, "And they blessed the King, and went into their tents joyful and glad of heart, for all the goodness the Lord had done for David, his servant, and for Israel his Peo; le."

The Coronation Authern was performed previous to the Sermon, by the full Choir with great effect,-The procession remained about three o'clock in the single order. At five Glock the Corporation were introduced up the grand stoircase, in front of the Mandon II also. The transcets charden during their entrance in the vestbode. ing had been a country decorated with a splenger of all amorthous consome of early in devices of the Oak, The the and shamrock, in colonged lange-la ole centre, a radust diploy of the R. and the Crown, wath " Long way be reign." The polices were fastefully ornaresided with wreaths of tamps; the who, we much as a field for its general grandeur and effect. On entering the grand Salosse, which was lined by the band of the West London Militin, playing God Save the

King, Rule Britannia, &c.; the company were individually received by the Lord Mayor in his robes of state, with that affability, politeness, and attention, that distinguish this worthy Chief Magistrate.

The Saloon was brillantly lighted with several large Greeian lamps beautifully painted, and displaying a seem at once novel and elegant. At Laff past five o'clock, the doors of the magnificent Egyptian Hall were thrown open, illuminated by the blaze of innumerable lamps, tastefully arranged round the pillars and the elegant lustres and chaudeliers suspended from the roof.

The tables were laid out with the greatest taste, and covered with an elegant and hospitable dinner, the whole of which was served with plate, and a plentiful supply of Madeira and Red Port of a most superior quality and flavour. The band continuing during the whole of dianer to play several delightful military and other airs.—After the cloth was removed, Non Nobis Domine was charmingly sung by Messrs. Taylor, &c. &c.

The Lord Mayor then gave,

The King, God bless him, and long may be reign over a free and united

Which was drank with three times three, and with exulting cuthusiasm amid thunders of applause, that continued unabated for a considerable length of time. After this effusion of loval feeling had subsided, the grand national authem of God save the King, was performed by the professional Gentlemen present, with appropriate additional verses for the occasion, the whole company stand-, ing and joining in the chorus with the most liearnelt zeal, accompanied by the animating sound of the military band.

The worthy Chief Magistrate then

The Queen.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family.

The Wooden Walls of Old England. After which, Rule Britannia was sung accompanied in full chorus by the band and company present.

The Army of the United Kingdom, Prosperity to the City of London,

The illuminations of the Public Buildings and Offices were unusually tasteful and splendid.

The following is the Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving appointed to be read in the Churches on this occesion :-

O God, in whose hands are the issues of life and death, and to whom alone it belongeth to distribute mercies, as well in lengthening as in shortening the days of men, we yield thee praise and thanksgiving for the protection thou hast vouchsafed to our gracious Sovereign, during a long and arduous reign. Continue, we pray thee, thy watchfulness over him: shield him from the open attacks of his enemies, and from hidden dangers: from the arrow that flieth by day, and from the pestilence that walketh in darkness: enlighten his Counsels for the public good: strengthen all his measures: and when it shall seem fit to thine unerring windom, perfect the ends of both-therestoration of peace and security to his people: of concord and independence to contending and bleeding nations.—These blessings, and mercies, we implore for our Sovereign, ourselves, our allies, and our enemies, through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

On this happy occasion too, a proclamation was issued for pardon-

ing

deserters from the fleet, whenev return to their duty or nd another, pardoning all defrom the land forces, providy surrender in two months he 25th. The lords of the Ity ordered an extra allow-4lbs. of beef, 3lbs. of ind a pound of raisins to evet men in his Majesty's ships , with one pint of wine, or pint of rum each man-Eleown debtors were this day disd from prison, in addition to 100 liberated by the Society Relief of Persons imprisoned all Debts. The donations to udable society for the above ble purpose have been most The city of London set ample by subscribing 1000l.

#### NOVEMBER.

Court of Chancery.—Ward urt v. (Files.—Mr. Richards I for an attachment against ohn Giles, for carrying off Augusta Nicholson, a ward of ourt; and also for having a I proper person appointed by urt, to whom the care and ly of the infant should be end. The circumstances of the elopement it may be proper ail.

is Augusta Nicholson, the iter of colonel Nicholson, a of chancery, with a fortune 2000. eloped with Mr. Giles comedian, from Tunbridge. The family reside at Wor; the colonel is, we underat the Isle of Wight; the 1 lady's mother is dead; the el is married to a second wife. Nicholson has become entitled

to a fortune of 14,000%, when of age, in consequence of the death of eight relatives since 1803. During the colonel's absence from home, Miss Nicholson and her mother-in-law visited Tunbridge Wells, at which fashionable place the parties first became acquainted. Mr. G.'s first introduction to the lady was by an offer to carry some books for her from the library. On the following evening she went to the theatre, accompanied by her mother-in-law, and sat on the front seat of the stage-box; and while Mr. Giles was performing close to the box, Miss Nicholson contrived to drop a letter to him unobserved. which he picked up unperceived by her mother-in-law. In that letter she acknowledged her attachment to him, and gave him encouragement to pay his addresses to her. and said that she would marry him. From that time a mutual intercourse and correspondence took place, in which the warmest affection was expressed. This proceeding was communicated to Miss N.'s mother-in-law, who, to prevent the intercourse proceeding further, confined her to the house. This regulation, however, had not the desired effect: for Mr. Giles contrived a plan of exchanging letters through the key-hole of the streetdoor; Miss N. had a bed-room to herself, and got up every morning before five o'clock, and conversed with her lover out of the window. The correspondence continued about five weeks previous to the elepement. The elepement was effected by the following circumstances: -

Mr. Giles, destitute of the most needful article, money, for carrying on such an exploit, made Mr. Smith.

Smith, a brother performer, his confidant; told him what he had been doing, and what he was about to do, and asked him to lend him a sum of money to enable him to run away with Miss Nicholson. Mr. Smith entered into his views, and lent him 30%, being the whole of his stock. The two sons of the buskin having agreed upon their object, and having the consent and approbation of the lady, set off to walk from Tunbridge Wells to Seven Oaks, on the evening of the 24th; and, to avoid suspicion, they hired a chaise-and-four at a byinn, a few miles from Seven Oaks, and set off in it about three o'clock in the morning, and proceeded towards Tunbridge Wells. They stopped a short distance before they came to the town; Smith stopped in the chaise, and Giles went for the lady; and she, on the signal of love, flew to his embraces with only one change of clothes, in hopes never more to part; but disappointment overtook them.

Miss Nicholson's flight was soon discovered after the family got up, and it was at length ascertained that she had eloped with Mr. Giles. On Thursday, the following day, her mother-in-law wrote to Messrs. Cardale and son, solicitors, of Bedford-row, who are trustees to Miss Nicholson. They employed Adkins and his brother to trace the The officers purfugitives out. sued their inquiries with all possible expedition and exertion. They traced the parties to have changed their horses at the White Heart inn, at Bromley, and from thence gradually to Westmorland-place, Cityroad, which is extremely well calculated for persons to conceal themselves. Adkins went with Mr.

Cardale to the house of Mr. Adkins knocked at the de female an-wered it, and asked if Mr. Giles was with answered in the affirmative that he was at dinner. Adk lowed her an, and saw Mr. Adkins addressed him by his and he answered to it; bu Adkins told him his busintold him he must be mistake that he never was at Tun Wells in his life: Adkins, ever, persisted that he w man, from the description that he had received, and the young lady who was dining him was Miss Nicholson: t pute about the identity of persons was soon settled b Cardale, the solicitor, and M. trustee, entering the room, frantic tragic scene took Miss Nicholson finding any a to conceal herself longer a both lovers rushed into each arms, and swore attachment. ing their heads, and running the room distracted; Miss 1 son agreed to go with them q after much persuasion; but she, I must go up stairs first. kins told her he must acco her, to which she agreed; as of the principal objects to tal of was her purse, which w for the amount of the cash tained, as we understand i contained a dollar and a fer lings at the one end, but the contained the jewel of all jes her, the wedding ring, which to tie her to her dearly b Giles that morning at Marv church, they having been asl the church two Sundays. a third time was to have taken on that day. But, alas! Miss



then is disappointed of being a marmied woman this time, especially as the has been so extremely anxious to get married to her dearest dearest Giles, that she has made him, since her elopement, swear several times upon the Bible, that he will never marry any woman but her.

The learned counsel read the afmidavits of Mrs. Sarah Frances Steel. of Westmorland-place, stating that Miss Nicholson and Mr. Giles came To her house on the 21st of last month, and had been seldem out From that time to the period of Their being taken into custody. That she understood that they had come to her house for the purpose of being married, and that the banns had been proclaimed in Ma-Ty-le-bone church, and also in another church, the name or situation of which she did not know. Nicholson, the step-mother, had also made an affidavit, stating that it would be inconvenient for her any longer to take charge of the infant. There was a relation of the infant's however, (an aunt,) who, he believed, would be ready to undertake the charge of her. The friends of the young lady had reason to suppose that her indiscretion had gone no farther than the act of cloping. The learned counsel, therefore, left it with his lordship to determine how the other parties should be disposed of.

Mr. Bligh appeared for a Mr. Smith, an accessary against whom an attachment had already issued, and expressed his deep contrition for the part he had taken in the business.

The lord chancellor said, if Mr. Smith wished to throw himself on the court with this expression of sorrow, it would certainly avail him Vol. LI.

in some degree, and if he had any thing farther to state, he should have an opportunity of doing so on Thursday, when his lordship would dispose of the case so far as he was concerned. As the proclamation of banns, where any of the parties might happen to be a ward of that court, was held by the law to be a matter of very serious importance. his lordship ordered that the persons who had been concerned in proclaiming the banns in the church of Mary-le-bone, and in the other church, if it could be found out, should attend the court on Thurs-This order he made, not for the purpose of having it held out that their conduct had been improper, but because the law was particularly strict in such matters, requiring that every diligence should be used for the purpose of ascertaining that the parties, as to whom the banns were to be proclaimed, resided within the parish, and laboured under no disability which should prevent the marriage from taking place. Seven days were even allowed by Act of Parliament for the purpose of making this inquiry.-The care of the infant, in the mean time, his lordship ordered to be entrusted to the relation whom the learned counsel suggested. Against Mr. Giles, he ordered, that the attachment should issue, leaving it to the discretion of the plaintiffs to judge how far it would be proper that it should be carried into execution. If not absolutely necessary, he was satisfied they would not feel them**se**lves called on to resort to such an extremi-Mr. Giles, in all probability, was not aware of the situation in which he stood, and, if he chose to appear by his counsel, and state any thing which he might think would be for his advantage, his lordship would hear him on Thurs-

On Thursday Mr. Richards called the attention of his lordship to the above case. He recapitulated the circumstances which have been already laid before the public, and recommended that the young lady should be placed under proper pro-

tection; as she had repeatedly declared her intention of running off, if she could get an opportunity.

Mr. Blythe, as counsel for Mr.

offer in extenuation of his conduct;

but that he refrained, from considerations of delicacy to the family of the lady. He stated the contrition of Mr. Giles for what had passed, and his readiness to submit to any terms which it might be his lordship's pleasure to impose. As to the conduct of Mr. Smith, the brother comedian, who had assisted in the elopement, and had lent money towards carrying it into execution, he had an affidavit from him, stating his utter ignorance at the time of the lady's being a ward in chancery. He read this affidavit, and also another from Mr. Fry, Mr. Giles's solicitor, in extenuation. -The learned gentleman then stated. that Mr. Giles was without friends, and without any means of subsistence; so that his utter ruin was certain in case of confine-

The lord chancellor said, that he would defer his decision until Friday; but could not avoid now remarking upon the impropriety of the clergyman's conduct, who had published the banns. He did not wish to impute any wilful impropriety to the gentleman who had

ment.

error he was certainly guilty of. He lordship now deemed it necessary to lay down the law precisely for the guidance of those who might be hereafter concerned in such ciscumstances. He understood that clergymen frequently published banns, upon their being handed up to them, after the first and second lesson. The law, however, silowed no such power. By the Act of Parliament for the regulation of marriages, the banns should be made known to the clergyman at least seven days before their publi-Giles, stated that he had much to cation, together with the christian and surname of the parties, the parish in which they resided, together with their respective residences, and how long they had occupied them. It was the daty of the elergymm, after the first notice, to go to the house to which he was directed, and make inquiries there as to the correciness of the facts.—If on such inquiry he was deceived, their be certainly was not to blame; but if he neglected to make such inquiry, he was subject not only to heavy ecclesiastical censures, but to ponishments of another description. Ignorance, on the part of the dergyman, would not avail him as an

excuse.

He cited the strictness of Lord Thurlow in the case of Dr.

Markam, and recollected himself a

cause, in which the absurd excus

of the officiating elergyman was very near subjecting him to a med

severe prosecution. The dergyman said he had given the stricts

orders to his curate; the curate had given the same orders to his derk;

the clerk to his wife; and so they accounted and thought to apologize

for the dereliction of their duly.

His lordship advised as petition 10

acted upon this occasion; but un

be sent up in the course of the day,
from Mr. Giles, which he would
take into consideration and decide
upon on Friday.

A petition was afterwards preexerted to his lordship.

10. Court of Chancery—Nicholson v. Giles.—Mr. Blythe informed This Lordship, that Messrs. Giles and Smith were in attendance, in conformity with the directions which This Lordship had given on the preceding day.

The Lord Chancellor asked Mr.
Richards if he had any thing to offer
From the guardian of Miss Nichol-

Bon.

Mr. Richards replied in the negrative, but observed, that Mr. Giles had, in his affidavit, stated somehing respecting a letter to Mrs. Wells, which required some further explanation.

The Lord Chancellor intimated this intention of looking into that part of the affidavit. With respect to Mr. Smith, he should allow him to be discharged, upon his undertaking to come forward, if necessary, upon any future occasion.—Mr. Smith was of course then discharged.

13. The new cut on the Union Canal from Leicester to Harborough (through Foxton) was opened this day. Upwards of 10,000 persons were present; and a sumptrious entertainment was given at the Augel inn in Harborough to about 180 gentlemen interested in the concern. Thus bave the Union Canal Compuny, after a period of 15 years from its commencement, finished a work of great public utility. Very few canals, in the same distance, have had to encounter such difficulties in the course of the undertaking. Nearly 200 feet of lockage, a tunnel more than half a mile in length, two considerable acqueducts, other large embankments, a large re-ervoir, and several hundred varils of very deep cutting, have been completed.

#### DECEMBER.

11. Mr. Kempe v. the Rev. Mr. Wicks, in the Court of Arches-This cause was instituted by Mr. Kempe, a gentleman of Calvinistical independence, (the real doctrine, in fact, of the church of England,) against the Rev. Mr. Wicks, rector of a parish in Somersetshire, for refusing to bury a child belonging to two parishioners, on the ground of the child having been baptized by a dissenting minister. It was contended, on the part of the Rev. Mr. Wicks, that the administering of this sacrament must be performed by a lawful minister of the established church of England, otherwise such baptism was to be considered as null and void, both by the ancient and modern rubrics, canon law, and various other authorities, quoted by the learned civilians on the subject.—Sir John Nicholl, after hearing the counsel on behalf of the promoter of the suit, was of opinion (after entering at considerable length into the various authorities upon the point in question), that the Rev. Mr. Wicks had mistaken the law, and that it was his duty to have performed the ceremony; at the same time recommending, as this suit was not brought by Mr. Kempe through any vindictive spirit, but only for the purpose of determining the right, and setting the question at rest, that he would be satisfied with correcting the error, and establishing the right, without proceeding any farther m the cause.

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Osford.

Oxford Election.—The election of chancellor of the University of Oxford concluded at ten o'clock on Thursday night, after the most severe contest ever experienced there. The numbers were as follow:—

For Lord Grenville .... 406 Lord Eldon ..... 390 Duke of Beaufort ... 288

Lord Grenville was therefore declared duly elected, by a majority of 16 over Lord Eldon, and of 118 over the duke of Beaufort.

This election was more warmly contested than any former one recollected in Oxford. So great a number of votes were never before The number that voted amounted to 1084, and the whole that have a right to vote amount only to 1274. There remained therefore only 190 persons who did not vote on this occasion. bishops who have a vote for the election of chancellor in this University, it is understood, voted for lord Grenville, except two, who, it is reported, voted for lord Eldon.

ACCOUNT OF THE RIOTS AT . COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

16. In consequence of the great expense attending the building of the new theatre, the proprietors found it necessary to make an advance in the prices of admission. The whole rise, however, was only one shifling on the boxes, and sixpence on the pit; the half price for the latter remaining the same as before, as well as the prices to the galleries.

The intended rise had no sooner got abroad, than the people instantly manifested a spirit of resistance; and previous to the opening of the theatre, there appeared in different newspapers various advertisements, paragraphs, letters, &c. inciting the

public to resist this advance of prices, and tending to produce the riotous combination of individuals, for the purpose of carrying that object into effect. Accordingly, on the opening of the theatre, there was a great number of people collected in all parts of the house, who, by their noise and riotous behaviour, by barking, shouting, groaning, catcalls, cries of off! off! old prices, &c. interrupted the performances, or at any rate, rendered them totally inaudible. A croud of people also assembled on the outside, actuated with like feelings and designs. noise and riot having continued with similar or increased violence for five successive nights, Mr. Kemble came forward and informed the house that the proprietors had resolved to shut up the theatre, and submit their uccounts and the concerns of the house to the inspection of a committee of gentlemen of the first respectability, who should report their true state This committee conto the public. sisted of the following gentlemen; Alderman Sir Charles Price, Bart. M. P. Sir Thos. Plomer Knt. the Solicitor General; John Sylvester. Esq. the Recorder of the city of London: John Whitmore, Esq. Governor of the Bank of England, and John Julius Angerstein, Esq. report of this committee was, that the rate of profit actually received upon an average of the last six years, commencing in 1803 (the period of the present copartnership in the theatre) upon the capital embarked therein, amounted to 63 per cent. per annum, charging the concern with only the sum actually paid for insurance on such part of the capital as was insured; that if the whole capital had been insured the profit. would have been reduced to little

CHRONICLE.

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an five per cent. though for this full insurance, the pro-, being in part their own injustained a loss by the late which no compensation has ide, to the amount of more \* whole of their profits for ove period of six years." ort farther stated that the ee was fully satisfied, that re profits of the new theatre proposed advance in the of admission, would amount nore than three and a half . per annum upon the capital ed in the theatre, if the same ured: and that upon the same ion of insurance, at the prices of admission, the prowould in the judgment of amittee, annually sustain a ıearly ≩ per cent. per annum capital.

this report being made pubquestion arose whether the a interest of 5 per cent was, not, included in the estimate its; which called forth the declaration, that after dethe legal interest of 5 per their capital, no more than ir cent. remained to the ors for their whole pro-

rithstanding, however, the sioners were men of business, accounts, and hence not be deceived themselves, and pectability which seemed to a the presumption of their gothers, their report was from proving satisfactory to blic. On re-opening the therefore, the same discord hideous noises were rewith cries of "Old prices:" arbled extracts to humbing all," &c. Placards also of

like tendency were exhibited in various parts of the house, as,

" Mr. Kemble lower your prices; for no evasion

Will suit John Bull on this occasion."

And:

"John Kemble, let your menopoly cease, and then raise your prices as high as you please."

No private boxes for intriguing."
A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether for old prices."

"John Bull, he very hold and resolute! Never depart from your resolution, but firmly keep your noisy station."

For the first two or three nights after the re-opening, these disturbances began at the commencement of the play; but afterwards, the rioters becoming tired of paying the full price, did not begin the half price, and there seemed to be, if not an expressed, at least an understood, conspiracy, for the obtainment of the proposed object. The instruments of noise and uproar were now varied and multiplied, and in addition to laughing. singing, groaning, &c., we had an accompaniment of coachmen's horns and trumpets, dustmen's bells, and watchmen's rattles. Many came with the symbolical characters of O. P. in their hats, and upon their clothes, forming rings and making mock-fights in the pit, and sometimes pushing in a mass; or the whole joined in the notable O. P. Dance, as it was called, which consisted in an alternate stamping of the feet, accompanied with the regular cry of O. P. in noi-y and mo-The performnotonous cadence. ances, the awhile, consisted merely in dumb show and paritornimical representation.

The proprietors and performers seem, at length, to have been wearied out by this vulgar and ununcessing clamour; they lost their

D 4 3

teinner

temper, the most ominous of all loues in a contest with a mob. A pugnishic corps was improdectly introduced into the pit, composed principally of the children of Israel, with Dutch Sam at their bead, and a body of constables armed with staves of authority. awhile, there was in the gallery a delusive calm; but as the curtain drew up, the actors were saluted with the customary hisses and grooms, The constables and fighting men, however, were not wanting in activity, and though stoutly opposed, they had before half-play clearly the advantage. But when the pit began to fill, the yell of horror was renewed, and, in five minutes, a hundred fists were clenched

prere exasperated, almost to frenzy,

at the idea that brutal force was

thus employed to compel them to submission; and the evening closed

in savage hostility.

in unwonted confusion. These disgraceful tumults at length began to subside, and the peaceful admirers of the drama were congratulated on a prospect of returning tranquillity, when an incident occurred which rekindled those flames which were about to be extinguished. Mr. Clifford, a barrister of distinction, appeared in the pit, with the letters O. P. in his hat, and was saluted by the familiar and commendatory address, -" Here comes the honest counsellor!" and way was made for him to the centre of the pit. Thus encouraged, and, as it was thought, authorized, the people again gave free scope to their clamour; and "Old Prices,"—and "Clifford for ever," became the rallying words of the night. Brandon, the box-

keeper, got Mr. Clifford appre-

whom, however, he was in a stelly discharged. Mr. Clifford indicted Brandon for an assault false imprisonment, in which is ment Brandon was east. Whe jury came in with their verdicthe plaintiff, a burst of appaud uproar broke forth in a manner, as entirely to disregar decorum of a court of justice.

of huzza by bundreds at once,

communicated like electricity

bended as a noter, and carried

fore a muzgistrate at Bow-street

multitude in the open hall, or balf-play echoed, in the instant, in payard.

In consequence of the issue this trial, a dinner took place. Crown and Anchor Tavern, or the people ost to frenzy, ital force was appointed to defen persons under prosecution for the people them to vening closed a regularly organized opposed.

necessity of an immediate comise; and Mr. Kemble requadmission to the meeting, who following resolutions were a upon: "That the boxes a continue at 7s; that the pits be lowered to the old price, 3s and that the tier of private (the tier of boxes in the front the house) should be thrown

and restored to the public a

added to the late decision of

jury, showed the proprietor

that all prosecutions on both should be stopped." The p however, would not be sat without the dismissal of Bra who had displayed a zeal and vity (and it must be owned without malignity) in the cat his employers, which was not

forgiven. This demand was

COM

ed with. But a supplicatory from Brandon procured his ement in office, and the cusroutine is restored.

cannot dismiss this subject t a few observations. Nothing. pears to us, can be more und, than the vulgar and sensemour against the trifling adin the prices of admission to atre. The first feeling would lly be, its being an innovacontrary to custom; and er is contrary to custom, is to encounter popular resist-But the question is, whether ivance be reasonable? It be observed, that the prices remained unvaried during twenty years, within which , it must be allowed, that es of almost all descriptions een more than doubled; and aries, in particular, of all pers, have been raised four-fold. emble stated (and doubtless perfect truth) "that the price pit, in the reign of Queen was three shillings; the gala hundred years ago, the is they are at present. One ed and fifty thousand pounds e) have been already expendmake this the first theatre in e. The proprietors have still rnish a wardrobe, scenery, ther most expensive decoranecessary to the getting up phrase it) of our dramatic entations, all of which have ied double, treble, quadrund more within the last five These circumstances afstrong presumption in favour proprietors; and if we crethe report of the committee, esumption would be converta firm conviction. But, it must be acknowledged to be scarcely conceivable, that the committee, however dexterous in business. could have obtained, in two or three days a competent knowledge of the

accounts of many years.

But admitting that the proprietors made eleven or twelve per cent. on their capital—that is, six or seven per cent., in addition to the legal interest; -- what just ground of complaint would be furnished the public even by this rate of profit? the average profits on capital are from 12 to 15 per cent., and the proprietors can be considered only as a company of traders, who have embarked a quantity of capital in a given concern. They have, therefore, a right to expect a reasonable profit, that is, a profit which is allowed to be the average profit on capital. But who are to be the judges of this reasonable gain? undoubtedly the proprietors themselves, as in all other instances of the investment of capital. They alone can be the best judges at what rate they can afford to accommodate the public. If the public suspected imposition, and their suspicions were not shown to be groundless, they might conspire to stay away from the theatre, and the evil would speedily cure itself. The idea of extortion is absurd, as plays, though delightful and humanizing amusements, are not necessaries of The least defensible part, life. in our opinion, of the conduct of the managers, is the erection of private boxes, which, as they are the haunts of profligacy, are offensive to morals and to decency: and were they appropriated only to the nobility, and persons of consequence, they would be invidious distinctions in a national theatre. It Dd 4

may be doubted, however, whether the proprietors would be able to indemnify themselves, or, at any rate, to derive a reasonable profit without the private boxes. They are said to produce 12,000L a year... Their value to the proprietors is certainly the only excuse that can be made for them.

After all, if the proprietors were in the wrong, the law was open for the redress of grievances. The proprietors act under a patent, which. patent, if it can be shown to have been abused, is liable to be revoked. Serjeant Best, though counsel for. Mr. Clifford, observed, that "however illegal or improper was the conduct of the managers, it could not be resisted by riot." He admitted the illegality, therefore, as well as the existence of the riot; he only contended, that his client could not be proved to have had any share in it. We are about to have another new theatre erected, and it is to be hoped, that no protest will be afforded for a repetition of noises and outrages, which are more distinctive of barbarism than . of civilization.

23. Curious cause.—The king and the lord of the manor of Holdernesse.—The curious suit between the crows and ---- Constable, Esq. lord of the manor of Holdernesse, in Yorkshire, is at length determin- is, the atterbey-general filed his in ed; it is of much importance to lords of manors on the sea coast.

A cask of wine was floated on shore on the coast of the manor of The coast bailiff, Holdernesse. and some Custom-house officers, on hearing of the stranger's arrival, -went immediately to puy a compliof one end of the cask, and said, " this belongs to the king;" the

and said that it belonged to the lord of the manor. Say the officers, "it is smuggled, it has no paid the Port duty;" mid the bai liff; "I think it is Madeira." The officers smiled at the honest man'. blunder, and explained, they mean the duty on wine imported; say the bailiff, "it has been in no port it has come by itself on the beach. Both parties remained inflexible and the officers having, after grave consultation, determined, that the bailiff could not drink the cask o wine whilst they went to their Cus tom-house at a short distance fe advice, proposed the wine should be put into a small but; but th builiff thinking it safer within th lord's immediate jurisdiction, in th mean time removed it to the cella The off of the beronial chateau. cers returned on this; " Oh, ho! said they, "now we have you the wine is our's to all intent and purposes, as it has been remove ed without a permit."-Says the bailiff, "if I had not removed the wine without a permit, the sea would the uext tide." "Then," quoti the officers, "the sea would have been put into the court of, exchequer. The builds shut the great half door in their faces.

bailiff laid hold of the other end

The lord was exchequered; that formation against him; lawyer learned were engaged on bott sides; the crown lawyers said the officers were certainly right; the lord's lawyers said he certainly was

The cause came on at York 25 sizes, and the noise it made was 2 great as the contested election there mentary visit; the officers laid hold. All the wine-bibbing loads of manors in that and the adjoining counties were present, and the court

Onsequently very much crowd-A special verdict was found, left the question for the delation of the court of exer.

rame on to be argued. Sir de Coverley's dictum, that

eat deal may be said on both
was demonstrated to the
extent, by the long-robed
of wordy combatants engag-

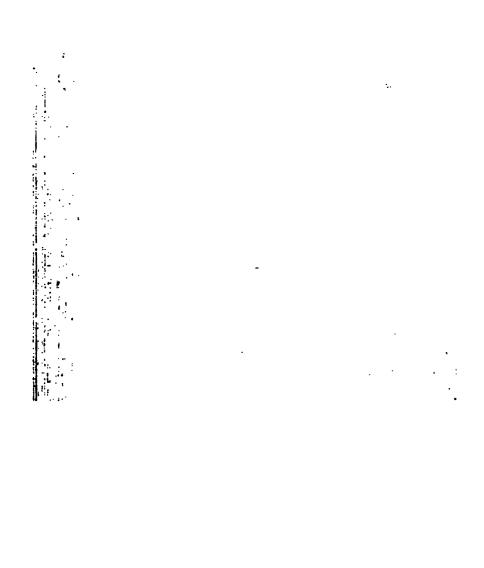
the crown and the lord of the

e court took time to delibeand on the last day of last pronounced judgment that a case which the Act requir-

rmits for the removal of wine of embrace, the Act only al
to wine which had paid dunat from the case in Vaughan,

it was clear, that wine to be liable to duty must be imported; that wine, as Vaughan said, could not be imported by itself, and must be by the agency of some one else; and that it was in that case determined, that wine wrecked could not be subject to duty. The lord keeps the wine, and will have to pay an enormous bill of costs for the defence of his rights, as in informations by the Attorney-General, though the verdict is with the defendant, he does not get his costs. John Bull will (but hold, we have just mentioned the name of Mr. Attorney)-and the counsel who were in the cause say, in their opinion, it was one of the best casks of wine which ever reached the English coast.





# PPENDIX to the CHRONICLE.

stch from the General in Chief the Army of Catalonia, to the inister at War, 27th November, 08.

OST excellent Seignor—According to the intention, of I apprised your excellency in hispatch of the 29th ult. the al attack took place yesterday ll the posts occupied by the y without the limits of Barcefrom all of which he was imiately dislodged, and compelo take refuge under the guns of ortress, with the exception of dvantageous position of St. Pe-Martin which is the most comling. The communication with post being completely cut off, nsequence of our line being aded to Hospitalet, Esplugas, a, Gracie, and Horta, as your Hency will perceive from the which I have the honour to you, I, upon this ground, sumed the commandant to surren-He refused compliance, and I

the temperature of the second of the second

magazines of ammunition and

stores. At the same time a firing was commenced from the right and centre of our line, and the enemy vere repulsed as far as the walls of Barcelone, from which it will not new be an easy task for them to advance again. I now, (four in the afternoon) forward this to your excellency in the mean time by a special messenger, for the satisfaction of his Majesty, until, by receiving the statements of the generals and commanders of columns, I shall be enabled to transmit to your excellence the details of the operations of these two days. Our line occupies the above-mentioned posts, and I have fixed the head-quarters of the army in this town, which is about a league's distance from it, &c. &c.

JUAN MIGUEL DE VIVES.

Proclamation of Sir David Baird, dated Astorga, 1st December, 1808.

THE events that have occurred in Biscay, and in the neighbour-heod of the Ebro, have made it indispensibly necessary that the British troops should be concentrated, in order more effectually to assist and support the Spanish nation in the heroic exertions she is apply-

ing for the defence of her independ-Under these circumstances, lientenant-general sir D. Baird, commander of the British division in Castile and Leon, informs the royal subjects of these kingdoms, that he has just received orders from his excellency sir J. Moore, commander in chief of his Britannic majesty's army in Spain, to unite his forces with those of the said general, without loss of time, by the road of Portugal. The object of this movement is in no respect to evacuate Spain, or to abandon a cause so dear to Great Britain. The only design is to combine the whole of the British forces, in order to enable them to act in a situation where they can render their services more beneficial. Gallicia, strong by nature, does not require for its protection a more numerous army, nor can it possess a more gallant one than the army of the left; composed principally of the courageous youth of the kingdom (province) which is now united in Leon under the orders of the highly distinguished commander his excellency the marquis de la Romana. The resort of more troops, in the present circumstances, in the defiles of the mountains, would be prejudicial, since they would consume the provisions and other resources of the country, without increasing its security.—To the worthy inhabitants of these kingdoms the most grateful acknowledgments are due from the British forces, for the hospitality and friendship with which they have been treated in every situation: and the lieutenant-general hopes that the feelings of reciprocal attachment and respect will prevail, not only now, but that they will continue to animate both nations to the latest

posterity.- In taking leave of the subjects of this part of the Peninsula, the lieutenant-general feels it to be his duty to exhort them, by the localty they owe to their sovereign, by the affection they bear to their families, and by all that is sacred in religion, to unite for the protection of their country. Unless the government and the people combine their utmost efforts in this just and honourable cause, Spain will be exposed to the most serious danger; but if these endeavours be not wanting, under the direction of Divine Providence, all will terminate in victory and happiness.

Palafox's Dispatch to the Central Junta-December 3, 1808;

SEIGNOR-This capital has recently given an additional proof of that heroic patriotism and attachment to its sovereign which distinguish and characterise it. 30th of November, in the dusk of the evening, the enemy, being about 12,000 men in number, made their appearance in the quarter of Torrero and Casa Blanca, having come by Muel and Muria, on the roads from Madrid and Valencia. them took post on the road; on a height situated between the kertifitages of Soledad and Santa-Bartisra, and commanding La Casa Blindca; the rest ascended, under cover of the Ravine de la Muerre which covers Torrero, and took possession of the Carthusian monastery of Chill ception. They had a considerable body at Alagon; and we were 1 formed that 3000 men were advantage cing by way of Tauste and Castejon de Baldejussa a Zuera, in wirder to attack us at four points. The whole of the gurrison were immediately ordered

ardered under arms, and the heroes of Saragossa also took up their muskets. All the posts were occupied, and the whole of the inhabitants went out with alacrity and enthusiasm to be spectators of the glorious action which was impending. the first of December, at day-break, the enemy were dislodged from the Carthusian monastery, and compelled to fall back through the Ravine, when they took post in five columns on the beights that command Torrem, with the decided intention of making their attack in that quarter. They mangeuvred until 10 o'clock. A. M. at which hour they commenæd their most decisive and vigorous allack in the direction of Casa Blanca. It was received on our side with a very brisk fire of musquetry and cannon, which lasted until two O'clock, when the whole of the enemy army in Soledad fell back, shamefully abandoning Torrero.

The country demands great sacrifices. She calls us to her assistance; she sees no other defenders but her Children; we are her only support. We should violate our duty to her, and to ourselves, did we not employ Our arms, and risk our lives and pro-Perty, in order to save her. Noble Ar-Agonese! brave Soldiers! ever reudy to shed your blood to defend her and your King, it is unnecessary for me to remind you of sacred duties which you have never forgotten, but the important charge which you have confided to me, and my anxious desires to fulfil my duty, and to make a just return to your attachment, do not permit me to leave unemployed any means that may contribute to deliver you from those perfidious wretches who, already setting themselves in opposition to our determinations, already indifferent to the grand cause which we are defending give utterance to continents little conformable to our tried lovalty. I therefore ordain and command:

1. That all the inhabitants of this city, of every rank and condition, shall consider themelves bound to devote to its defence their persons, property and lives :the rich and great lending a helping hand to the poor, fostering and assisting them, contributing to cover their nakedness, and to enable them to maintain their respective posts: thus performing a sacred duty, enjoined by natural affection, recommended by the holy religion which we profess; and, at the same time, remunerating them for the zeal with which they defend their lives, their estates, and their common country, Should any man be so unnatural as to disown their obligation, he shall be fined in proportion to the magnitude of his offence, and the amount of the fine shall be appropriated to the subsistence of the army.

2. That such towns as do not contribute all in their power to the relief of our present necessities, shall be treated as enemies to our king whose sovereign rights we defend, and their inhabitants of every rank shall be punished as traitors.

3. That every individual of the army of reserve, and the recruits of Arragon, already enrolled and regimented, who shall not join his corps, within the space of six days thereof, shall be treated as a deserter in time of war, and as such shall suffer the pains of law.

4. That the alcaides shall scrupulously examine the soldiers in their respective wards, who may not have so joined, and make a return of their names and the corps they belong to; and that the justices of the kingdom

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of Arragon, under the responsibility of person and property, transmit an exact list of all the individuals of their jurisdiction, who have served in the army, distinguishing the cavalry from the infantry, and remarking their state of health and personal vi-

- 5. That all who profess want of confidence in the chiefs of the people or the army, who make pasquinades, excite riots or disturbance, shall be immediately apprehended, and carried before the newly-appointed judge of the police, Don Santiago Penicela, who will pass judgment according to the times and critical circumstances in which the country is placed, and suitable to their crimes; imposing the publishment of death he shall co: sult me.
- 6. That all the measures adopted shall be obeyed with religious respect, since they all are directed to the good of the country, which will recompense in more happy times the sacrifices we make, and which are so pleasing to God and the celestial protectress who guards us.
- 7. That all the houses shall be well supplied with cisterns and vessels of water, in order to be ready to assist in extinguishing any fire which may occur: and that the Alcaides de Barrio shall in particular superintend this important preparation.
- 8. That the entrance and departure of persons by the gates shall be watched with the greatest care, recollecting that the enemy even assume our dress, and resort to every artifice, because they do not trust entirely to their force, though greatly superior in numbers.
- 9. That precisely three days shall be allowed for the departure of all the women, old men arrived at sixty,

and all the boys not able to carry cartridges, with moderate equipages, for whose convenience orders have been issued to all the towns and villages, to receive them with kindness, and to supply their wants.

10. That all Frenchmen, who may happen to be within the city, shall be presented to the judge of the police, in order to be removed without the walls. All the women and children of the same nation shall be removed with their husbands and fathers; as also all the prisoners and deserters from the enemy's army, to places appointed for their reception.

11. To prevent those persons, whose virtue is respected by every catholic from being exposed to insult, I permit the nuns to proceed to occopy other convents, without the limits of the city and suburbs, where they may have an opportunity of devoting themselves, without interruption, to their holy exercises.

Capitulation of the Town of Rosas. Rosas, Dec. 5 1808.

Capilulation of the town of Rosas and of the castle of the Trinity, entered into between messrs. the adjutant in chief Dombrowski, chief of the staff of the Italian division, commanded by general Pino, and chevalier Pio, colonel commandant of the 2d French regiment of the line, appointed by general of division Reille, aid-de-cump of his mujesty the Emperor and king, on the one part, and messrs. col. Don Pedro O'Daly, governor commandant of the fortress of Rosas, and of the castle of the Trinity, and Don Munacl Lemaur, col. of engineers, on the other part.

Art. 1 .- The town and the fort shall be delivered in the course of

the day, to the troops of his majesty

the Emperor and King.

2. The garrison shall lay down their arms upon the glacis of the place, shall be prisoners of war, and conducted into France. The officers shall keep all that belongs to them.

3. Immediately after the signature of the present capitulation, one gate of the town of Rosas, and one gate of the castle of the Trinity, shall be given up to two companies of grenadiers.

(Signed)

JEAN DOMBROWSKI, Adjutant-Commandant, Chief of the Etat Maюr.-

Pio. Colonel Major .--DON PEDRO O'DALY,-

MANUEL LEMAUR-

The present Capitulation is approved of.

General of Division REILLE. commanding the siege,

CAPITULATION OF MADRID. From the Madrid Gazette, Dec. 7, 1808.—Capitulation proposed by the Military and Civil Junta of Madrid, to his Imperial and Royal Majesty the Emperor of the French.

Article 1. The preservation of the Catholic, Apostolic and Roman Religion, without any other being legally tolerated. Ans.—Granted.

2. The liberty and security of the lives and properties of the citimens and other persons residing in Madrid, as well as of those in public employments: the preservation of their situations, or the option of their retiring from this court, if they should prefer it. Likewise, the lives, privileges and properties of the secuder and regular ecclesiastics of both

sexes, together with the respect due to the churches, all in conformity to our laws and customs. Granted.

3. The lives and properties of all military officers, of rank, are likewise to be safe. Ans .- Granted.

- 4. No person shall be liable to persecution, on account of their political opinions or writings, any more than those employed in a public capacity, for what they may have done hitherto in the exercise of their employments, or in obedience to the former government; nor shall the people suffer for the efforts which they have made for their defence. Ans.—Granted.
- 5. No other contributions shall be exacted beyond the ordinary ones that have hitherto been paid. Ans .- Granted, till the realm shall difinitively be organized.
- 6. Our laws, customs, and courts of justice shall be preserved in their present constitution. Ans.-Granted until the kingdom undergoes its definitive organization.
- 7. The French troops and their officers shall not be quartered in private houses, but in military lodging houses and tents, and by no means in convents or monasteries; the privileges allowed to the respective classes by the laws being preserved. Ans.—Granted; it being well understood that both the officers and privates must have quarters and tents that are furnished conformably to the military regulations, unless the said buildings be insufficient.
- 8. The troops shall march out of the town with the honours of war. and be at liberty to retire whithersoever they choose. Ans... The troops shall march out with the honours of war; they shall march off by files to day

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to day at four o'clock in the afternoon, and leave their arms and cannon; the armed peasants shall also leavecheir arms and artillery; after which the inhabitants shall retire to their houses, and those from without the town, to their villages. All the individuals that have enlisted among the troops of the line, four months ago, shall be free from their engagements, and retire to their vil-All the rest shall continue prisoners of war till an exchange takes place, which will commence immediately between equal numbers, and rank for rank.

9. The public debts and engagements of the state shall be faithfully and constantly discharged. Ans.—This being a political object, belongs to the cognizance of the Assembly of the Realm, and depends on the general administration.

10. Those generals who wish to continue in the capital, shall preserve their rank; and such as are desirous of quitting it, shall be at liberty so to do. Ans.—Granted: they shall remain in their station, although their pay can only continue till the kingdom receives its altimate organization.

Additional Art. 11. A detachment of guards shall this day, at four o'clock, take possession of the palace gates. The different gates of the city shall about the same time be delivered up to the French army. The guard-house of the body guards and the general hospital, shall be surrendered at the same time. the same hour the park of artillery. and the arsenals, together with the engineers, shall be surrendered to the French artillery and engineers. The works and entrenchments shall be levelled, and the streets repaired. The French officer about to take the command of Madrid, shall about mid-day repair, under a military guard, to the house of the principal (governor) in order to concert with government, regulations of police, and measures for the re-establishment of good order and public security in all parts of the town.

We, the undersigned commissioners, authorised by full powers for settling and signing the present capitulation, have agreed upon the faithful and entire execution of the above measure.

Fernando de la Veray Pantoga. Thomas de Morla. Alessandro.

Imperial Camp, Madrid, the 4th of December 1808.

O'Neill's Report to Pallifox respecting the battle of Tudels, 8th Dec. 1808.

" In consequence of the actual situation of this city, threatened with a siege by the enemy, it has been until now found impossible to lay before the public an official. account of the details of the attack and obstinate battle fought at Tudela on the 23d ult.; a battle equally fatal and glorious to this army, which, supported only by its own strength and its own valour, maintained the contest for eight hours in the midst of the most areadful fire. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the number of heroic achievements performed by the officers and soldiers, whilst one-half of the army was defending their posts with discharges of musketry, and the other were maintaining the contest with the bayonet, until the number of the shin on both sides left scarcely room for action, and both the contending armies retired .- The captain-general

of this excellent army of reserve has received the following detailed dispatch from lieutenant-general Don Juan O'Neil, who commanded the troops in the engagement, from Illuca, whither he retired with field marshal D. Felippe St. March.

Most excellent Seignor-A few hours after my conference with your excellency at Caperoso, respecting the good condition of the troops undermy command, at that most important point, full of ardour and enthusiasm, from the superiority which they conceived themselves to possess over the caemy, who for so long a period had not dared to attack us, and from advantages of greater magnitude which they anticipated in the direction of Pampeluma; and when your excellency, convinced of the necessity of not permitting a favourable opportunity to pus, for executing designs in which I cordially concurred, proceeded to consult with the captaingeneral of the army of the centre; I received a dispatch from the captain-general of the army of the centre, and the representative of the supreme central Junta, D. Francisco Palafox, dated the 21st inst. informing me of the extreme urgency that all my troops should immediately put themselves in motion, and proceed by way of Tudela, to the right of the line, which was to be formed upon Cascante and Tarragona, as far as the heights of Moncayo; and charging me not to lose a moment, since they had given orders for the march of the army of the centre, and were on the point of attacking and defeating the enemy, in order to save that army; an object, the attrimment of which would be of the greatest importance for Spain, and totally disconcert the plans of the Vol. LI.

enemy.-Surprised at the novelty of this dispatch, so completely at variance with the plan we had agreed upon at Caperoso the day before, I sent to inform your excellency, and before I received your answer, your dispatch, dated at Tudela on the the same day (the 21st) reached me, directing, that in consequence of what the captain-general of the centre had stated to you, I should, the instant I received it, march with the whole of my army, and the troops belonging to the centre attached to it, for Tudela, there to fix my headquarters, it being understood that the troops that occupied the posts of Cintriunego, Calahorra, and the other parts of the Ebro, were already on their march for Borja and Tarragona, and consequently that any delay might be very injurious, and expose the army to be turned in that quarter. On the same day, as my troops were just setting off, I received your excellency's answer, confirming your previous order, in consequence of the army of the centre having already commenced its movement. I cannot describe to your excellency, the sensation felt by the troops under my command, in consequence of this retrogade movement, as all of them, previously animated by the preceding fortunate movements, found all their hopes frustrated, and saw themselves removed from the advanced situation that they always occupied in front of the enemy. An event so unexpected, disheartened them; and in order to inspire them with the same degree of ardour which they bad bitherto manifested, and to prevent the fatal consequences of which I was apprehensive, I exerted my authority, accompanying it with the most energetic persuasion, and shewing

shewing them the order of that evening, according to which the safety of the whole army depended upon our retrogade movement, and in short, telling them that it was the result of the express orders of your excellency, and must be obeyed. This representation, in some degree, tranquillized them, and I proceeded with my troops to Tudela, where your excellency the seignor representative, and the captain-general of the army of the centre, were already arrived. At nine in the morning of the following day, (23d) colonel Don F. Perena sent to inform me that two columns of the enemy were deploying in front of Ablitas.

In consequence of this intelligence, and the captain-general of thearmy of the centre having, the preceding evening, informed me, that the enemy had entered Cintrinnego, I ordered the generale to be beaten, apprising at the same time, the captain-general, that as commander in chief, he might make the necessary dispositions. He ordered some reinforcements to advance. and soon after caused gen. St. March to do the same on the left, sending various corps of my division to the heights of Santa Barbara, to reinforce that important point, and to support the troops already occupying it belonging to the division of general Rova. As he left me on the high road with the remainder of my troops, I sent to him my aidde-camp, D. B. Gelabert, to ascertain what I was to do, as the engagement was already begun. His unswer was, that I should proceed to the centre of the line, where he was posted. Soon after, he ordered the remainder of the troops to join him, and he assigned me the command of the whole of the left wing.

When I arrived, I found the heights on the left already occupied by the enemy, who threatened to turn us: but having received his order to attack them, and an assurance that the division of gen. La Pena would advance to my assistance, I determined to execute the attack by echellons of battalions. The battalion of the royal Spanish guards commenced it with such unexainpled gallantry, that the enemy instantly abandoned that important post, leaving the field of battle covered with dead bodies. same success attended the attack in front, by the regiments of the volunteers of Castile and Segorbia. While I was indulging in the satisfaction produced by our success, and considering the battle gained, two orderly officers of cavalry came to desire me, on the part of the captain-general, not to be alarmed by the appearance of a column of infantry, with a considerable body of cavalry, who were advancing on the left, as they were the troops of general La Pena coming from Cascante. Congratulating myself upon this aid, which would have decided the battle in our favour, I rode along my left to direct general St. March to continue the attack in the same order, when that general surprised me by telling me it was necessary we should retreat, as our right had been forced, that the enemy were in Tudela, and that all the troops that occupied the centre of one position had retreated. This intelligence astonished me the more, as the captain-general had sent me no information of this event, a circumstance which appeared to me impossible; but a firing being heard in the rear of the olive plantations, I was convinced of the fact. In this this melancholy situation, the divition of general La Pena not having moved, and that which was announced as his division proving to be a corps of the enemy, of about 8000 infantry, and 2000 cavalry, I gave directions for retreating in the best possible order; placing the 2d regiment of Valencia in an oblique position to cover the retreat of our troops. The troops were surrounded on all sides, but they gallantly cut their way with the bayonet. put myself at their head, and left general St. March, with the cavalry to protect this daring and only resource that was left to us. The general discharged this trust with the same exactness that he did every other duty confided to him during the action. I can assure your excellency, that I never witnessed an occasion in which all the officers and soldiers more completely performed their duty; but of those who were under my orders, I ought to make particular mention of the third battalion of the royal Spanish guards, and the regiments of Castile, Segorbia, and Turia. D. M. Velasco, commander of the artillery of my division; D. A. Uiloa, commander of general St. March's; D. J. Monino; D. R. del Pino, who though surrounded by the enemy. spiked a part of the artillery which they could not bring off, are very much entitled to consideration for having entirely destroyed three columns of the enemy.

The enemy's loss cannot be less than 8,000 men, as we may assure ourselves, when they admitted it exceeded 4,000. I have not yet received all the returns of the loss on our side, but I doubt whether it amounts to 2,000 in killed, wounded, and missing. I have the satis-

faction of having saved half of the artillery, which was brought off by routes almost impracticable, and of having been a near spectator of every thing that passed to the last moment. I can assure you, that in this unfortunate event all those under my command have done their duty to their king and country; and that had the captain-general ordered the army of the centre to support us, it would, beyond all doubt, have been the most glorious day for his majesty's arms, of any recorded in the history of this war.

Municipal Sitting.—Madrid, Dec. 9, 1808.

This day at 11 o'clock in the morning, the hour appointed for the opening of the Sitting, the following persons assembled:— The Corregidor; the Regidors: the Alcades; the deputies of the Third Estate; the heads of the Assembly of the Masta: [the Council of the Mas'a is composed of the great proprietors in cattle? the Procurators; the Alguazil-Majors; the Suffragan Bishops; the Vicars; the Body of the Curates and beneficed Clergy; the heads of the different Commonalties; the body of the Nobility; the deputies of the five principal Corporations; and all the deputations representing the 64 divisions of the city of Madrid.—The Corregidor rose to address the meeting, and informed them, that he hal had the honour of being admitted to present the homage of his respect to his imperial and royal Majesty, and to lay at the foot of his throne the tribute of gratitude of the inhabitants of Madrid for the kindness and clemency which his Mujesty Ee 2

had shewn towards that city. The their best endeavours for the bap Corregidor expressed to his im- ness of the inhabitants of Madri perial and royal Majesty the happiness which his presence shed over the city, and the desire with which all the inhabitants were animated to deserve and to justify such a peculiar mark of favour. The Corregidor observed, that his imperial and royal Majesty had condescended to converse with him in the most benevolent manner, and added, that the object of this meeting was to acquaint the deputies of the City of Madrid with the beneficent intentions of his Majesty. -Accordingly be had to repeat to them in the same terms he had heard them, the sentiments of his Majesty, and the favourable dispositions he entertained towards the whole of Spain; adding, that the fate of Madrid would depend upon its own conduct. That that would be a happy and prosperous one, if the inhabitants adhered faithfully to the constitution, and acknowledged with sincerity, for their legitimate king, Don Joseph Napoleon I; but that, on the other hand, Spain should be reduced to a provice of France. Here, the Corregidor, drew a faithful picture of the good nature of King Joseph, who had employed his best offices and entreaties for the conservation of that capital, as well as of the neighbouring cities, and who treated them with the tenderness of a generous father. The Corregidor impressed upon the minds of all the deputies, that the presence of the King in his capital, should be considered as the greatest advantage that could be wished for.

Accordingly the Deputies, deeply penetrated with the same sentiracuts, and anxious to contribute

determined humbly to implore imperial and royal Majesty to dulge the capital with the presen of the King, that city, and even Spain, being convinced of the sign

advantages which must be deriv from the wisdom of his governme The Deputies insisted, that a for tribute of thanks should be p sented to his imperial and ro Majesty, for the kindness w

which he had treated that c which his triumphant arms h conquered, and for the genero pardon of what had happen during the absence of king Jose His imperial and royal Majesty also to be implored to extend p

to all the peasants who had tal up arms. His imperial and ro Majesty is also finally to be impl ed, that he will be pleased to on his troops to respect property, holy temples, the religious insti tions; in a word, the property every class. This humble supp cation is to be laid before his im

don to those whom fear had

duced to desert the city, as well

rial and royal Majesty, and is to presented to him by a deputati taken from among the represen tives of the city of Madrid. It resolved, in the same sitting, that tribute of the most lively gratitu should be presented to the ki Joseph Napoleon, whose happy

tercession with his august broth

the emperor of the French, sav the city of Madrid. His roy Majesty shall be humbly supplicat to grant the favour of his presen to the city of Madrid, that und his just and beneficent governmen good order, justice, and tranquilli may be restored within its walk-

Lis royal Majesty shall be implored comploy his royal good offices with his imperial brother, that particle may be obtained to the absent, and to those inhabitants, who had maken up arms.

The present proces-verbal shall presented to his imperial and yal Majesty.

[Here follows several thousand

Satures.]

On the 11th a similar meeting sheld, for the deputies of the labitants of the parishes, and who ceded to a similar measure, hich was likewise accompanied the a vast number of signatures.

#### BRITISH ARMY IN SPAIN.

Downing-street, Jan. 10, 1809.

Dispatches, from which the folwing are extracts, were, on the 8th is stant, received at the office of wed visc. Castlereagh, one of his maity's principal Secretaries of State, from lieut. gen. sir John Moore, b. commander in chief of his majesty's forces employed in Spain:

Benevente, Dec. 28, 1808. Since had the honour to address you pon the 16th, from Toro, the army has been almost constantly marching Urough snow, and with cold that been very intense. The weather, within these few days, has turned to rain, which is much more meomfortable than the cold, and he rendered the roads almost impessable. On the 21st the army reached Saliagun; it was necessary to halt there in order to refresh the men, and on account of provisions. The information I received was, that marshal Soult was at Saldana with about 16,000 men, with posts along

the river from Guarda to Carrion. The army was ordered to march in two columns, at 8 o'clock on the night of the 23d, to force the bridge at Carrion, and from thence proceed to Saldana. At 6 that evening, I received information that considerable reinforcements had arrived at Carrion from Valencia, and a letter from the marquis de la Romana informed me, that the French were advancing from Madrid either to-Valladolid or Salamanca. It was evident that it was too late to prosecute the attempt upon Soult, that I must be satisfied with the diversion I had occasioned, and that I had no time to lose to secure my retreat.-The next morning, lieut. gen. Hope, with his own division and that of lieut. gen. Fraser, marched to Majorga. I sent sir David Baird, with his division, to pass the river at Valmira, and followed lieut. gen. Hope, on the 25th, with the reserve and light brigades, by Majorga, Vulde-The cavalry unras, to Benevente. der lord Paget followed the reserve on the 26th; both the latter corps entered this place yesterday. continue our march on Astorga.-Generals Hope and Fraser are already gone on; sir David Baird proceeds to-morrow from Valencia; and I shall leave this with the reserve at the same time; lord Paget will remain with the cavalry, to give usnotice of the approach of the enemy; hitherto their infantry have not come up, but they are near, and the cavalry is round us in great numbers; they are checked by our cavalry, which have obtained, by their spirit and enterprise, an ascendancy over that of the French, which nothing but great superiority of numbers on their part will get the better of .--The diversion made by our march

Ee3

on Sahagun, though at great risk to ourselves, has been complete; it remains to be seen what advantage the Spaniards in the South will be able to take of it; but the march of the French on Badajoz was stopped when its advanced guard had reached Talavera de la Reyna, and every thing disposeable is now turned in this direction. The only part of the army which has been hitherto engaged with the enemy, has been the cavalry, and it is impossible for me to say too much in their praise. I mentioned to your lordship, in my letter of the 16th, the success brig.gen. Stewart had met with in defeating a detachment of cavalry at Rueda. Since that, few days have passed without his taking or killing different parties of the Freuch, generally superior in force to those which attacked them. On the march to Sahagun, lord Paget had information of 6 or 700 cavalry being in that town. He marched on the night of the 20th from some villages where he was posted in front of the enemy at Majorga, with the 10th and 15th hussars. The 10th marched straight to the town, whilst Lord Paget, with the 15th, endeavoured to turn it. Unfortunately he fell in with a patrole, one of whom escaped and gave the alarm. By this means the French had time to form on the outside of the town, before lord Paget got round. He immediately charged them, beat them, and took from 140 to 150 prisoners, amongst whom were two lieutenant-colonels and eleven officers, with the loss, on our part, of six or eight men, and perhaps twenty wounded. There have been taken by the cavalry from 4 to 500 French, besides a considerable number killed: this since we begun our march from Salamanca.

On his march from Sahagun, on the 20th, lord Paget, with two squadrons of the 10th, attacked a detachment of cavalry at Majorga, killed twenty and took above 100 prisoners. Our cavalry is very superior in quality to any the French have; and the right spirit has been infused into them by the example and instruction of their two leaders, lord Paget and brigadier-general Slewart.

Astorga, Dec. 31, 1808 - 1 arrived here, yesterday; major-general Fraser, with his division, will be at Villa Franca this day, and will proceed on to Lugo. Lieutenantgeneral Hopewith his division, stopped yesterday two leagues from this, and proceeds this morning, followed by sir David Baird. The two flank brigades go by the road of Penfereda. I shall follow with the reserve and cavalry, to Villa Franca, either this night or to-morrow morning, according as I hear the approach of the Frenc!. The morning I marched from Benevente, seven squadrons of Buonaparte's guards passed the river at a ford above the bridge.-They were attacked by brigadiergeneral Stewart, at the head of the piquets of the 18th and 3d German light dragoons, and driven across the ford. Their colonel, a general of division, Lefebre, was taken, together with about 70 officers and men.-The affair was well contest-The numbers with which brigadier-general Stewart uttacked were inferior to the French; it is the corps of the greatest character in their army; but the superiority of the British was, I am told, very conspicu-I inclose, for your lordship's satisfaction, lord Paget's report of it.

Benevente, Dec. 29, 1808 .- Sir, I have the honour to inform you,

that

West about nine o'clock this morning I received a report that the enemy's cavalry was in the act of crossing the river at the ford near the bridge. I immediately sent down the piquets of the night, under lieutenant-colonel Otway of the 18th. Having left orders that the cavalry should repair to their alarm posts, I went forward to reconneitre, and found four squadrons of imperial guards formed and skirmishing with the Piquets and other cavalry in the act of passing. I sent for the 10th humars, who having arrived, brigadier-general Stewart immediately Placed himself at the head of the pi-Quets, and, with the utmost gallantry, attacked. The 10th hussars pported in the most perfect order. The result of the affair, as far as I wre yet been able to collect, is about 30 killed, 25 wounded, 70 prisoners, and about the same number of horses. It is impossible for me to avoid speaking in the highest terms of all those engaged. Lieutenant-colonel Otway and major Bagwell headed the respective night piquets. The latter is slightly wounded. The utmost zeal was conspicuous in the whole of my stuff. and I had many volunteers from head quarters, and other officers of your army. Amongst the prisoners is the general of division Lefebre, (who commands the cavalry of the imperial guard) and two captains. Our loss is, I fear, nearly 50 men killed and wounded. I will send a return the moment I can collect the reports. I have the honour to be, PAGET, lieut, gen.

I have forwarded the prisoners to Baniza. On the other side of the river the enemy formed again, and at this instant three guns of Captain Donovan's troop arrived, which did considerable execution.

# Intercepted letter to the Marquis De Romana:

"SIR-I should not have detained your instructions so long, had not sir John Moore returned very late to Villa Franca. He arrived greatly fatigued. I delivered your letter to him, to which he cannot return an answer till to-morrow; but he desired me to inform you, that he would set out at an early hour .-There are at Benevente, 2 or 300 of the French cavalry, who annoy our stragglers between Benevente and Villa Franca. General Moore begs you will place a battalion on the heights over the road, where they may fire on them without any risk. There is no news. We know nothing of the movements of the French, and we continue to retreat. I am not certain that sir J. Moore will allow me to return to your excellency. In that case, permit me to express an hope of meeting with you in London, in better times; for be assured, sir, I retain a grateful recollection of your kindness, and am, with the greatest respect, &c.

M. LYMER." Villa Franca, Jan. 2, 1809.

Intercepted Letter.—St. Jago, Jan. 6, 1809.

"I suppose, my dear friend, you are already acquainted with my arrival at this place; I have been here these eight days, with a detachment composed of troops from seven different regiments. We are guarding the magazines that are here; and I hoped to continue at St. Jago for E e 4

some months, which would have given me great pleasure. As I am a person of some consequence, I am never addressed but as Scignor, the Commander of the English troops; I am well lodged, and have an agreeable society about me, all which comforts I shall be very sorry The French are the most to quit. uncivil people in the world. I think they have very little to eat or drink themselves, and, therefore, they have nothing to do but annoy us poor fellows, when we are just sitting down to a good repast. Last night I was called up by a Spanish dragoon, who brought letters from Coruma, informing me that a part of our army would soon reach St. Jago, and that I must hold myself in readiness to march along with it upon Vigo. I could not close my eyes the whole night, for thinking at every instant that our troops were arrived; but till the present moment not one man has made his appearance; and I begin now to think that the whole has been a dull joke. As you are nearer the theatre of war than myself, you will oblige me by giving me a trac account of the present state of af-If there is reason to think fairs. that we are going to re-embark, and to be, as it were, hunted out of the kingdom, without ever coming to blows, a pretty figure we shall make of it! I think I already hear Cobbett's sarcasms upon us, who will not fail to represent us as the heroes of Spain, cooped up in their own transports.

(Signed)

L. E. THURN."

Capitulation proposed by Victor Hugues, Officer of the Legion of

Honour, Commissioner of his Majesty the Emperor and King, Commander in thief of Cayenne and French Guyana, and accepted by James Lucas Yeo. Post Captain in his Britannie Majesty's Service, commanding the Combined Naval English and Portuguese Forces, and Manuel Marques, Knight of the Military Orders of St. Benoit d' Avic, Lieut. Col. in Chief, and Dircotor of the Corps of Artillery of Para, commanding the advanced Army of the Portuguese, dated Jan. 12th, 1509.

Although the advanced posts have

been carried, and that the commissioner of the emperor and king is reduced with his garrison to the town, he owes it to those sentiments of honor which have always distinguished him, to the valour and good conduct of the officers and soldiers under his command, to the attachment of the inhabitants of the colony for his majesty the emperor and king, to declare publicly, that he surrenders less to force thanto the destructive system of liberating all the slaves who should join the enemy, and of burning all the plantations and ports where there should be any resistance. The commissioner of the emperor, commanding in chief, after having witnessed the burning of several plantations, particularly his own, the most considerable of the colony, had attributed it at first to the casualties of war; and the disorganization of the gangs, and the liberation of the slaves, appeared to him a momentary measure; but being assur-

ed in writing, that the English and-

Portuguese officers acted in virtue

of the orders of his royal highness

the Prince Regent, and wishing to save the colony from total destruction, and to preserve his august master's subjects, who had given him so many proofs of their attachment and fidelity, the commissioner of his imperial and royal majesty surrenders the colony to the forces of his royal highness the Prince Regent on the following conditions:

Art. 1. The garrion shall march out with their arms and baggage and all the honours of war; the officers shall retain their side arms, and those of their staff their horses; the garrison shall lay down their arms and engage not to serve against his royal highness and his allies du-

ring one year.

2. Vessels shall be furnished at the expence of his royal highness the Prince Regent, to carry the garrison, the officers, civil and military, and all those employed in the service, with their families and effects, direct to France, with as little delay as possible.

- 3. A convenient vessel shall be furnished to convey to France the commissioner of the emperor, commanding in chief, his family, his officers, his suit and effects; the chief of the administration of the finances, the commander of the troops, the inspector and the commandant of artillery, with their families.
- 4. A convenient delay shall be granted to the officers, who have property in the colony, to settle their affairs.
- 5. The arsenals, batteries and every thing belonging to the artillery, the small arms and powder magazines, and the provision stores, shall be given up by inventory, and in the state in which they are now, and the same shall be pointed out.
  - 6. The slaves on both sides shall

be disarmed, and sent to their respective plantations. The French negroes whom the commanders by sea and land of his royal highness the Prince Regent have engaged for the service during the war, and to whom in virtue of their orders they have given their freedom, shall be sent out of the colony, as they can only remain there in future an object of trouble and dissension.—The commanders engage, as they have promised, to solicit of his royal highness the Prince Regent, the replacing of those slaves, as an indemnity in favour of the inhabitants to whom they belong.

7. The papers, plans and other articles belonging to the engineer department, shall be equally given

up.

- 8. The sick and wounded who are obliged to remain in the colony, may leave it, with all that belong to them, as soon as they are in a situation to do so; in the mean time they shall be treated as they have been hitherto.
- 9. Private property, of whatever nature or description, shall be respected, and the inhabitants may dispose of it as heretofore.
- 10. The inhabitants of the colony shall preserve their properties and may reside there, conforming to the orders and forms established by the sovereign under which they remain; they shall be at liberty to sell their properties and retire wherever it may suit them, without any obstacle.
- 11. The Civil Laws known in France under the title of the Napoleon Code, and in force in the colony, shall be observed and executed until the Peace between the two nations; the magistrates shall only decide on the interests of individuals:

and differences connected with them in virtue of the said laws.

12. The debts acknowledged by individuals during or previous to the time fixed by the preceding article, shall be exacted agreeably to the basis determined by the same article.

13. The papers concerning the controul and matriculation of the troops shall be carried away by the

quarter-master.

14. Desirous of preserving the spice plantation called La Gabrielle in all its splendour and agriculture, it is stipulated that neither it, nor any of the plantation trees or plants ahall be destroyed, but that it shall shall be preserved in the state in which it is given up to the commanders of his royal highness the Prince Recent.

15. All the papers of the stores of inspection of the Customs, or of any responsibility whatever, shall be deposited in the Secretary's office, or in any other place that may be agreed on, to be referred to when there is occasion: the whole shall be under the seal of the two governments, and at the disposal of his imperial and royal majesty.

16. The present capitulation shall be written in the three languages, and signed by the three officers sti-

pulating.

At the advanced posts of Bourde, this 12th Jan. 1809.

VICTOR HUGUES. (Signed)

JAMES LUCAS YEO. MANUEL MARQUES.

The following Extract from the last Letter of General Sir John Moore has been printed, in pursuance of the order of the House of Commons:

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Co-

runna, Jan. 13, 1809.

" Situated as the army is at present, it is impossible for me to detail to your Lorship the events which have taken place since I had the bonour to address you from Astorga, on the 31st of December: I have therefore determined to send to England brigadier-general Charles Stewart, as the officer best qualified to give you every information you can want, both with respect to our actual situation and the events which have led to it. Your lordship knows that had I followed my own opinion, as a military man, I should have retired with the army from Salaman-The Spanish armies were then ca. beaten; there was no Spanish force to which we could unite, and I was satisfied that no efforts would be made to aid us, or to favour the cause in which they were engaged. I was sensible, however, that the apathy and indifference of the Spaniards would never have been believed: that had the British been withdrawn, the loss of the cause would have been imputed to their retreat. and it was necessary to risk this army to convince the people of England, as well as the rest of Europe, that the Spaniards had neither the power nor the inclination to make any efforts for themselves. It was for this reason that I made the march to Sahagun. As a diversion it succeeded; I brought the whole disposeable force of the French against this army, and it has been allowed to follow me, without a single movement being made to favour my retreat. The people of the Gallicias, though armed, made no attempt to stop the passage, of the

Preach through the mountains.-They abandoned their dwellings at our approach, drove away their carts, oxen, and every thing that could be of the smallest aid to the wmy. The consequence has been, that our sick have been left behind; and when our horses or mules failed. which on such marches, and through such a country, was the case to a great extent, baggage, ammunition, stores, &c. and even money, were Decessarily destroyed or abandoned. I am sorry to say, that the army, whose conduct I had such reason to extol on its march through Portu-Ral, and on its arrival in Spain, has totally changed its character since it began to retreat. I can say nothing its favour, but that when there was a prospect of fighting the enemay, the men were then orderly and med pleased and determined to their duty. In front of Villa France the French came up with the Serve, with which I was covering e retreat of the army; they attackit at Calcabellos. I retired, cored by the 95th regiment, and rched that night to Herresias, from thence to Nogales and Lu-So, where I had ordered the differt divisions which preceded to halt and collect. At Lugo, the French gain came up with us. They atlacked our advanced posts on the 6th and 7th, and were repulsed in both attempts, with little loss on our tide. I heard from the prisoners taken, that three divisions of the French army were come up, commanded by Marshal Soult; I therefore expected to be attacked on the morning of the 8th. It was my wish to come to that issue; I had perfect confidence in the valour of the troops, and it was only by crappling the enemy that we could hope either

to retreat or to embark unmolested. I made every preparation to receive the attack, and drew out the army in the morning to offer battle. This was not Marshal Soult's object.-He either did not think himself sufficiently strong, or he wished to play a surer game by attacking us on our march, or during our embarkation. The country was intersected, and his position too strong for me to attack with an inferior force. The want of provisions would not enable me to wait longer; I marched that night; and in two forced marches by advancing for six or eight hours in the rain, I reached Betanzos on the 10th instant. At Lugo, I was sensible of the impossibility of reaching Vigo, which was at too great a distance, and offered no advantages to embark in the face of an enemy.-My intention was then to have retreated to the peninsula of Betanzos, where I hoped to find a position to cover the embarkation of the army in Ares or Redes Bays; but having sent an officer to reconnoitre it, by his report I was determined to prefer this place. I gave notice to the admiral of my intention, and begged that the transports might be brought to Coruma; had I found them here on my arrival, on the 11th, the embarkation would easily have been effected, for I had gained several marches on the French. They have now come up with us, the transports are not arrived; my position in front of this place is a very bad one; and this place, if I am forced to retire into it, is commanded within musquet shot, and the harbour will be so commanded by cannon on the coast, that no ship will be able to In short, my Lord, gelay in it. neral Stewart will inform you how critical our situation is. It has been

recommended to me to make a proposal to the enemy, to induce him to allow us to embark quietly; in which case he gets us out of the country soon, and this place, with its stores, &c., complete; that otherwise we have the power to make a long defence, which must cause the destruction of the town. · I am averse to make any such proposal, and am exceedingly doubtful if it would be attended with any good effect; but whatever I resolve on this head, I hope your lordship will rest assured, that I shall accept no terms that are in the least dishonourable to the army or to the country. I find I have been led into greater length, and more detail, than I thought I should have had time for: I have written under interruptions, and my mind much occupied with other matter. My letter, written so carelessly, can only be considered as private. When I have more leisure, I shall write more correctly; in the mean time, I rely on General Stewart for giving your lordship the information and detail which I have omitted. should regret his absence, for his services have been very distinguished; but the state of his eyes makes it impossible for him to serve, and this country is not one in which cavalry can be of much use. If I succeed in embarking the army, I shall send it to England; it is quite unfit for further service until it has been refitted, which can best be done there. JOHN MOORE."

London Gazette Extraordinary, dated Downling-street, Jun. 24, 1809.

The Honourable captain Hope arrived late last night with a dis-

patch from lieut. gen. sir David Baird to lord viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, of which the following is a copy:

His majesty's ship Ville de Paris, at sea, Jan. 18, 1809.

My Lord; By the much-lamented death of lieutenant-general sir John Moore, who fell in action with the enemy on the 16th instant, it has become my duty to acquaint your lordship, that the French army attacked the British troops in the position they occupied in front of Corunna, at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day. - A severe wound, which compelled me to quit the field a short time previous to the full of sir John Moore, obliges me to refer your lordship for the particulars of the action, which was long and obstinately contested; to the inclosed report of lieutenant-general Hope, who succeeded to the command of the army, and to whose ability and exertions in direction of the ardent zeal and unconquerable valour of his majesty's troops, is to be attributed, under Providence, the success of the day, which terminated in the complete and entire repulse and defeat of the enemy at every point of attack. The honourable captain Gordon, my aid-de-camp, will have the honour of delivering this disputch, and will be able to give your lordship any further information which may be required. I have the honour to be, &c. Baird, lieut.-gen.

His majesty's ship Audacious, off Corunna, Jan. 18, 1809.

Sir; In compliance with the desire contained in your communication of yesterday, I avail myself of the first moment I have been able to command.

mand, to detail to you the occursences of the action which took place in front of Corunna, on the 16th instant.—It will be in your recollection, that about one in the afternoon of that day, the enemy, who had in the morning received reinforcements, and who had placed some guns in front of the right and left of his line, was observed to be moving troops towards his left flank, and forming various columns of attack at that extremity of the strong and commanding position, which, on the morning of the 15th, he had taken in our immediate front. This indication of his intention was immediately succeeded by the rapid and determined attack which he mede upon your division, which occupied the right of our position. The events which occurred during that period of the action you are fully acquainted with. The first effort of the enemy was met by the commander of the forces, and by yourself, at the head of the 42d regiment, and the brigade under major-general lord William Bentinck. The village on your right became an object of obstinate contest. I lament to say, that soon after the severe wound which deprived the army of your services, lieutenant-general sir John Moore, who had just directed the most able dispositions, fell by a cannon-shot. The troops, though not unacquainted with the irreparable loss they had sustained, were not dismayed, but by the most determined bravery not only repelled every attempt of the enemy to gain ground, but acteally forced him to retire, although he had brought up fresh troops in support of those original-Iv engaged. The enemy, finding bimself foiled in every attempt to

force the right of the position, endeavoured by numbers to turn it. A judicious and well-timed movement, which was made by majorgeneral Paget, with the reserve, which corps had moved out of its cantonments to support the right of the army, by a vigorous attack, defeated this intention. The majorgeneral having pushed forward the 95th (rifle corps) and 1st battalion 52nd regiments, drove the enemy before him, and in his rapid and judicious advance, threatened the left of the enemy's position. circumstance, with the position of lieutenant-general Fraser's division, (calculated to give still further security to the right of the line) induced the enemy to relax his efforts in that quarter.-They were however more forcibly directed towards the centre, where they were again successfully resisted by the brigade under major-general Manningham, forming the left of your division, and a part of that under majorgeneral Leith, forming the right of the division under my orders. Upon the left, the enemy at first contented himself with an attack upon our picquets, which however in general maintained their ground. Finding however his efforts unavailing on the right and centre, he seemed determined to render the attack upon the left more serious, and had sucreeded in obtaining possession of the village through which the great road to Madrid passes, and which was situated in front of that part of the line. From this post, however, he was soon expelled, with considerable loss, by a gallant attack of some companies of the 2d battalian 14th regiment, under lieutenant-colonel Nicholls; before five in the evening, we had not only

successfully repelled every attack made upon the position, but had gained ground in almost all points, and occupied a more forward line than at the commencement of the action, whilst the enemy confined his operations to a cannonade, and a fire upon his light troops, with a view to draw off his other corps. At six the firing entirely ceased. The different brigades were re-assembled on the ground they occupied in the morning, and the piquets and advanced posts resumed their original stations.-Notwithstanding the decided and marked superiority which at this moment the gallantry of the troops had given them over an enemy, who, from his number and the commanding advantages of his position, no doubt expected an easy victory, I did not, on reviewing all circumstances, conceive that I should be warranted in departing from what I knew was the fixed and previous determination of the late commander of the forces, to withdraw the army on the evening of the 16th, for the purpose of embarkation, the previous arrangements for which had already been made by his order, and were, in fact, far advanced at the commencement of the ac-The troops quitted their position about ten at night, with a degree of order that did them credit. The whole of the artillery that remained unembarked having been withdrawn, the troops followed in the order prescribed, and marched to their respective points of embarkation in the town and neighbourhood of Coruma. The picquets remained at their posts until five in the morning of the 17th, when they were also withdrawn with similar orders, and without

the enemy having discovered t movement. -- By the unremitted e ertions of captains the honoural H. Curzon, Gosselin, Boys, R. nier, Serrett, Hawkins, Digh Carden, and Mackenzie, of t royal navy, who, in pursuance the orders of rear admiral de Cor cy, were entrusted with the serv embarking the army; and in co sequence of the arrangements me by commissioner Bowen, capta Bowen and Shepherd, and t other agents for transports, t whole of the army was embark with an expedition which has s dom been equalled. With the ception of the brigades under a jor-generals Hill and Beresso which were destined to remain shore, until the movements of enemy should become manifest, whole was affoat before day lig -The brigade of major-gene Beresford, which was alternate to form our rear-guard, occup the land front of the town of t runna; that under major-gene Hill was stationed in reserve on t promontory in rear of the town. The enemy pushed his light troo towards the town soon after cu o'clock in the morning of the 17 and shortly after occupied ! heights of St. Lucia, which co mand the harbour. But notwo standing this circumstance, and t manifold defects of the place, the being no apprehension that the re guard could be forced, and the position of the Spaniards appear ing to be good, the embarkation major-general Hill's brigade w commenced and completed by 3 the afternoon; major-general B resford, with that zeal ability whi is so well known to yourself at the whole army, having fully plaine

plained, to the satisfaction of the Spanish governor, the nature of our movement, and having made every. previous arrangement, withdrew his corps from the land front of the town soon after dark, and was, with all the wounded that had not been previously removed, embarked before one this morning.—Circumstances forbid us to indulge the hope, that the victory with which it has pleased Providence to crown the efforts of the army, can be attended with any very brilliant conrequences to Great Britain. It is clouded by the loss of one of her best soldiers. It has been achieved at the termination of a long and harassing service. The superior numbers, and advantageous position of the enemy, not less than the actual situation of this army, did not admit of any advantage being reaped from success. It must be however to you, to the army, to our country, the sweetest Teflection, that the lustre of the British arms has been maintained, midst many disadvantageous cir-umstances. The army which had ntered Spain, amidst the fairest rospects, had no sooner completd its junction, than owing to the ultiplied disasters that dispersed be pative armies around us, it was Left to its own resources. The ad-**Pance of the British corps from the** Duero, afforded the best hope that the south of Spain might be relieved, but this generous effort to save the unfortunate people, also afforded the enemy the opportunity of directing every effort of his numerous troops, and concentrating all his principal resources for the destruction of the only regular force in the north of Spain .- You are well aware with what diligence this

system has been pursued. -These circumstances produced the necessity of rapid and harrassing marches. which had diminshed the numbers. exhausted the strength, and impaired the equipment of the army. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages. and those more immediately attached to a defensive position, which the imperious necessity of covering the harbour of Corunna for a time had rendered indispensable to assume, the native and undaunted valour of British troops was never more conspicuous, and must have exceeded what even your own experience of that invaluable quality, so inherent in them, may have taught you to expect. When every one that had an opportunity seemed to vie in improving it, it is difficult for me in making this report, to select particular instances for your approba-The corps chiefly engaged were the brigades under major-generals lord Wm. Bentiuck, and Manningham, and Leith; and the brigade of guards under majorgeneral Warde .- To these officers, and the troops under their immediate orders, the greatest praise is due. Major-general Hill and colonel Catlin Crawford, with their brigades on the left of the position, ably supported their advanced posts. brunt of the action fell upon the 4th, 42d, 50th, and 81st regiments. with parts of the brigade of guards, and the 26th regiment. From lieutcolonel Murray, quarter-mastergeneral, and the officers of the general staff, I received the most marked assistance. I had reason to regret, that the illness of brigadier-general Clinton, adjutaut-general, deprived me of his aid. I was indebted to brigadier-general Slade during the action, for a zeat-

ous offer of his personal services, although the cavalry were embarked .- The greater part of the fleet having gone to sea, yesterday evening, the whole being under weigh and the corps in the embarkation necessarily much mixed on board, it is impossible, at present, to lay before you a return of our casualties. I hope the loss in numbers is not so considerable as might have been expected. If I was obliged to form an estimate, I should say, that I believe it did not exceed in killed and wounded from seven to eight hundred; that of the enemy must remain unknown, but many circumstances induce me to rate it at nearly double the above number. We have some prisoners. but I have not been able to obtain an account of the number; it is not. however, considerable. Several officers of rank have fallen, or been wounded, among whom I am only at present enabled to state the names of lieutenant-colonel Napier, 92nd regiment, majors Napier and Stanhope, 50th regiment, killed; lieut.col. Winch 4th regiment, lieut.-col. Maxwell, 26th regiment, lieut.-Fane, colonel 50th regiment, lieut.-col. Griffith, guards, majors Miller and Williams, 81st regiment, wounded .-- To you who are well acquainted with the excellent qualities of lieutenant-general sir John Moore, I need not expatiate on the loss the army and his country have sustained by his death. His fall has deprived me of a valuable friend, to whom long experience of his worth had sincerely attached me. But it is chiefly on public grounds that I must lament the blow. It will be the conversation of every one who loved or respected his manly character, that, after

conducting the army through an arduous retreat with consummate firmness, he has terminated a career of distinguished honour by a death that has given the enemy additional reason to respect the name of a British soldier. Like the immortal Wolfe, he is snatched from his country at an early period of a life spent in her service; like Wolfe, his last moments were gilded by the prospect of success, and cheered by the acclamation of victory: like Wolfe, also, his memory will for ever remain sacred in that country which he sincerely loved, and which he had so faithfully served .- It remains for me only to express my hope, that you will speedily be restored to the service of your country, and to lament the unfortunate circumstance that removed you from your station in the field, and threw the momentary command into far less able hands. I have that honour to be, &c .- JOHN HOPE, lieutenant-general.

To lieut.-gen. sir D. Baird, &c. &c.

Convention between his excellency the Marshal Duke of Dulmatia, and Commander in Chief of the Troops of his Majesty the Emperor and King in Gallicia, and General Don Antonio Alixao, Military and Civil Governor at Corunna.

Art. 1. The place of Corunta, the fortified works, the batteries and ports which depend on it, attillery, ammunition, magazines, charts, plaus, and memoirs, shall be given up to the troops of his majesty the emperor and king, Napoleon. For this purpose his excellency the marshal duke of Dalmatia shall be at liberty to take pos-

session

session of the gate called the Lower Tower (la tour d'en bas,) this evening .- 2. the Spanish garrison which is in Corunna; the persons in civil authority, as well judicial as administrative or financial; the clergy, and the inhabitants in general, shall take the oath of fidelity and homage to his majesty the king of Spain and the Indies, Don Joseph Napoleon.—3. The persons concerned in the civil administration, as well judicial as financial; the intendant general of the kingdom of Gallicia and of the province of Corunna, the Corregidors, Alcaides, and other functionaries, shall be provisionally preserved in their employments, and shall exercise their functions in the name of his majesty king Joseph Napoleon. All the acts of the civil administration shall be made in the name of his said majesty.-4. The military of the garrison, whatever be their rank and employment, may enter into the service of his majesty, king Joseph Napoleon, and be allowed to retain the same rank, after having taken the customary oaths of fidelity and allegiance, as is provided in the second Article.—For this purpose a list of the names of the principal and inferior officers and soldiers shall be made out.—This list shall be certified by his excellency general Den Antonio D'Alzedo, governor of Coruma, to the end that a particular destination may be given to the military, according to the orders of his excellency the minister of war in the kingdom of Spain; but in the mean time the military shall wait at Corunna. The means of subsistence and quarters shall be furnished to them as to the French troops. The officers, and those employed in the royal marine, who are Vol. I.I.

at Corunna, are included in the present article, and must await at Corunna the orders of the minister of Marine, -5. The military of the garrison, whatever their rank, who wish to quit the service, shall be at liberty to retire to their respective habitations, after they shall have received their dismissal in due form, under the authority of his excellency the minister at war; and on taking the oath of fidelity described in the second article.—Such as refuse to take such oath shall be considered prisoners of war.—6. The property of the inhabitants shall be respected, and no contribution shall be levied on them, but a subsistence for the troops in garrison shall be provided by the province. That the places of public worship, and the government, shall be placed under safe custody; religion shall be respected, and its ministers shall be protected in the exercise of their functions .- 7. The administration of the royal revenues shall be continued as heretofore, but in the name of, and to the use of his majesty king Joseph Napoleon; and to that effect, all the ecclesiastical and civil authorities, as well as those employed for the king, shall continue to fulfil their respective functions, and shall be paid according to their several appointments.--8. If any one employed in the courts, or in the administration, shall be desirous of resigning his office, his resignation shall be accepted, and no one shall prevent such measure; and if he should desire to leave the town with his effects and property, he shall be permitted so to do. granting him proper surctics, and a passport for that purpose.-9. The deputies of towns and all other individuals, called to form a part of F f

the Junta of the kingdom of Gallicia, may return to their houses, with their equipages and their pro-perty, if they shall so wish; and an escort shall be granted to them for their personal security, on their requiring it .- 10. Every inhabitant of the place shall be at liberty to retire whithersoever he pleases, with his moveables, effects, and whatever belongs to him, provided the place of his retirement be in the interior of the kingdom.-11. The houses and effects of all persons who may be absent by order, or leave, business, or any other cause, shall be respected, and the proprietors shall be at liberty to return when they find it convenient.—12. The benefit of a general amnesty, granted by the emperor and king in his own name as well as in the name of his majesty king Joseph Napoleon, shall be extended to the garrison and the inhabitants of Corunna, as also to persons who have filled official situations. purpose no individual shall be prosecuted, arrested, or punished, for any share they may have had in the disturbances which have agitated the kingdom, nor for their speeches, writings or actions, the measures, resolutions, or orders, which have been adopted or executed during the commotions. The benefit of the same general amnesty shall be extended to all the towns, villages, and communes of the kingdom of Gallicia, as soon as they shall have submitted, and as soon as the inhabitants shall have taken the oath of fidelity to his majesty the king Joseph Napoleon .- - 13. The laws. customs, and dress of the people shall be preserved without any infringement, or modification; the laws shall be those which are, or

shall be established by the constitution of the kingdom.—Done at Corunna, the 19th day of Jan. 1809.

(Signed)
Marshal the Duke of DALMATIA:
ANTONIO DE ALZEDO.

Official communication from Marshal Bereaford to the President of the Regency. From the Lisbou Gazette of April 25, 1809.

Head Quarters, Tomas, 21st April.

Having been informed that general Soult makes it his business to spread false accounts of the near arrival of considerable reinforcements. and Buonaparte himself at the head of 80,000 men, and that he has succeeded in deluding by similar falsehoods part of the Portuguese forces, I have thought it right to order the inclosed proclamation to be printed in Coimbra, and to publish the intercepted letter which general Kellerman wrote to him, and which fell into my hands, in hopes that it will tend to counteract the intrigues of the enemy, for which purpose the above proclamation has been distributed in Oporto, and all other places where its circulation appeared necessary. God preserve your Excellency many years.

W. C. BERESFORD, Marshal and Commander in Chief.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas
Marshal Soult (who styles himself
Governor of Portugal) although he
is perfectly aware of the critical situation in which he has placed himself, but which he endeavours to
conceal from the unfortunate troops
whom he sacrifices to the boundless
ambition

ambition of a tyrant, circulates false reports and intelligence of the near arrival of Buonaparte, at the head of a French army of 80,000 men, in order to deceive the public with regard to the dangers by which he is threatened: Marshal Beresford in order to undeceive the people of the North of Portugal, and the French army, and convince them of the falsehood of the above reports, thinks it right to publish the following intercepted letter written to Marshal Soult by general Kellerman, who says that he commands the French force in Upper Spain. When it is ascertained that a General publishes falsehoods in one case, his army and the public at large will know how to appreciate his accounts on other occasions. Marshal Soult is perfectly aware of the danger of his situation, but endeavours to conceal them from his troops; and the couriers of whose arrival he boasts, did probably arrive from some part of the position of his corps, two or three leagues distance, they could not at least come either from France or Spain, his communication with these countries being enlirely intercepted.

Later from General Kellermun,
dated Valladolid, March 31,
1809.

Sin; His Imperial Majestylaving ordered the duke of Istria to join him, has entrusted me with the command of the French forces in Upper Spain. I received the letters which you wrote him from Berin. I sent copies thereof to his Imperial Majesty, and the prince of Neufchatel, and transmitted the letter which was addressed to the duke, to his highness. Marshal Bessieres set

out for Germany on the 16th instant. and the Imperial Guard, with every person belonging to the Imperial household. On the 20th war against Austria was declared; but it is not yet known whether the emperor will proceed to the Inner Tagliamen-My position in Spain is rather critical; but I occupy the plain country with a considerable body of horse, although I am destitute of infantry. I am watching the movements of the army of Asturias, and of the troops of Romana, who obstruct our communication with the provinces they occupy. I am not able to do what I could wish, but send strong reconnoitering parties to Braganza and Miranda, and do all I can to keep the people between this place and Madrid in order, whom I know to be disaffected. Your brother has arrived here, but I do not see how he will be able to re-join as he wishes. The war in Germany, produced by the intrigues and gold of England, cannot but be attended with the most dreadful consequences for us, and must for the present render our situation extremely critical. You cannot expect any reinforcements, unless the duke of Elchingen should be able to send you some, of which I cannot judge, as I have not the least communication with him; and all Gallicia is in a state of insurrection. I send you this letter by a person in whom I place much confidence, and who is worthy of yours, &c.

(Signed) KELLERMAN.
P.S. Turkey has made peace with England; there are insurrections in every part of Germany.

SOLDIERS, who compose the French army, such are the reports which your commander spreads among you, and such is the true in-F f 2 telligence telligence which the French Generals endeavour to conceal from the people, who are so unfortunate as to be subjected to their power.

Head-Quarters, Tomas, the 20th April, 1809.

(Signed)

W. C. BERESFORD, Marshal and Commander in Chief.

Supplement to the London Gazette of the 11th of July.

Account of the BATTLE fought near ASPERN, on the March-field, on the 21st and 22d day of May, between the Archduke Churles of Austria, Generalissimo of the Imperial Austrian Armies, and the Emperor Napoleon, Commander in Chief of the French and Allied Armies.

The Emperor Napoleon having, after some sanguinary engagements near Abensberg, Hausen and Dinzligen, in which the fortune of war favoured the Austrian arms so as to force the French garrison at Ratisbon to surrender, succeeded in cutting off the left wing of the Austrian army, and driving it back to Landshut, and afterwards in advancing by Eckmuhl, with a superior corps of cavalry, taking the road of Eglofsheim, and forcing to retreat those Austrian corps that were posted on the heights of Leikepont and Talmessing, the Archduke on the 23d of April crossed the Danube near Ratisbon, and joined the corps of Bellegarde, who had opened the campaign by several successful affairs in the Upper Palatinate, had reached Amberg, Neumarkt and Hemau, and had by this time approached Stadt-am-Hof, in order to execute his immediate junction with the

The Emperor Napo-Archduke. leon ordered the bombardment of Ratisbon, occupied by a few battalions who were to cover the passage of the Danube. On the 23d in the evening he became master of it, and immediately hastened along the right bank of the Danube to enter the Austrian States, in order, as he openly declared, to dictate peace at Vienna. The Austrian army had taken a position near Cham, behind the river Regen, which was watched by some of the enemy's divisions, while the Emperor Napoleon called all his disposable troops, in forced marches, from the north of Germany to the Danube, and considerably reinforced his army with the troops of Wurtemburg, Hessia, Baden, and sometime after with those of Saxony. Near Kirn and Nittenau. some affairs had happened between the out-posts, which, however, had no influence upon our armies. However easy it would have been for the Archduke to continue his offensive operations on the left bank of the Danube without any material resistance, and however gratifying it might have been to relieve provinces which were groaning beneath the pressure of foreign dominion. the preservation of his native land did not permit him to suffer the enemy to riot with impunity in the entrails of the monarchy, to give up the rich sources of its independence. and expose the welfare of the subject to the devastations of foreign conquerors. These motives induced the Archduke to conduct his army to Bohemia, by the way of Klentsch and Neumarkt, to occupy the Bohemian forest with light troops and part of the militia, and to direct his march towards Budweis, where he arrived on the 3d of May, hoping to join near Lintz, his left wing, which had been separated from him, and was under the command of lieut.-gen. baron Hiller. But the latter had been so closely pressed by the united force of the French armies, that after several spirited engagements, and even after a brilliant affair, in which he had the advantage, near Neumarkt, and which the troops atchieved all that was possible against the disproportionate superiority of the enemy, he indeed was able to reach Lintz, but was incapable of crossing the Danube, and obliged to content himself with destroying the communication with the left bank, and taking up a position behind the Traun near Ebersberg. This was the occasion of an extremely murderous engagement, during which the enemy in storming the bridge lost near four thousand men; Ebersberg was set on fire, and lieut, gen. Hiller continued his retreat, till he got so much the start as to pass the Danube near Stain without being disturbed by the enemy, and to wait the approach of the Archduke, whoafter baving in vain attempted the innetion of the army near Lintz, had marched from Budweis to Zwettel: still hoping, by a quick passage of the Danube, to arrest the enemy's progress towards the metropolis. Meanwhile a corps of Wurtembergers had advanced from Passau along both the shores of the Danube. **bad occupied** Lintz and the bank opposite to it: had restored the bridge, and signalized itself by destroying the defenceless villages and castles which could not be protected by the small advanced guard proceeding by the side of the main army. The enemy, by marching through the valley of the Danube

in the straightest line, had got so much ahead, that all hopes of coming up with him in front of Vienna vanished: still, however, if that city had been able to hold out for five days, it might have been relieved; and the Archduke resolved on venturing the utmost to rescue that good city, which, by the excellent disposition of its citizens, its faithful attachment to its sovereign, and its noble devotion, has raised to itself an eternal monument in the annals of Austria. his plans were now directed towards gaining the bridges across the Danube near Vienna, and endeavouring to save the imperial residence by a combat under its very walls.

Vienna, for merly an important fortress, was in vain besieged by the Turks, and would even now, from the solidity of its ramparts, the strong profiles of its works, and the extensive system of its mines, be capable of making a protracted resistance, had not, for upwards of a century back, the luxury of a large metropolis, the wants of ease, the conflux of all the magnates in the empire, and the pomp of a splendid court, totally effaced every consideration of military defence. laces adorn the rampart: the casemates and ditches were converted into workshops of tradesmen, plantations mark the counter-scarpes of the fortress, and avenues of trees traverse the glacis, uniting the most beautiful suburbs in the world to the corps de la place.

Although under such circumstances no obstinate resistance of the capital was to be expected, yet from the unexampled loyalty of the inhabitants it was confidently hoped that Vienna might for a few days serve as a tete-de-pont to cover

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the passage of the river: whence all preparations amounted to no more than to secure the place against a coup-de-main: and for this reason the Archduke had some time before directed field-marshal Hiller to send part of his corps along the right bank towards the capital, in the event of his (the Archduke's) passage to the left shore.

Field-marshal Hiller now received orders to burn the bridge near Stain in his rear, to leave a small corps of observation near Krems, to hasten by forced marches with the bulk of his army to the environs of Vienna, and, as circumstances would permit, by occupying the small islands, to keep up the communication with the city and the debouchee across the bridges.

The army of the Archdoke now advanced without interruption, by Neupolla, Horn, and Weikendorf upon Stockerau; and, in order to overawe such enterprizes as the enemy might project from the environs of Lintz, part of the corps of the general of artillery count Kollowrath, which till then had remained near Pilsen with a view to secure the North and West frontier of Bohemia, was ordered to march to Budweis .- - Napoleon had used so much expedition on his march to Vienna, that on the 9th of May his advanced troops appeared on the glacis of the fortress, whence they were driven by some cannon shot. From three or four thousand regular troops, as many armed citizens, and some battalions of country militia, defended the city: ordnance of various catibre was placed on the rampacts; the suburbs were abandoned on account of their great extent; and the numerous islands and low bushy ground behind the

town were occupied by sour troops of the corps of Hiller as by militia.—The corps its posted on what is termed Point" on the left shore of th waiting the arrival of the which was advancing in haste occupation of Vienna form essential a part in the ex plans of the French Empe conquest had been announ him with too much confiden was of too great importance t confirming the prejudice of L sistible power, for him not ploy every method of taking fore the assistance which near could arrive.-For the of twenty-four hours the ho played upon the town: and several houses were set on f courage of the inhabitants re unshaken. But a general d tation threatened their v property, and when at len enemy, availing himself of merous craft which he found crossed the smaller branches Danube, dislodged the troop the nearest islands, and in their communication with 1 bank, the city was justified i tulating, while the troops re by the great bridge of Tabor they afterwards set on fire.

The Archduke received telligence in head quarters, I Horn and Meissau, and the was scarcely to be expected this city, surrounded as should continue its resistant Archduke proceeded on his without interruption, flatteric self that he might be able to his favourite project by a I tempt to pass the Danut Vienna.—This city capitule the 13th of May, so that the

so farther occasion to expose the army to hazard by crossing the Danube, for which no sufficient preparation had been made, and which must have been effected in the face of the enemy, and under local circumstances of the greatest disadvantage. By the surrender of Vienna the army had also lost a point of support on which to rest its military operations.

In this situation of affairs the Archduke resolved to collect his amy at the foot of the hill Bisamberg, and allow it a few days of rest, Which, after so many marches, it urgently wanted. Caralry, for the convenience ter, was posted along the Russ, small rivulet, which is concealed ground covered with bushes; and e advanced guards pushed forand to the Danube, in order to serve the movements of the emy, and prevent his passing the ver, which he had already attemptto do from Nussdorf, to what is lled the Black Lake, but with so tle success, that a battalion of his Svanced guard was taken. ain of the outposts extended on e left side as far as the March, on the right to Krems; this **Pace** and Presburg were occupied y some battalions.

The head-quarters of the Archarke were, on the 16th of May, at bersdorf, near the high road leading to Brunn.—On the 19th the outposts reported that the enemy had taken possession of the great island of Lobau, within about six English miles of Vienna: that his numbers increased there every hour, and that he seemed to be employed in throwing a bridge across the great arm of the Danube behind the island. From the top of the Bisamberg, the whole of the opposite country ap-

peared to be enveloped in a cloud of dust, and the glitter of arms evinced a general movement of troops beyond Summering, towards Kaiser-Ebersdorf, whither, according to later accounts, the Emperor Napoleon had removed his head-quarters, and was by his presence hastening and promoting the preparations for passing the river .- On the following morning, at day-break, the Archduke resolved to reconnoitre the island, and employ for this purpose, part of the advanced guard, under the command of field-marshal lieutenant count Klenau, supported by some regiments of cavalry.-The isle of Lobau forms a convenient place of arms, which is about six English miles long, and four and a half broad, and being separated by the large arm of the Danube from the right bank, nothing prevents the building of a bridge, which is concealed by ground covered with bushes; and the great extent of the island affords the advantage of sending troops and ordnance from so many points of it, that the passage across the smaller arm to the large plain of Marchfield, may be made good by force of arms.-It was soon perceived by the strength of the enemy's columns which advanced upon the island, and placed their cannon so as to support the second passage, that he meditated a serious attack. The advanced guard sustained a tolerably warm engagement, and the cavalry routed the first division of the enemy, which debouched from the low grounds on the edge of the river, late in the evening; upon which the Archduke, whose intention was not to prevent the passage of the enemy, but to attack him the following day, retreated with his cavalry to Anderklaa, and ordered the advanced

Ff 4 troops

troops to fall back to Maass, according as the enemy should extend himself.

On the 21st at day-break the Archduke ordered his army under arms, and formed it in two lines on the rising ground behind Gerasdorf, and between the Bisam-hill and the rivulet Russ. The corns of lieu.-gen. Hiller formed the right wing near Stammersdorf; on its left was the corps of the general of cavalry count Bellegarde, and next to that the corps of lieu.-gen. prince Hohenzollern, in the allignement of Deutsch-Wagram. The corps of prince Rosenberg was posted by battalions in column on the Russbach on the rivulet Russ, kept Deutsch-Wagram strongly occupied, having, for the security of the left wing, placed on the heights beyond that place a division in reserve. The whole cavalry, which the day before had advanced under the command of prince Lichtenstein by Anderklaa, was called back into the line, filling, in two lines, the space intervening between the left wing of prince Hohenzollern and the right of prince Rosenberg.

The vast plain of the Marchfield spread like a carpet before the front of the line, and appeared, by the absence of every obstruction. to be destined to form the theatre of some great event. The grenadiers remained in reserve near Seiering, and the corps of the gen. of artillery, prince of Reuss, kept the Bisam-hill, and the low bushy ground along the Danube strongly occupied. Part of it was still left near Krems, the corps being almost broke up by having so many of its divisions detached to so considerable a distance.

At nine o'clock, the Archduke ordered the arms to be piled, and

the troops to dine. The piquet of observation on the Bisam-hill reported that the bridge across the Danube behind the isle of Lobau, being now quite finished, was plainly perceivable, and that troops were, without intermission, seen filing off over it, as well as passing in boats to the isle. The outposts, likewise, gave information of the gradual augmentation of the enemy in the town of Enzersdorf, and in the villages of Essling and Aspera, and of his advancing towards Hirschstetten.

The Archduke Charles now thought that the moment for giving battle had arrived, and hastened to Gerasdorf, where the chief of his quarter-master-general's staff, gen. baron Wimpfen, sketched out the following plan.

Plan of Attack upon the heatile Army on its March between Essling and Asperne, and towards Hirschstetten.

The attack to be made in five The first column, or columns. the column of the right wing, is formed by the corps of lieut.-gen. Hiller. It will advance from its present position in the direction between the " Point" and Leopoldan along the nearest arms of the Danube, pass along the left bank towards Stadelau and Aspern, keep constantly near the Danube and the meadows bordering upon it. and is vigorously to repulse the enemy, who most likely will meet it on the same road, and to drive him from the left bank. This columm must not suffer its progress to be impeded by the batteries which the enemy perhaps may have erected on the islands, but must endeavour to silence them by its cannon, and spiritedly continue to advance.

The

The second column consists of the corps of the general of cavalry, count Bellegarde; leaving Gerasdorf to the left, it will march towards Leopoldau, endeavour to join the first column on the right, advance upon Kagran, and then, conjointly with the third column, upon the left, push forwards towards Hirschstetten.

The third column is composed of the corps of lieut.-gen. prince Hohenzollern. It will march by Sussenbrunn to Breitenlee, and from thence towards Aspern, and will endeavour to join on its right the 2nd column, and on its left the 4th.

The fourth column under the command of lieut.-gen. prince Rosenberg, is made up of that part of his corps which is posted on the right bank of the rivulet Russ: it is to advance, by Anderklaa and Ruschdorf, towards Essling.

The fifth column is formed by that part of prince Rosenberg's comps which stands between Deutsch-Wagram and Beaumersdorf, it will cross the Russ near Beaumersdorf, leave Raschdorf and Bischdorf to the right, endeavour to pass to the left round the town of Enzersdorf, and secure its left flank by the arch-duke Ferdinand's regiment of history.

The cavalry-reserve under the command of gen. prince Lichtenstein, to march by the way of Anderklaa, without coming in contact with the fourth column, between Raschdorf and Breitenlee, and straight to the New Inn, keeping continually at such a distance between the heads of the third and fourth columns as, in case of necessity, to be near at hand for the purpose of repelling the main body of the enemy's cavalry.

The genadiers corps of reserve to march from Seiering into the position which the corps of Bellegarde has taken up behind Gerasdorf.

All the columns and corps will march at twelve o'clock at noon. Their second lines to follow them at a suitable distance. Every column to form its own advanced The order of march, and the distribution of the field pieces, to be left to the judgment of the commanders of the respective corps. The whole will march by half divisions. Lieut,-gen. Klenau to form the advanced guard of the fourth and fifth columns, and, before he advances, to suffer the heads of these columns to come quite up to him, in order that he may have at hand a sufficient support of infantry.

Of the corps of cavalry, the brigade under command of Veesey to be attached to the second column, and the regiment O'Reilly to the third; and both brigades are to repair immediately, the former to Gerasdorf, and the latter to Sussenbrunn.

The principal object in view is to drive back the enemy entirely over the first arms of the Danube, destroy the bridges he had thrown over them, and occupying the bank of the Lobau with a numerous artillery, especially howitzers.

The infantry will form on the plain in battalions, with half divisions from the centre.

His imperial highness the gen. in chief recommends order, closeness during the advance, and a proper use of every species of arms. His station will be with the second column.

Gerasdorf, May 21, 1809.

ANNU	1 1		7
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which amounted to 75,000 men,

of artillery there were 18 bates of brigade, 13 of position, if II of hotse artiflery; in the gr, gate 288 pieces of different

The enemy had availed himself extremely well of the advantages of the ground to cover his passage. The extensive villages of Essling and Aspens, mostly composed of brick Jouses, and cucircled all round by heaps of earth, resembled two bastions, between which a double line of natural trenches, intended to draw off the water, served as the curtain, and afforded every possible security to the co-lumns passing from the Isle of Essling had a granary furnished with loop holes, and whose three stonies afforded room for several hundred men, while Aspernwas provided with a strong church-yard. The left side of the latter village borders on an arm of the Dannhe. Both villages had a safe communication with the bushy ground near

> at once as a place of arms and us a tele-de-pool, a bridge-head for the bridge, in the rear across the main The cremy, with the divisions of arm of the liver. my, Boudet, Nansouly,

the Danthe, from which the enemy

had it constantly in his power to

rand, under the marshals Massens and Lasnes, as well as marshal Bessieres, together with the guards of the Wartemberg, Hesse-Darmstadt and Baden auxiliaries, had already left this position, and was directing his march towards Hirschstetten, when the first Austrian advanced

If it be at all permitted in war, guards met him. to includge favourable presentiments,

it was certainly excusuble so to do at that great moment, when, on the 21st of May, exactly at twelve o'clock, the columns began to put themselves in motion for the attack. A general enthusiasm had taken

possession of the troops joyful war-songs, accompanied by Turkish music, resounded through the air, and were interrupted by shouts of "Long live our Emperor, long live Archduke Charles!" whenever the imperial general appeared, who had placed himself at the head of the breast

panted with anxious desire and bigh second column. confidence after the decisive moweather ment; and the favoured the awful scene.

Battle of the Ust of May .- First

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The advanced guard under gen Nordman, consisting of two battations of Gynlay and Lichtenstein hussars, had formed near the destroved bridge of Tabor, and leav, ing the villages of Kagran and Hirschstetten to the left, and Stadhan to the right, marched in the plain towards Aspern. It was followed by the column, which, having dispatch, unseen, fresh reinforce, ments. The Isle of Lobau served left the high road before the post office at Stammersdorf, had march ed from the right by half division Its right flank along the Dann was covered by a battalion of Georgians, by the 1st battalion

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Visua volunteers, and by a battalion of militia, under the command of major count Colloredo.-Within a cannon-shot of Stadlau the out-posts met the enemy's picquen, which gradually retreated to their original divisions .-- At this time general Nordman ordered two battalions of Gyulay to draw up en echellon, in order to favour the advance of the column. The enemy drawn up in large divisions, stood immediately before Aspern, having, to cover his front, occupied all the ditches of the fields. which afforded excellent breastworks. His right was covered by 2 battery, and his left by a broad and deep ditch (one of those that carry off the waters of the Danube when it overflows), as well as by a bushy ground, which was likewise occupied by several bodies in close order.—Though the enemy had the advantage of position all to him self, inasmuch as the freshes of the Danube were only passable by means of a small bridge, at which he kept up a vigorous fire from behirad the ditches both with cannon small arms, it did not prevent the 2nd battalion of Gyulay, imrediately after the first had peneted as far as the bushy meadows, pass the bridge in a column, to form without delay, and with chargbayonets to attack the enemy, ho precipitately retreated to As-Pern, on which occasion that vil-Re, after a vigorous but not very Obstinute resistance, was taken for the first time. It was, however, not long before the enemy had it in his power, by the arrival of a fresh reinforcement, to expel again the bettalions of Gyulay. By this time some battalions of the column had arrived, the chasteurs of Major

Schneider, of the 2nd column. joined the advanced guard of the 1st; Gyulay formed again, and the enemy was a second time pushed to the lower end of the village, though he succeeded again in regaining what he had lost .- Both parties were aware of the necessity of maintaining themselves in Aspern at any rate, which produced successively the most obstinate efforts both of attack and defence: the parties engaged each other in every street, in every house, and in every barn ; Æarts, ploughs, and harrows were obliged to be removed during an uninterrupted fire, in order to get at the enemy; every individual wall was an impediment of the assailants, and a rampart of the attacked; the steeple, lofty trees, the garrets, and the cellars were to be conquered before either of the parties could stile itself master of the place, and yet the possession was ever of short duration; for no sooner had we taken a street or a house than the enemy gained another, forcing us to abandon the former. So this murderous conflict lasted for several hours: the German battalions were supported by Hungarians, who were again assisted by the Vienna volunteers, each rivalling the other in courage and perseverance. At the same time the 2nd column combined its attacks with those of the first, having to overcome the same resistance, by reason of the enemy's constantly leading fresh reinforcements into fire. At length general Vacquant of the second column succeeded in becoming master of the upper part of the village, and maintaining himself there during the whole of the night. — By the shells of both parties many houses had been set on fire,

and illuminated the whole country .around.--At the extremity of the right wing on the bushy meadow the combats were not less severe. The left flank of the enemy was secured by an arm of the Danube; impenetrable underwood, intersected only by footpaths, covered his front; and a broad ditch and pallisadoes afforded him the advantage of a natural rampart.-Here fought at the beginning of the battle the 1st battalion of Gyulay under colonel Mariassay; then the battalion of chasseurs under major Schneider; next the St. Georgians under major Miliailovich, and finally, the two battalions of Vieuna volunteers under lieutenant-colonel Steigentesch and St. Quenten. Here also the enemy was defeated; and the first day of this sanguinary engagement terminated by the occupation of Aspern by general Vacquant, at the head of eight battalions of the second column, while lieutenant field-marshal Hiller drew the troops of his corps from the village, placed them again in order of battle, and passed the night under

Second Column.

The advanced guard, commanded by lieutenant-general Fresnel, advanced by Leopoldoa and Kagran towards Hirschstetten, and consisted of one battalion of chasseurs and two battalions of Anton Mitsovsky under general Winzingerode, as well as the brigades of cavalry, Klenau and Vincent, under general Veesey. It was followed in the same direction by the column from its position near Gerasdorf.--The enemy having been discovered from the eminences near Hirschstetten to be near Aspern and Esslingen, the brigade Veesey was detached against

vanced guard was pushed for from Aspern on the left, in o to support the attack on the f with the two batteries of cave as well as to facilitate the jane with the third column, which advancing by Breitenice. At same time the regiment of R Plauen was ordered to the righ Aspern, with a view to an at on that place, the rest of the c was formed into close column battalions.-Meanwhile the en formed his left wing, which we fused, towards Aspern, and his r upon Esslingen. Thus he advar with columns of infantry and valry upon the main army, w an extremely brisk cannonade ported him. A line of 12 regim of cuirassiers formed the centr the second line of the enemy, ing to the whole an imposing

pect.-Meanwhile the attack of

battalion of Reuss Plauen on

pern was repulsed, and it gave t

being thrown into consternation the loss of its commander, bu

Bellegarde ordered gen. Vacque

to renew the attack with the n

ment of Vogelsang, and to cathe village at all hazards. The

ter obeyed the order with the m

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rallied immediately after.

the latter place, and the bri

Winzingerode to dislodge the

my from Aspern.—The column

ployed before Hirschstetten, in

lines, in order to support the vanced guard, and leaving As

to the right, followed upon plain, at a proper distance.-

brigade of Winzingerode, how

met with so spirited a resistance its attempt upon Aspern, the

attack upon the front alone was

likely to be attended with succ

the cavalry, therefore, of the

brilliant success, and Aspern, though defended by 12,000 of the best of the enemy's troops, was carried by storm; Vacquant being assisted by the regiment of Reuss Planen, by a battalion of archduke Rainer, and by the brigade of Maier of the third column.—To frustrate this attack, the enemy advanced with two columns of infantry, supported by his heavy cavalry, upon the main army, repulsed the two regiments of Klenau and Vincent's light horse, and fell upon the inantry.—The latter expecting him, with their firelocks ready, and with cool intrepidity, fired at ten paces distance so effectually, as totally to Out the enemy, upon which gene-Veesey, at the head of a divion of Klenau, attacked the ency's curiassiers with such energy, at their retreat was followed by at of the infantry.—Hereby the rmy along the whole of its line as disengaged from the enemy, **btained** a communication on the eft with the corps of prince Hoenzollern, and became possessed of the important post of Aspern. The enemy being in full retreat atempted no further attack, and couned himself merely to a cannonde. The corps remained during he night under arms. The enemy epeated, indeed, his attacks on spern, but they all proved unsuc-Sessful.

Third Column.

This column, according to its cleanination, had begun its march from its position at Seiring, by the road of Sussenbrun and Breitenlee. Some divisions of O'Reilly's light horse and chasseurs formed the advanced guard of the column, and at three o'clock in the afternoon

met near Hirschstetten, the left wing of the enemy, which consisted mostly of cavalry .- As about this time the first and second columns advanced intrepidly upon Aspern, and the enemy began to fall back to his position between Esslingen and Aspern, licutenant-general Hohenzollern, ordered up his batteries, and a very brisk cannonade commenced on both sides .- The first line formed in close columns of battalions, and advanced with the greatest resolution upon the enemy, when his cavalry suddenly rushed forward in such disproportionate numbers, and with such rapidity, that there was scarcely time to save the artillery which had been brought up, and the battalions were left to defend themselves by their own unsupported exertions. This was the remarkable moment in which the regiments of Zach, Joseph Colleredo, Zettwitz, Froon, a battalion of Stein's, and the second battalion of the Archduke Charles's legion, under the conduct of lieut.general Brady, and generals Buresch, Maier and Koller, demonstrated with unparalleled fortitude what the fixed determination to conquer or die is capable of effecting against the most impetuous attacks.—The enemy's cavalry turned these battalions on both wings, penetrated between them, repulsed the squadrons of O'Reilly's light horse, who were unable to withstand such a superior force, and in the confidence of victory, summoned these corps of heroes to lay down their arms. A well directed and destructive fire was the answer to this degrading proposition, and the encmy's cavalry abandoned the field. leaving behind them a considerable number

number of dead.—This corps, as well as the others, passed the night on the field of battle.

Fourth and Fifth Columns.

These were both composed of corps of lieutenant-general prince Rosenberg, on either bank of the Russbach, and directed their march from their position, to the right and left of Deutsch-Wagram. -The fourth proceeded through Raschdorf straight to Esslingen. Colonel Hardegg of Schwarzenberg's hulans conducted the advanced guard.—The fifth directed its march towards the left, in order to go a circuit round the little town of Enzersdorf, and drive the enemy out of the place. It was reinforced by Stipsic's hussars, under the command of colonel Frölich. Lieutenant-general Klenau led the advanced guard of both columns. As this circuit round Enzersdorf obliged the fifth to describe a longer line, it was necessary for the fourth to advance rather more slowly.-Enzersdorf, however, was quickly taken possession of by a detachment of Stipsic's hussars, and of the Wallacho-Illyrian frontier regiment, as it was already for the greatest part evacuated by the enemy, from whom no more than thirty prisoners could be taken.—Both columns now received orders to advance upon Esslingen.—The fourth. in close columns of battalions of Czartorisky's, archduke Louis's and Cobourg's, who were twice successively attacked by upwards of two thousand of the enemy's heavy cavalry; but these were each time put to flight by our brave infantry with considerable loss.-Of the tifth column, two battalions of Chasteler's advanced directly upon

Esslingen, while two battal Bellegarde's were ordered to trate the left flank of the and the small contiguous Two battalions of Hiller Cztarrav's, besides the ar Ferdinand's and Stipsic's reg of hussars, and two divisi Rosenberg's light horse, w the plain in readiness to s them.---These combined were made twice successive uncommon intrepidity, the e troops were repulsed at all and driven into the village of gen which had been set on fire. the enemy's army was drawn several lines between Esslinge Aspern, and met each new with fresh reinforcements, b the safety of his retreat der on the possession of this v our troops were obliged to ab it at the approach of night, await, under arms, the arri morning.

The reserve corps of caval marched in two columns, unc command of general prince of tenstein, and advanced upo New Inn between Raschdon General count Breitenlee. tensleben with Blankenstein's sars, conducted the advanced; -No sooner did the enemy ceive the general advance of army, than he placed the b his cavalry, supported by som talions of infantry, in order o tle between Esslingen and A and commenced a brisk cann upon the columns of Austri valry as they approached.---] Lichtenstein directed his col to march forward in two line which the enemy detached 5000 cavalry from his positi

the right, by way of Esslingen, and excited some apprehension that he would impede the progress of the fourth column, or even break through it. The prince therefore ordered four regiments to the left, and kept the second column formed in two lines, till he was convinced that the fourth would not meet with any impediment to its march.—During this movement the remainder of the enemy's cavalry also advanced with the greatest confidence, towards the right wing of the Austrian. They were received with a firmness which they Probably did not expect. The intrepicity of the cavalry which had marched up, particularly Maurice Lichtenstein's regiment, and the archduke Francis's cuirassiers; the former, headed by its gallant col. Roussel, frustrated the repeated assaults of the enemy by counteraltacks, by which at length he put a stop to his impetuous advance, and completely repulsed him with considerable loss. In these conflicts, the French general of division, Durosnel, equerry to the emperor, was taken prisouer a few paces from him, as was also general Fouler, equerry to the empress, after having been slightly wounded, withstanding the fire of musquetry which now ensued, the prince ordered a general advance, by which the enemy was straitened in the alignement between Esslingen and Aspern, but on account of the flanking fire from Esslingen, could not be pursued any further. The fire of his guns was answered with spirit by the horse artillery. seven in the evening 3,000 horse were again detached towards the point of union between the cavalry of the corps of reserve and the

left wing of prince Hohenzollern, and fell en masse upon the brigades of cuirassiers of generals Kroyher, Klary, and Siegenthal; but by the steady intrepidity of the Blankenstein's and Riesch's regiments, who with the utmost gallantry made a sudden attack on the enemy's flanks, his cavalry was again repulsed, and part of it, which had fallen upon some of the regiments of the new levies, placed in the third line, was cut off and there taken .- Meanwhile night came on, and it was passed by the prince in the best state of preparation on the ground which he had gained from the enemy.

For the first time Napoleon had sustained a defeat in Germany. From this moment he was reduced to the rank of bold and successful generals, who, like himself, after a long series of destructive achievements, experienced the vicissitudes of fortune. The charm of his invincibility was dissolved. No longer the spoiled child of Fortune, by posterity he will be characterized as the sport of the fickle goddess. New hopes begin to animate the oppressed nations. To the Austrian army the 21st of May was a grand and glorious epoch, that must inspire it with a consciousness of its strength, and a confidence in its Overwhelmed by our energies. irresistible infantry, its proud opponents were extended in the dust, and the presence of their hitherto unconquered Emperor was no longer capable of snatching from the heroes of Austria the laurels which they had acquired.—Napoleon's glory was obviously at stake. New efforts were to be expected the following day; but he was also obliged to fight for his existence.

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By means of fire-ships sent down the Danube, the Archduke had caused the enemy's bridge on the Lobau to be broken down, and its repairs would take up several hours. Meanwhile Napoleon had already in the evening been joined by the corps of general Oudinot; and all the disposable troops followed from Vienna and the Upper Danube, and were transported across the river in vessels as fast as they arriv-The Archduke, on his part, ordered the grenadier corps, which had not any share in the first engagement, to advance from its position near Gerasdorf to Breitenlee; and the short night was scarcely sufficient to complete the respective preparations for the commencement of a second tragedy.

Battle of the 22d of May.—Corps of lieutenant-general Hiller.

With the morning's dawn the enemy renewed his attacks, which far-surpassed in impetuosity those of the preceding day. It was a conflict of valour and mutual exasperation. Scarcely had the French guards compelled general Vacquant to abandon Aspern, when the regiment of Klebek again penetrated into the burning village, drove back the choicest troops of the enemy, and engaged in a new contest in the midst of the conflagration, till, at the expiration of an hour, it was also obliged to give way.---The regiment of Benjovsky now rushed in, and at the first onset gained possession of the church yard, the walls of which fieldmarshal-lientenant Hiller immediately ordered the first division of pioneers to pull down, and the church, together with the parconage, to be set on fire. Thus was this regiment, supported by

some battalions, command general Bianchi, at length e to maintain itself at the entr the village, after overcoming sistance, bordering on despuir, ed by the flower of the French —Neither could the enemy p any farther effect upon the meadow, after lieutenant-Hiller had ordered the force to be supported by two ba of Auton Mittrowsky's and tery; on which the Jage George's, and two battali Vienna volunteers, drove his his advantageous position, he never afterwards attemp recover.—At about this ti left wing of the corps was l placed in security by three ies sent by the lieutenant-ger support the general of c count Bellegarde, and the maintained his ground agai most desperate attacks of t my. The lieutenant-genera kept his position on the lef of the enemy, and the vict decided in this quarter. was therefore again formed lines, and thus awaited 1 proaching events.

Corps of the General of ( Count Bellegarde.

Count Bellegarde having ed a message from gener quant, that the enemy was bling in force before Asp wards the bushy meadows, parently had in view an ass on that point, was just a throw a few battalions of teu's into Aspen, when the in heavy columns of infai cavalry, supported by a n artillery, began to advant the centre of the corps in the The troops stationed at

exhausted as they were with the incessant fire kept up during the night, were unable to withstand the impetuosity of the attack; their ammunition, both for artillery and musquetry, began to fail, and general Vacquant retreated in good order to the church-yard. This post, gained at so dear a rate, was again taken from him, after several attacks sustained in conjunction with lieutenant-gene-Tal littler; the place was alternately taken and lost, till at length the su-Periority of our fire obliged the enewy to abandon the house, and a last assault of Hiller's corps prevented all farther attempts.

From the moment of the retaking \*\*\* Aspern it became possible to op-Dose an offensive movement to the Exemy advancing upon the centre, and to operate upon his left flank and communication. The defence f A-pern was therefore left entirely Miller's corps, and while count Bellegarde appuied his right wing on entre in the direction of Esslingen, • 1 such a manner that, by degrees, e gained the right flank of the = nemy, compelled bim to retreat, - nd, by the complete effect of the tillery, brought to bear upon the ' wift wing, which commanded the ► Note space from Aspera to Esslar-Ren, gave lum a most severe defeat. **▼\_orps of** Gentenant-general the prince of Liohenzoilera.

The dawn of morning was with Lis corps also the signal for the releval of the glounde condict. The enemy's infantry was crawn up in large divisions, and believen it the whole of the heavy care by was formed in asses. The general of cavalry, prince Lishtenstein, on observing this order of buttle, perceived the necessity of keeping up a Vol. Li.

close communication with the infantry placed near him: he therefore drew up his right wing en echiquier, behind the corps of infantry, but kept his left wing together, with reserves posted in the rear.

A prodigious quantity of artillery covered the front of the enemy, who seemed desirous to annihilate our corps by the morderous fire of cannon and howitzers. Upwards of two hundred pieces of cannon were engaged on both sides, and the oldest soldiers never recollect to have witnessed so tremendous a fire.

Vain was every effort to shake the introdukty of the Austrian troops Napoleon rode through his ranks, and according to the report of the prisoners, made them acquainted with the destruction of his bridge, but ad led, that he had himself ordered at to be broken down, because in this case there was no alternative, but victory or death.-Soon afterwards the whole of the enemy's line put itself in motion, and the cavalry made its principal attack on the point where the corps of cavalry of prince Lichtenstein communicated with the left wing of heutenant-general the prince of Hohenzollern. The engagement now became general; the regiments of Rohan, D'Aspic, Joseph Colloredo, and Stain, repulsed all the attacks of the enemy. The generals were every where at the head of their toops, and inspired them with courage and persevenues. The archduke him cir seved the colours of Zach's, and the battelion, which in d time say become to give way, followed th new continuism his heroic ex-Most of those who surconnect mar were wounded; his a spread t-general count Collorede. received a ball in his head, the wound G g

wound from which was at first considered daugerous; a squeeze of the hand signified to him the concern of his sympathizing commander, who, filled with contempt of death, now fought for glory and for his country.

The attacks of our impenetrable corps, both with the sabre and the bayonet, so rapidly repeated and so impetuous, as to be unparalleled in military annals, frustrated all the intentions of the enemy. He was beaten at all points, and astonished at such undaunted intrepidity, he was obliged to abandon the field of battle.

About this time lieutenant-general the prince of Hohenzollern observed on his left wing, near Esslingen, a chasin, which had been formed during the heat of the engagement, and afforded an advantageous point of Frölich's regiment, comuttack. manded by colonel Mecserry, was ordered thither in three corps, and repulsed four regiments of cavalry, accompanied with infantry and artil-The corps remained in the position which they had taken, till the grenadiers of the reserve, which the archduke had ordered forward from Brietenlee, arrived to relieve the battalions exhausted with the sanguinary conflict, and continued the attack upon the centre of the enemy's position. Lieutenant-general D'Aspre penetrated with the four battalions of grenzdiers of Przezinsky, Puteany, Scovaux, and Scharlach, without firing a shot, to the enemy's cannon, where he was flanked by such a destructive fire from Esslingen, that nothing but the presence of the archduke, who hastened to the spot, could have induced his grenadiers to maintain their Captain count Dombasse ground. had already reached the enemy's battery, when he was wounded by two balls, and quitted the field.

About noon the archduke ordered a new assault upon Esslingen, which was immediately undertaken by field-marshal-lient. D'Aspre with the grenadier battalions of Kirchenbetter and Scovaux on the left, and Scharlach and Georgy in front.— Five times did these gallant troops rush up to the very walls of the houses, burning internally and placed in a state of defence; some of the grenadiers thrust their bayonets into the enemy's loop-holes; but all their efforts were fruitless, for their antagonists fought the fight of despair. The archduke ordered the grenadiers to take up their former position, and when they afterwards volunteered to renew the assault, he would not permit them, as the encmy was then in full retreat.

Corps of field-marshal lieutenant prince Rosenberg.

Both divisions of this corps, which in advancing to the engagements had composed the fourth and fifth columns, were formed before break of day for a new attack, for which the enemy likewise made preparation on his side, but with a manifest superiority in numbers. Prince Rosenberg resolved to attack the village of Esslingen with the Archduke Charles's regiment of infantry, to push forward his other troops in battalions, and in particular to go and meet the enemy, who was advancing in the open country between Esslingen and the nearest arm of the Danube. The village was already gained, and battalions advancing on the left, obliged the cuemy, drawn up in several lines, to yield. The most violent cannonade was kept up incessantly on both sides, and it was sustained by the troops with the

greatest

greatest fortitude. Favoured by a fog which suddenly came on, the enemy's beavy cavalry ventured to attack on all sides the corps formed by Cztarray's and Hiller's regiments of infantry. These brave fellows received him with fixed bayonets, and at the lest moment poured in Their fire with such effect, that the ←nemy was compelled to betake himself to flight with considerable Five times were these attacks on Cztarray's and Hiller's regiments repeated, and each time were they repelled with equal courage and recolution. The cavalry contributed **ll that lay in their power to the** pursuit of the enemy and the supmort of the infantry. Coburg's, the Archduke Louis's and Czartorisky's regiments belonging to the division of lieutenant-general Dedovich, sta**ioned on the right, renewed the** exertions of the preceding day with he same distinction, and the same success. After this severe conflict. The enemy seemed to have no incli**ration to expose himself to any fresh** ■ lisaster, and confined himself to the experation of his superior artillery. About eleven, A. M. prince Rosenberg received orders from the Arch-Luke, commander in chief, to make new attack upon Esslingen, and a message to the same effect was sent Co lieutenant-general Dedovich, who commanded the right division of his corps. Prince Rosenberg immediately formed two columns of attack, under the conduct of lieute-≥aant-generals princes Hobenlobe and Rohan, while lieutenant-general Dedovich advanced against the citadel of the place, and the magazine surrounded with walls and ditches .-The attack was made with redonbled bravery, and our troops rushed with irresistible impetuosity into the

village. Still, however, they found it impossible to maintain this post, into which the enemy kept continually throwing new reinforcements, which was of the etmost importance for covering his retreat, which he had already resolved upon, and which he defended with an immense sacrifice of lives. Prince Rosenberg therefore resolved to confine himself to the obstinate maintenance of his own position, to secure the left flank of the army, and to encrease the embarrassment of the enemy by an incessant fire from all the batterics. In the night between the 22d and 23d, the enemy accomplished his retreat to the Lobau, and at three in the morning, his rear-guard also had evacuated Esslingen and all the points which he had occupied on the left bank of the Danube. Some divisions pursued him closely, and took possession as near as possible of the necessary posts of observation. Thus terminated a conflict of two days, which will be ever memorable in the annals of the world, and in the history of war. It was the most obstinate and bloody that has occurred since the commencement of the French revolution. It was decisive for the glory of the Austrian arms, for the preservation of the monarchy, and for the correction of the public opinion. infantry has entered upon a new and brilliant career, and by the firm confidence it has manifested in its own energies, has paved the way to new The enemy's cavalry has victories. seen its acquired but hitherto untried glory dissipated by the masses of our battallions, whose cool intrepidity it was unable to endure. valive and artillery have surpassed themselves in valour, and in the space of two days have performed Gg2 achieve-

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achievements sufficient for a whole campaign. Three pieces of cannon, seven ammunition waggons, 17,000 French moskets, and about 3,000 cuirasses fell into the hands of the The loss on both sides conqueror. was very great: this, and the circumstance that very few prisoners were taken by either party, provethe determination of the combatants cither to conquer or die. The Austrian army laments the death of 87 superior officers, and 4,199 subalterns and privates. Lieutenant-generals prince Rohan, Dedovich, Weber, and Frenel, general Winzingerode, Gril, Neustadter, Seigenthal, Colloredo, May Hohenfeld, and Buresch, 663 officers, and 15,651 subalterns and privates were wound-Of these, field-marshal lientenant Weber, 8 officers, and 129 men, were taken prisoners by the enemy. The loss of the elemy was prodigious, and exceeds all expecta-It can only be accounted for by the effect of our concentric fire on an exceedingly confined field of battle, where all the batteries crossed one another, and calculated by the following authentic data. Generals Lasnes, D'Espagne, St. Hilaire, and Albuquerque, are dead; Massena, Bessieres, Molitor, Boudet, Legrand, Lasalle, and the two brothers Legrange, wounded; Durosnel and Fouler taken. Upwards of 7,000 men, and an immense number of horses were buried on the field of battle; 5,000 and some hundred wounded be in our hospitals. In Vicuna and the suburbs there are at present 29,773 wounded; n my were carried to St. Polten, Engs, and as far as Lintz ;---2,300 were taken. Several hundred of corpses floated down the Danube, and are still thrown upon its shores;

many met their death in the island of Lobau, and since the water has fallen in the smaller arms of the river, innumerable bodies, thus consigned by their comrades to everlasting oblivion, have become visi-The burying of the sufferers is a tyet over, and a pestilential air is waited down the theatre of death. His imperial highness, the generalissimo, has indeed undertaken the duty so dear to his heart, of acquainting the monarch and the country. with the names of those who took the most active share in the achievements of these glorious days; but he acknowledges with profound emotion, that, amidst the rivalship of the highest military virtues, it is scarcely possible to distinguish the most valiant, and declares all the soldiers of Aspern worthy of public gratitude. His imperial highness considers the intelligent dispositions of the chief of his staff, general baron Wimpfien, and his incessant exertions, as the foundation of the victory. The officers commanding corps have rendered themselves deserving of the highest favours by uncommon devotedness, personal bravery, warm attachment to their so vereign, and their high sense of ho nour. Their names will be trans mitted to posterity with the achieve ments of the valiant troops wh were under their direction. Colon-Smola, of the artillery, by his indfatigable activity in the proper app cation of the orduance, and his we known bravery, rendered the mo important services. The comman ing officers of corps and colum have furnished a list of the genera staff and superior officers, who p ticularly distinguished themselves

Lieutenant-general count Klen who exhibited fresh proofs of

well known valour, both in the reconnoisance of the 20th, and in the engagements of both days, bestows particular commendations on the conduct of colonel Trapp of the staff, of colonel Hardegg of Schwarzenberg's hulans, of major Scheibler of Rosenberg's light horse, of lieutenant-colonel Lutz and lieutenant Laghetty and Manz of the first battalion of jagers. Lieutenantgeneral baron d'Aspre, at the head of his brave grenadiers, whom he led with the most determined intrepidity into fire, deems lieutenantcolonel Bissingen and majors Puteany, Kirchenbetter and Winiawsky, worthy of particular commendation. Sub-lieutenant count Rezewasky distinguished himself in a manner that does him the highest honour. This young man was captain in the Austrian militia, and being afraid at the commencement of the war that he should be obliged to remain with his battalion in the interior, he endeavoured to procure his removal to a regiment of light horse; and as there was no vacancy, he entered as a cadet and volunteer into Kienmayer's hussars, in which he was soon promoted to a sub-lieutenaucy. On the attack of the grenadiers he voluntarily accompanied lieutenant-general D'Aspre into the thickest of the fire; and when the field-marshal's horse was shot under him, he sprang from his, and presented it to him with these words -"You want him more than I."— He then joined on foot in the assault made by the grenadiers, till a wound he received put an end to his exertions. As a reward for such extraordinary zeal, his imperial highness has appointed sub-lieutenant count Rezewusky captain in the hulans. Many individual traits of

heroism are not yet known, and consequently cannot be recorded.-Thus corporal Prager of Zettivitz's, took prisoner one of the enemy's chefs d'escadron before the mass of his battalion. Corporals Donner and Horner, and the privates Pressich, Herma, and Schmerha, of the battalion of prince Kinsky's legion, were cut off by a fire of musketry from their corps, and surrounded by the enemy's cavalry, they fought their way through, and rejoined their battalion. The Oberjager Fickerberger and the Unterjager -Schaffer of the second battalion of jagers, penetrated into the French emperor's guard, and seized one of the enemy's captains in the midst of The private Larda, of his ranks. duke Albert's cuirassiers, retook a six-pounder which had fallen into the enemy's hands, and brought it back with its equipage. Serjeant Pap, of Chasteler's, snatched the colours of his battalion, from the hands of the dying first lieutenant Cazan, who had himself taken it from the ensign who had been killed, and headed his troop with the most exemplary intrepidity. Among the artillery there are few but what highly distinguished themselves by deeds of the most daring and con-But a tempt of every danger. grateful country will not fail to hold in honourable remembrance the departed heroes who found death in the arms of victory. In this number those particularly worthy of mention are, colonel de Fiennes, of Bellegarde's ;--major Danzer, of O'Reiley's ;--major Gerdech, of Froon's ;-- captain Charles Kaiser and Konovsky, of Rosenberg's ;captain Surgeant, of Reuss Greya's; -first lieutenant Cazan, of Chasteler's ;-and lieutenant Zakazill, of Gg3 Uю

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the artillery, who displayed the most extraordinary proofs of valour, and with his dying breath recommended his widow to the paternal care of his majesty.

From the Lisbon Gazette Extraordinary, June 1 - Letter from D. Manuel De Uria Y Llano, to his Excellency Senor Francisco De Silveira.

Most Excellent Sir-I have received a dispatch from general de Valdeorras D. Jose Ranaon de Quiroga e Vria, dated in Cosoyo, the 23d current, which is as follows :-

"I just received from the Secretary of the Junta of Montforte, a letter of the 21st instant, of which the annexed is a copy :- " Irmao, governor of Quiroga, informs me, that the French have been engaged with our army during three successive days. The principal action was at Ponte-vicevo, between Meira and Lugo, in which the enemy lost 3,000 men in killed and prisoners, and 2.000 Germans who abandoned his standard. The firing ceased on the 20th, at ten in the morning, when a capitulation was proposed. I could not prevail upon myself to delay communicating to your excellency intelligence so agreeable. You will have the goodness to inform their excellencies the English and Portuguese generals of these events." To which I bave to add the following:

" The army of the marquis de la Romana attacked the French on the side of Meira, and pursued them to From thence the enemy Paraday. retreated to Clemente, where he was surrounded, and a terrible fire of artillery and musquetry was opened upon him. Not until many were killed, he fled towards Lugo, leaving in our hands three pieces of cannon among the other spoils of our victory. Our troops followed up to the gates of the city, in the full expectation that the place would be taken either by capitulation or force. By good fortune the Apostle Mazarredo who so often has sworn on the Evangelists, fealty to his king in Astorga, happened to be in Lugo, in company with Lot. Ney has escaped, and we are assured that he entered Asturias with 2,000 men, and for our consolation he will probably The English are in there remain. sight of Corunna and Ferrol with a great number of vessels, and have determined to disembark at those places. Farreira, 21st of May, 1809.

The same general writes me also as follows :--- At seven o'clock this evening, I received an official dispatch of the capture of Lugo, by marshal Don Nicholas Mahi, general second in command of the Army of the Left, in the absence of his excellency marquis de la Romana, commander in chief. This action was glorious, not only from its important effects, but on account of the obstinate resistance of the enemy, who, in the sequel, was conquered with the loss of 4,000 men in . prisoners, wounded and killed. I cannot express too strongly my praises of the determined valour of the Spaniards, from whose exertions I expect the best results, and which have already acquired for us in this affair six pieces of artillery, and a quantity of ammunitiou. I hope you will communicate these acceptable articles of information, with the applause due to the brave, to generals Beresford, Silveira, and whomsoever else they may concern, accompanied also by my best acknowledgments.

ments. Seeing Lugo has been in, and that general Carrera, with vision of more than 6,000 men, Ponte de Talevada, between coads of St. Jago and Orense, is may be entertained that the es of Ney and Soult will be deed.—God preserve your excelence of the company of

IANUEL DE URIA Y LLANO.

r from Captain M'Kinley to

e honourable W. W. Pole, dal Lively, Vigo, June 2. -I have the honour of incloso you, for the information of ords Commissioners of the Adty, a copy of a letter I receivom brigadier-general Carrera, nanding a division of loyal ish troops, giving an account of king from the French the city t. Jago Compostella; by which lordships will see the spirit and ntry of the brigadier-general, the ardour of the troops under ders.—I have the honour to be, (Signed)

GEO. M'KINLEY.

**d-quarters Sontiago**, May 23. ntiago is in our possession: the y, consisting of 3,000 infantry, 14 pieces of artillery, and 300 , came out to meet us, and atd us on our march in the plain l De la Estrella. Our scouts g f**allen in** with their voltigeurs, exchanged some firing, brought i**e information, a**nd I ordered ivi**sion to form in the best** posihat could be taken. ttacked with vigour, but were le to gain the smallest advan-Our artillery was as good as s was bad, not a man being

wounded on our side by a cannon ball. After an hour's firing, we became impatient of suffering it, and I ordered Don Pablo Murillo to charge them on their right flank, whilst I advanced in front with the three The enemy twice other columns. took up positions, and were as often dislodged. The unevenness of the ground favoured their escape; in effecting which they shamefully blew up two ammunition chests; two others, with two of clothing, upwards of 600 muskets, and some horses and other articles, which I have not yet examined, fell into our hands.-Murillo entered the city, and pursued the enemy through the streets to the distance of more than a league from hence. I am not yet informed of the number of slain, nor of that of the prisoners, of whom there are many. The general, Maquain, has been severely wounded by two musket shot; the second in command was killed in the field, whose insignia have been brought to me by the soldiers. Our loss has been trifling; the troops are in high spirits, and I may expect much from them. I am, &c.

MARTIN DE LA CARRERA.

From the London Gazette, July 8.
Letters from Captain Hotham to
Admiral Lord Gambier, dated
from the 22d to the 30th June,
1809.

In consequence of the defeat sustained by the enemy's army under marshal Ney in the action against the Spanish forces at the bridge of Payo, that General fell back on Corunna on the 19th June, and immediately began to take measures for relinquishing the position of that place and Ferrol, removing his forces

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by

by divisions to an encampment 3 leagues in advance from Betanzos towards Lugo. The last divisions of the French left Ferrol on the 21st and Corunna on the 22d, after having in both places spiked the guns and destroyed the defences on the land side, together with the magazines and stores of every kind, and completely disarmed the places and their inhabitants. The proximity of the enemy's position continuing to hold the authorities established by the French at Corunna in subjection through the fear of his return, no communication being suffered with the British ships but by flag of truce, and the state of defence in which the batteries and lines on the sea side were left, rendering it dangerous for the British to land or approach the coast in the event of the re-appearance of any of the enemy, captain Hotham, on the 24th, ordered a detachment of seamen and marines to land, disable the guns on the different batteries bearing on the anchorage, offering, at the same time, to the governor the services of the detachment in rendering any assistance that might be in its power to the cause of the Spanish Pa-The cannons and mortars on the sea lines at Corunna, and in the forts commanding the bay, were accordingly dismounted on the same day, leaving untouched those on the lines towards the land which

On the 26th, captain Hotham sent captain Parker, of his majesty's ship Amazon, to Ferrol, where he was received by the people with the loudest acclamations of joy, and received from the higher orders of the inhabitants the strongest possible marks of attachment to the English, and happiness at seeing

had been spiked by the enemy.

of that nation. The castle of S Felipe, however, was still under to command of a person appointed marshal Ney, and attached to the French interest, with a garricomposed of a datacher.

once more amongst them an office

French interest, with a garriscomposed of a detachment of a gion, raised by the enemy duritheir possession of Ferrol and (runna; and on the 27th, capt

orders to fire on any English shor boats that might attempt to p the castle. In consequence, capt Hotham repaired to Ferrol in Defiance, and landed the marine that ship and the Amazon, with

party of armed seamen, under

direction of captain Parker, who

tered the castle without opposite

Hotham received information t

the above commandant had gir

preceded by a flag bearing the nation of king Ferdinand VII. and Spanish colours. The detachment then proceeded to the town of Ford, where it was received in most affectionate manner by the habitants, and having arrested commandant of the castle in name of king Ferdinand, sent has

on board the Defiance. The

vernor of Ferrol not having a

means of garrisoning the castle,

guns in it were spikerl, and the poder removed to the arsenal, and the place left under the command the former governor, who had be suspended by the enemy.

On the 28th, captain Hother entered the port of Corunna, who he was informed by the governor.

that he had received instruction the marquis de la Roma dated at Orense on the 27th, proclaim his catholic majesty Fernand VII. with advice that he hadispatched a regiment from his my to attend the ceremony and g

rison the place; the governor at the same time gave captain Hotham assurances that the port was from that hour to be considered under the controul and authority of the lawful king of Spain; and the captain placed himself, and every assistance that the ships under his orders might be able to afford, at the governor's disposal.

On the 29th, major-general the conde de Norona, captain-general of Gallicia, arrived at Corunna from St. Jago, and was followed on the next day by general Carrera with about 11,000 men, forming the Conde's division of the marquis Ro-

mana's army.

The French army under marshal Ney, moved from its camp near Belanzos on the 22d, taking the road to Lugo and Astorga. It was reported, previously to its breaking the road to be previously to be p

On the 27th the marquis de la Romana was stated to be at Orense with general Mahi and 30,000 men. Marshal Soult's position on the 16th was said to have been at Montforte

azael Quiraga.

Thursday, the 1st of August,
a Court of Common Council was
held at Guildhall, at which the
following resolutions were passed:—

That this Court did, on the fell of April last, express its thanks and gratitude to Gwyllym Lloyd ardle, Esq. for his conduct in bringing forward and substantiating serious charges against the late commander in chief, which, notwithstanding the majority in his favour in the House of Commons, compelled his resignation. That

no circumstance has since transpired, which can, in any manner, lessen the importance of that investigation, impeach his motives, or affect the merits of the case. On the contrary, his unwearied exertions, perseverance, and fortitude, under unexampled threats and difficulties, have developed a scene of scandalous abuse and corruption, not only in the army, but in various departments of the state.

"That it has been discovered by the said investigation, that these abuses have extended, not only to the disposal of church and East India patronage, but also to the disposal of seats in the legislature, and charges have been brought forward, and proofs offered, implicating in such corrupt and illegal traffic, Lord Viscount Castlereagh, the Honourable Spencer Perceval, and the Honourable Henry Wellesley, all members of the House, and then and now holding ostensible situations in his Majesty's government, a traffic, which, in the language of the Speaker of the House of Commons, " Would bring a greater scandal upon the parliament and the nation than this country has ever known since parhamont has had an existence."

"That the said investigation has also led to the discovery, that the said Lord Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State, and late President of the Board of Controul, did, in flagrant breach of his duty-as a minister, abuse of his patronage, and gross violation of the constitution, place a writership in the hands of Lord Clancarty, a member of the same Board, for the purpose of obtaining for him a scat in parliament; which fact, the said Lord Castlereagh has him-

self admitted, and, notwithstanding there appeared a smaller majority in his favour, than appeared in favour of the Duke of York, in manifest injustice to his Royal Highness, and gross insult to the nation, the said Lord Castlereagh still retains his official situation.

"That these attacks upon the vital principles of the constitution have been made without punishment or censure; and motions for inquiry into such practices have been rejected, upon the alledged frequency and notoriety of them; and parliament has thereby, as well as by passing a Bill to prevent the sale of seats in that house, recognized and acknowledged the corrupt influence under which it has been called together, and exercised its functions.

"That it was stated by Mr. Wardle, that there was an office publicly kept open for the sale of places under government, and although such statement, when made, only excited the derision of ministers, and the house, it has since appeared that the above statement was correct; and his Majesty's ministers have indicted and convicted several persons concerned therein, and such practices were declared in the said indictment, to have a tendency to degrade, vilify, and traduce and bring into contempt, the administration of the country.

"That by various statements which Mr. Wardle has lately submitted to parliament, it appears, that, by a correction of the frauds, abuses, corruption and peculation, which have been found to exist in every branch of the public expenditure, to which inquiry has extended, and a wise and honest application of our resources, the people

from that inquisitorial, and grievous of all imposts, the ta on income. That his conducthis occasion seems to have dupon him, in a high degree, the lice and rancour of those whinterested in the continuous these abuses.

"That in the opinion of

court, individuals who devote

exertions towards exposing and

might be relieved from heavy

oppressive burthens, if not w

recting public abuses, are a times entitled to the support protection of the country, pa larly at the present moment, there appears an unabating effet the part of those notoriously the influence of government, or participate in the existing of corruptions, and peculations, down, vilify and traduce every who has courage and integrity pose such practices, in order to lead the public, and divert the tention from these great evils."

Official account, by General Conference of the Battle of Talauera, Secretary at War, dated Sept. 7.

Most excellent Sir—1 reserved.

'my head-quarters on the 21st rent, to Velada, according to I mentioned in my former dia of the same night. This count cation was made after I had so Oropesa, in the evening of that the gallant and illustrious are

These forces having all rea in that town, I ordered my guard to be placed before Ve concluding that the firing I discovered, was a skirmishing of parties with an advanced bod

the English.

my, stationed at that time in ict of Gamonal, two leagues from Talavera, and which equel was routed and pursuasar. At break of day, on , my army being assembled stensive plain between Vela-Talavera, I directed that the ed, under the intrepid chief, r-general Don Josef de should charge the enemy, id been reinforced with the of cavalry of general Laaubourg, and I directed that isions of infantry and cavalild march in close order, that lvancing towards Talavera, ight resist the attack, if the should endeavour to force trance to this place, us they to have determined. The h of Zayas, No. 1. sent by portunity, will give you a knowledge of what occurred morning.

whole army followed the rd, passing by Talavera, and p a position in the olive s, between that town and the lherche.

British army on the night of st, marched from Oropesa, the following morning, unib us, and while the vanguard d and repulsed the enemy, hish also filed off by Talavethe up a position on our left, ng to the plan agreed. It ost excellent sir, a magnifihibition, when we saw the ed armies in a plain of two extent, advancing upon the and most brilliant and grawas the admirable order, s and gallantry, with which wement was performed by es. The whole evening of we were recommoitering the

camp of the enemy, when we took some prisoners between the wood and the olive grounds, who could not reach their vanguard, which had been obliged to retreat in consequence of an intrepid charge by our cavalry.

During the whole of the 23d, nothing deserving notice happened. It was employed in examining the position of the enemy, who had again concentrated his forces in the district of Casalegas, and on the adjacent heights, preserving his vanguard supported by some pieces of artillery on the bridge and shores of the river Alberche, and which fired the greater part of the day on our skirmishing parties.

I had agreed with the general in chief of his Britannic majesty's army, sir Arthur Wellesley, as to the attack on the bridge and shores of the river before day break on the 24th, and to this purpose, I sent onward the 5th division of infantry, under marshal de Camp D. Luis de Bassecourt, in the evening of the 23d, in order, that after having crossed at the ford of Cardiel, three leagues from Talavera, they might march by the contiguous heights, so as by break of day on the 24th, to fall on the rear-guard and right flank of the army of the enemy at Casalegus. At the same hour I proposed to attack in person on the left flank, and a part of his front, while the English army assailed the whole of his right. The flight of the enemy during the night of the 23d disconcerted this plan, and when at dawn of the 24th, we saw the French camp abandoned, I thought it proper to follow them with my army alone (as the British army remained in Casalegas and the shores of the Alberche) with the hope of reaching

his

his rear-guard, or some portion of The news which I acquired of his route, apprized me that he had proceeded in two columns by Santa Olalla, and Cebolla, and in consequence, I divided my army so as to follow him in both directions .-Notwithstanding the forced march of my army, who made their day's progress without fatigue, we could not accomplish our object, as the enemy had early commenced his retreat, and had proceeded with great rapidity. On the 24th, having posted myself in Santa Olalla, I ordered the troops which had taken the road of Cebolla to join me, with the exception of the 5th corps, which I left there to watch the district, placing the vanguard in the neighbourhood of Alcahon, from whence the piquets of the enemy were dislodged, and pursued to Torrijos, where a considerable part of the army of the enemy was sta-

tioned. The whole of the 25th was engaged in giving repose to the troops and in apportioning the rations, which were extremely deficient.-Parties of the French during the day were employed either in endeavouring to dislodge us from our post, or to reconnoitre our situation, but in both attempts they were disappointed by the valour of the officers commanding the skirmishing parties, who attacked them on all sides, and prevented their approach. At nine o'clock at night, of the same day, I had information that the enemy wasadvancing upon Torrijos, and that his whole army was in movement, but my advices did not instruct me to which point the greater part was proceeding. hearing this, I apprised the generals and dispatched au officer to general

lish, which I effected on the of the same day. The di of brigadier-general Don . Zayas, and of lieutenant the duke of Alburquerque

and 3, explain the particula

Wellesley. In consequence

determination and direction

finding my vanguard power

tacked on the morning of the

by a very superior force, a enemy indicating a design of

a general attack, I resolved

a retrograde movement u

Alberche, to reunite with the

action on the morning of the and in which the corps the tioned acquired great creatheir firmness, and valour, and the their firmness, and valour, and the evening of the 2 cluded; and after having of

with general Wellesley the on our situation, I resolved pass the Alberche on the so of the following day, we agreed that the right line sh taken by the Spanish, and

by the English army. The

vanguard remained durin night in Casalegas, and heights near it, under lieuter neral Sherbtooke, with order tire to the opposite side of the

which were obeyed on the u
of the 27th.

I must now observe, that a
on the 24th, marshal Victo
withdrawn from the post h
pied on the shores of the All

ed on that day by the affield and he afterwards united him the neighbourhood of Tolled the forces under general Sebrand with 8,000 men, compos guard of the royal impostor

in order to avoid the attack m

took the command of the thus congregated, assisted by

shals Jourdon and Victor, and by general Sebastiani.

It now appeared that the enemy wished to bring on a general action, by the frequent approach of his advanced guard, and by the occupation of Santa Olalla by the whole of his army on the evening of the 26th... His out posts then approached the allied army. Thus circumstanced, at break of day on the 27th, the position agreed upon was taken; and sir Arthur Wellesley ordered general Mackenzie, with a division of English infantry, and a brigade of cavalry, to continue in the olive plantation on the right side of the Alberche, where this party, composing the vanguard, might cover the right flank of the British army.

The whole combined army occupied an extent of ground of above three miles: the right towards the Tagus, was covered by our native troops, reaching to the front of Talavera. The ground on the left was occupied by the English army, open to and commanded by an elevation, where was assembled in a second line, a division of English infantry, under the orders of general Hill .-Between this height and a chain of mountains at some distance, there an inclosure, which, in the first instance, general Wellesley did not order to be defended, because it was commanded by the height, and because it was considered too dis-Lant to be useful in the approaching battle. The whole of the ground, on which the Spanish army was Trawn up, was covered with olive Plantations intersected by sinuosilies, inequalities and cottages. The Breat road towards the bridge of Alberche was defended by a strong valtery, served by our infantry, in front of the hermitage of Our Lady

of the Prado. The other avenues of the district were defended in a similar manner. Talavera was protected by an appointed garrison, and the rest of the Spanish infantry, forming two lines, was placed behind a village which is at the extremity of the district, and formed a line in continuation of the position taken by the English army. centre, and between the two armies. there was a rising ground, where the English had begun to construct a strong redoubt, having in their rear a small plain. At this point was stationed the English general Campbell, who commanded a division of infantry, suported by the brigade of dragoons of general Cotton, and by some squadrons of our ca valry.

Our combined army being thus arranged, the enemy presented himself in considerable force to our view, manifesting, at first, an intention to attack the division of the vanguard under general Mackenzi**e.** In point of fact, he fulfilled this design before that officer was enabled to retire to his proper position, but these gallant and disciplined troops, which composed the brigade of general Mackenzie, of colonel Donkins, the brigade of cavalry of general Anson, and their corps, supported by general Payne, with four regiments of cavalry, posted in the plain and olive grounds of Talavera, retired in most admirable order, but not without some loss in the olive grounds, particularly two of the corps of this division. The regularity, steadiness, and fortitude of all these troops, as well as the military taients of general Mackenzie, were conspicuous in every movement, and this officer is deserving of the highest praise and admira-

tion

on for the coolness and serenity vi'h which he withdrew this diviion to the left of the British army. The number of the enemy increased on the right bank of the Alberche as the day advanced, and every thing indicated his determination to give battle to the combined forces. As dusk approached, he commenced a furious attack by a cannonade, and a charge by the whole of his cavalry, on the right occupied by the Spanish in antry, with the apparent design of breaking through our ranks, posted as I have **before** described. This attack was received by an active fire, perfectly well sustained, both of cannon and musketry, which disconcerted the purpose of the enemy and put him to flight at a quarter past eight.— During this time, a strong division of the French advanced by the valley to the left of the height occupied by the English general Hill, of which with very great loss, they obtained a momentary possession, but Hill returned to the charge presently with the bayonet, drove off the cnemy, and recovered his ground. the night the French repeated their attack, but without succeeding, and with great loss. At break of day, on the 28th, they returned with two divisions of infantry, but they were repulsed by the brave Hill, who could not be intimidated by their repeated attempts, or by the progressive accumulation of the forces of the assailants.

General Wellesley, in consequence of these renewed exertions of the enemy by the valley, on the left side of the height, ordered thither two brigades of his cavalry, supported by lieutenant general the duke of Alburquerque, with the whole of his division of cavalry. The French, seeing this movement, sent sharp-shooters into the chain of mountains to the left of the valley, who were attacked by the 5th division of my infantry under Marshal de Camp DonLouisBassecourt, who dislodged them with much loss.

The general attack commenced by the advance of different columns of the enemy's infantry with the intention of attacking the beight occupied by General Hill. These columns were charged by two parties of English dragoons, under the command of general Auson, led by lientenant general Payne, and supported by the brigade of cavalry of the line of general Tanne. these regiments of English drugoons suffered very much; but this spirited charge had the effect of disconcerting the designs of the enemy, who sustained a very great loss. At the same time, the French attacker the centre of the army, where th English general Campbell was str tioned, having on his right lieut nant-general Don Francisco de! guia, the enemy was driven back both these generals, who had the infantry supported by the king's giment of cavalry, and by the d sion of lieutenant-general Don J de Henestrosa. This corps co ed itself with glory in the ch that it made on the infantry of enemy, during which it turner column by which it was assa under which advantage, the E infantry, protected by the Sp possessed themselves of the ar of the enemy. At the same with these proceedings, the I attacked with fury the centre English army, commanded b ral Sherbrooke. The foes v

ceived with extraordinary courage, and were driven back by the whole English division, with charged bayonets. But the English brigade of guards, which was carried on precipitately in the ardour of battle, advanced too far, and was in consequence obliged to withdraw under the fire of the second line, composed of the brigade of cavalry of general Cotton, and of a battalion of infantry detached from the height by general Wellesley, as soon as he observed the remote situation of the guards. General Howorth, who commanded the English artillery, was distinguished for his extraordimary courage, and performed the most important services.

Lientenant-general Don Francisco de Eguia, my second in command
was posted on my left, with the 3d,
4th and 5th divisions, under genelas the marquis de Portago, Don
Rafael Manglano, and Don Louis
Alexandro Bassecourt, but the latter
was ordered to support the division
of cavalry of lieutenant-general the
duke of Alburquerque, which was
detached to reinforce the British army. The dispatches No. 4, 5, and
6, from these generals, are inclosed
for the information of his majesty.

I took under my particular orders the centre and the right, without neglecting, however, the superintendance of the rest, and with much satisfaction I noticed the conduct of the generals of the 1st and 2d division of the marquis de Zayas and Don Vicente Iglesias, as well as Don Juan Berhuy, and lieutenantgeneral Don Juan Henestrosa, &c.

The loss of the enemy was very great. They left on the field of batile from four to five thousand men, and the number of their wounded is computed at 5,000 more. Two

or three generals were killed, several wounded, and at least 400 other officers. We have taken 19 pieces of artillery, and many waggons of ammunition, and the rout was one of the most complete, considering that we were acting on the defen-The English have lost general Mackenzie, brigadier-general Langworth, and other officers of distinguished rank and merit. The total of their officers, killed and wounded, is 260, and that of their rank and file 5,000. Our diminu-Don Rafael tion is much less. Manglano was wounded, and 50 more of our officers were killed and wounded, and 1,150 rank and file. Our artillery was served with ability and fortitude, and the names of such officers, whose talents were most conspicuously displayed, are mentioned in the dispatches from the respective generals.

I should be negligent of my own duty, if I did not communicate to your excellency, for the information of his majesty, that the conduct of the British general in chief sir Arthur Wellesley, and that of the generals, subordinate officers and soldiers under his command, is above all praise. It ave seen the enthusiasm with which these faithful allies have in copious streams poured forth their blood in the defence of our liberty, and no language can adequately express the sentiments of gratitude with which our breasts are animated. With the highest satisfaction I have noticed my army hailing our companions for the victory obtained, and mingling with exclamations indicative of the warmest affection, the appellatives of our country, and Ferdmand, with those of our powerful and generous al-

\ This

[This liberal and spirited culogy is succeeded by a list of the Officers and others of the Spanish army, who descreed the high reward of the approbation of their Commander, among whom is distinguished a lad of 16 years of age, who killed four Irrenchmen with his own hand. We are sorry our limits do not allow our inserting the catalogue of the names of these brave champions of Spanish independence.]

(Signed) GREGORIO DE LA CUESTA.

To his Excellency Don Antonio Cornel.

From the Government Gazette extraordinary of Nov. 23.

Two dispatches have just been received from the General Don Juan Carlos de Areizaga, dated 19th and 20th, in Turleque and Daimiel, both of which arrived at the same time.

In the first he states, that the enemy having attacked our army in the centre and on the flanks at Ocana, but making their principal effort against our right with a view to turn it, an obstinate resistance was made for three hours, when they were repulsed by the division of the gallant Brigadier Lacey; but the superiority of the enemy's artillery caused a dispersion, which obliged our army to retreat under cover of our vanguard, and 6th division; that our loss is considerable, but the enemy's not less so, as he was repulsed several times by our infantry, and the brisk fire of the artillery.

The Dispatch of the 20th is as follows:—

Excellent Seigneur—1 arrived here this night, and to morrow I

shall proceed to Santa Cruz, where I have directed the infantry should join, and the cavalry of this dispersed army will join in Manzanares, with the exception of a part of the second division, under the command of Brigadier Don Gaspar Bigodet, in order to check the enemy (whose advanced posts have this day reached Madridejos, and of whose main body I know nothing), not to permit his drawing near the Sierra Morena, and to preserve my supplies from La Mancha. Then, should it be possible for me, I will give your Excellency an account of our loss. I can, however, in the mean time, inform your Excellency, that it has been very considerable in good Generals and Officers, which is the best proof that these have distinguished themselves on this occasion with thgreatest honour; following the example of the Generals of Division who have given proofs of their ski 🚾 🗕 in their good dispositions, and 🗢 their characteristic intrepidity.

God preserve your Excellency. —
(Signed)

JUAN CARLOS DE ARRIZAGA - Head-quarters, Daimiel, Nov. 20 5 1809.

Proclamation of the Junta, date Royal Aleazar of Seville, No. 21, 1809.

Spanards!—Our enemies and nounce, as positively certain, peace in Germany, and the circumstances which accompany this notice give it a character of truth which leaves hitle room for doubt. The already threaten us with the powerful reinforcements which they suppose to be marching to complete our ruin; already, probably elates.

with the favourable aspect which their affairs in the North have assumed, they insolently exhort us to submit to the elemency of the Conqueror, and tamely bow our necks to the yeke.

No. servants of Buonaparte! Tthe Address afterwards continues, ] placed as we are by your baseness, between ignominy and death, what choice would you wish a brave nation to make, but to defend itself to the last extremity? Continue to rob, murder, and destroy, as you have done for these twenty months past; increase that incessantly eternal hatred and thirst for vengeance which we must ever feel towards Shall we fall at the feet of the crowned slave whom Buonaparte has sent us for a king, because he burns our temples, distributes our virgins and matrons among his odious satellites, and sends our youth as a tribute to the French

Think not, Spaniards, that the Junta addresses you thus to excite your valour by the arts of language.

What occasion is there for words, when things speak so plainly for themselves? Your houses are demolished, your temples polluted, your fields ravaged, your families tispersed, or hurried to the grave.

Shall we consent to the total destruction of our holy religion in which we were born, and which we have so solemnly sworn to preserve? Our country is laid waste, and we are insulted, and treated as a vile herd of cattle, which are bought and sold, and slaughtered when our master pleases. Remember, Spaniards, the vile and treacherous manner in which this Usurper tore from us our King.

He called himself his ally, his Vol. LI.

protector, his friend; he pretended to give him the kiss of peace, but his embraces are the folds of the scrpent, which twine round the innocent victim, and drag him to his cavern. Such perfidy is unknown to civilized nations, and scarcely practised among the most barbarous. The Sovereign we idolize is condemned to groan in solitude, surrounded by guards and spies. Amidst his sufferings, he can only sitently implore the valour of his beloved Spaniards for liberty or vengeance.

There can be no peace while these things subsist. That Spain may be free, is the universal wish of the nation. That Spain may be free, or that it may become an immense desart, one vast sepulchre. where the accumulated carcasses of French and Spaniards shall exhibit to future ages our glory and their ignominy. But this wretched fate is not to be feared by brave men. Victory, sooner or later, must be the reward of fortitude and constancy. What but these defended the small republics of Greece from the barbarous invasion of Xerves? What protected the capitol when assailed by the Gauls? What preserved it from the arms of Hannibal? What in more modern times rescued the Swiss from German tyramia, and gave independence to Holland? What, in fine, inspires at present the Tyrolese with such heroic resolution, that, though surrounded on every side by enemies. and abandoned by their protectors, they take refuge in their rocks, and on the summits of their mountains. and hurl detiance and defeat on the battalious of the conqueror of Dantzic. The God of armies, for whom we suffer, will give us success, and Ηh conduct



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conduct us through all the dangers that surround us to the throne of independence.

Spaniards, the Junta announces this to you frankly, that you may not for a moment be ignorant of the danger which threatens your country; it announces it to you, with confidence that you will show yourselves worthy of the cause which you defend, and of the admiration of the universe.

[The Address goes on to exhort the Spanish nation to submit to every privation, and make every sacrifice to save the State.]

When the storm rages, the most valuable treasures must be thrown into the sea to save the vessel from sinking.

Perish the man whose selfishness on render him wanting in his duty, or induce him to conceal what is necessary to be distributed among his brethren, for the common defence! Perish a thousand times the wretch who can prefer his own interest to the delivery of his country! All such the state will severely punish. Our enemies omit no means which can be employed for our destruction, and shall we neglect any which can conduce to our preservation? There are provinces which have driven out the enemy from among them, and shall not those, who have not yet suffered from such a scourge, sacrifice every thing to preserve themselves from Our brave soldiers endure the rigours of winter, and the scorching heats of summer, and nobly encounter all the dangers of battle; and shall we, remaining quietly at our homes, forgetful of their incalculable fatigues, think only of preserving our wishes, and refuse to resign even the least of our luxurious enjoyments?

The victory must be ours, if we continue and conclude the great cnterprize we have undertaken with the same enthusiasm with which we The colossal mass of began it. force and resistance which we must oppose to our enemy, must be composed of the forces of all, of the sacrifices of all; and then what will it import, that he pours upon us anew the legions with which he has been successful in Germany, or the swarm of conscripts he endeavours to drag from France? The experience we have obtained in two campaigns, and our very desperation, will consign these hordes of banditti to the same fate which the former have suffered. the Monarchs of the North have consented to become the slaves of this new Tamerlane, and at the expence of ages of infamy have purchased a moment's respite till their turn shall come to be devoured, we are resolved to perish or triumph. The alliance we have contracted with the British nation continues and will continue. That nation. has lavished for us its blood and its treasures, and is entitled to ou gratitude, and that of future ages. [The Address thus concludes]

Here was drawn, never to besheathed, the sword of eterna hatred to the execrable tyrant here was raised, never to be lowered, the standard of independence and justice. Hasten to it all you who wish not to live under the abominable yoke, ye who cannot enter into a league with iniquity, and ye who are indignant at the cowardly desertion of deluded Princes, hasten to us. Here the valiant shall find opportunities of acquiring true honour; the wiscowi and virtuous obtain respect, and لعصلا



the oppressed find an asylum—our cause is the same, the same be our danger, the same our reward. Come Lither, and in despite of all the arts, and all the power of this inhuman despot, you shall witness how we will render dim his star, and be ourselves the creators of our own destiny.

(Signed) THE ARCHBISHOP OF LAODICEA, President.
PEDRO DE RIVERO, Secretary.

Correspondence between Sir John Moore and Mr. Frere.

It appears from the printed cor-Sir respondence between John Moore and Mr. Frere, that Mr. Frere used all his influence, and attempted to exercise his authority over Sir John Moore to make him advance with the army, when it was decidedly the general's opinion that nothing was left for him but to Mr. Frere talks of the arretreat. dent and determined spirit of the Spaniards, and of the desperate resistance which they were resolved to make, but never hints at a concert of operations, of any arrangement that had been taken for this effect, or of any means by which a system of general co-operation might be Mr. Frere has not established. even yet ceased to dream about counter revolutions in France!

"Every great effort (says he) on the part of France has been preocded by an interval of weakness, or internal disturbance; an advantage, therefore, which should be obtained at this moment would be of double importance, inasmuch as it would render a conscription for a third attempt upon Spain infinitely difficult."

And again-

"The covering Madrid is surely a great matter for effort in Spain, and much more in France."

The following is the letter alluded to the other night by Lord Auckland, which was sent by Mr Frere to Gen. Moore, by a Frenchman:

"Talavera de la Reyna, Dec. 3, 1808.

"Sir,—In the event which I did not wish to presuppose, of your continuing in the determination already announced to me, of retiring with the army under your command, I have to request that the bearer of this, whose intelligence has been already referred to, may be previously examined before a council of war. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "J. H. FRERE."
In reply to this petulant, presumptions letter, Sir John Moore makes the following observation—

" I have thought it my duty thus calmly to explain to you the reasons which have and do actuate my conduct, and I wish anxiously, as the King's Minister, to continue upon the most confidential footing with you; and I hope, as we have but one interest, the public welfare. though we may occasionally see it in different aspects, that this will not disturb the harmony that should subsist between us. Fully impressed as I am with these sentiments, I shall abstain from any remark upon the two letters from you delivered to me last night and this morning by---, or on the message which accompanied them."

And in the same letter, alluding to some remarks which Mr Frere had made upon his first retreat, Sir John observes—

"With respect to the determination which I made on the H h 2 evening evening of the 28th, upon receiving from Mr. Stuart the account of Castano's defeat, I should, had you been with me, have communicated it to you, but should never have thought of asking your advice or opinion, as that determination was founded on circumstances with which you could not be acquainted; and was, besides, a question merely military, of which I should have thought myself the best judge."

How ministers could have the boldness to assert that this correspondence did not at all respect the march of the army, when they were in possession of the following letter we cannot possibly con-

ceive:-

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. J. H. Frere to Lieut. Gen. Sir John Moore, dated Truxillo, 9th Dec. 1808.

"Sir,—After the representations which have been made to you from other quarters, I can hardly hope that a further remonstrance on my part can produce any effect, where high military rank and authority, and the influence of persons whom, I am told, you honour with your private esteem, have been found

unavailing.

"The advantages which Mr. Stuart possesses in this respect will, I hope, enable him to urge you with the warmth of personal regard, what I may be allowed to state at least with impartiality and candour, towards a person with whom I am no otherwise acquainted than by the honour which he has done me by his correspondence; I mean the immense responsibility which you take upon yourself by adopting, upon a supposed military necessity, a measure which must be followed by the immediate, if not the final

ruin of our ally, and by the indelible disgrace to the country with whose resources you are intrusted.

" I am unwilling to enlarge upon a subject in which my feelings must either be stifled or expressed at the risk of offence, which, with such an interest at stake, I should feel unwilling to excite; but thus much I must say, that if the British army had been sent abroad for the express object of doing the utmost possible mischief to the cause of Spain, (with the single exception of not firing a shot against the Spanish troops, ) they would, according to the measure now announced as about to be taken, have most completely fulfilled their purpose.

"That the defence of Gallician should be abandoned, must appear

incredible. 1 am, &c.

(Signed) "J. H. FRERE."

Intercepted Letter from Mr. Champagny, Minister of Foreign affairs, to Buonaparte.

PARIS, DEC. 11, 1808. Sire, -- The correspondence of

this day does not furnish me with any letter to lay before your Majesty.

"M De Romanzoff has conversed with me upon the dispatches he received from St. Petersburg yesterday. The Emperor, his master, had the goodness to write to him, upon the affairs of his department, a letter of four pages, which places him altogether au courant. Before he received it he scarcely conceived himself to be minister of foreign affairs; for he was no longer informed of any thing. He had the

"The Emperor of Russia speaks

kindness to give me an analysis of

it, -it is as follows:

the success he has just obtained Finland-yet he is but half ished with General Buxhöwden, he means to replace him. ly of the English government prives him of almost all hope of peedy peace-yet he thinks that s of importance always to keep door open for negotiation, and erwards, whatever be the success t, to go forward—he has given example of this in his reply to nce Kourakin, who had given an account of the little success had in demanding of the court Vienna the acknowledgment of eph the First. M. De Romanread me this letter of the empeto Prince Kourakin-I think ir majesty will be satisfied with The Emperor of Russia is astohed at the refusal of Austria, ler the pretext on which it is nded. Austria wishes first to ow the result of the conferences Erfurth.

"It is by disobliging,' says the perfor, 'that she pretends to rit complaisance? Why is she may at what has been signed at furth? Far from having wished injure the interests of Austria, re was stipulated there the intrity of that Monarchy.' (This section is evidently a mistake of Emperor's, who had not the caty before him, an error occaned probably by the recollection some conversations with your jesty.) 'Thus whilst I am oc-

Emperor, "she replies by a reil to accede to the demand I I made of her, and in seeming seek my friendship, she evinces me her distrust of my conduct Erfurth. —The emperor accuses stris of contradictions in all her

conduct, and in the language of M. De Metternich, M. De Stadion, and M. Vincent, he says that the acknowledgment demanded of her was but the effect of the management which it was wished to shew her, in thus dispensing with the demand of a categorical declaration upon the prodigious increase of her military force. He does not see what is the object which she is pursuing; and after having observed, that when King Joseph shall be at Madrid, the refusal of Austria to acknowledge him will only be an act of ridicule, he declares, that if she has formed the senseless project of framing a new Coalition, by leaguing herself with England, Turkey, and the Spanish insurgents, he is in a condition to oppose it, and that, united with the Emperor Napoleon, he could easily break that new league, which would be to Austria the cause of disasters, if not of total ruin.

"Such is the reply of the Emperor Alexander to Prince Kourakin; it was to be sent to the Russian Charge d'Affairs at Vienna, who has orders to communicate it to M. De Stadion. The Charge d'Affaires has lately written to M. Kourakin; it appears that this dispatch of the Emperor's had not reached him, though it is dated the 8th November.

"I could have wished that M. De Romanzoff would have left me a copy, but I soon perceived that he was desirous of presenting it himself to your Majesty, and that he was in hopes of your speedy return. That hope was too sweet to every Frenchman, as well as to M. De Romanzoff (who respects and admires your Majesty almost as much as a Frenchman), for me to

Hh 3 weaken

weaken the hope which I am fond of sharing with him—But if it cannot be soon realized, I shall renew to your Majesty the demand of repairing to you, if after the reply from England, my remaining here should appear useless.

"I had the satisfaction to announce to M. De Romanzoff, the arrival of your Majesty at St Martin, near Madrid, referring him for the details to the Bulletin which will appear to morrow, of the contents of which I am not yet informed.

" I am with respect, Sire, Your Majesty's most faithful, And devoted servant and subject, CHAMPAGNY."

At a General Court of Proprietors of the West India Dock Company, held at their House in Billier-Square, on Friday the 6th of June, 1809. Thomas Hughan, Esq in the chair; the Chairman read to the Meeting a Report from a Committee of Directors, on the General Conduct of the Company's Concerns, to the end of the year 1808; which was ordered to be printed for the use of the proprietors

REFORT.—The committee of Review, in compliance with the Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 20th December lust, directing that they should "Report to the Court the present state of business at the Docks, and such circumstances respecting the Company's Concerns during the lust Season, as may appear to them to require observation," present the following Report.

The season just clapsed having been one of peculiar difficulty in the conduct of the Company's con-

cerns, and in which the efficacy and resources of the Establishment have been called into action, and put to the test, it is matter of singular gratification to your Committee to be enabled to state, that the exertions of your officers and servants have been successful in the discharge of their duty; and that the business of the year, in all its various departments, although impeded by circumstances embarrassing and unprecedented, has been completed at a period unusually early. To the details which are necessarily connected with this (the more immediate) object of your Committee, they premise a few remarks, founded upon those facts and incontrovertible principles to which your Establishment owes both its origin and its utility.

However unwilling some persons may be to awaken the recollection, yet it cannot be generally forgotten, what were the excessive delays, increasing difficulties, and glaring abuses, which not many years ago obstructed, in an especial manner, the West-India Trade at this port, and called aloud for a remedy. The records exist which prove the enormity of the evil, progressively affecting the credit of the port, the safe collection of the revenue, and the property of individuals connected with the trade, in times otherwise prosperous, and seriously contributing to degrade and corrupt the morals of the people. To these causes your Establishment owes its origin, an effectual reform could only be sought in a great and costly effort. The individuals who formed and who composed the Company, undertook, at very considerable risk, to make the effort requisite for a purpose so desirable.

The obstacles that must occur in combating

mbating numerous and powerful isses of opponents determined by ejudice, or stimulated by interest, ald only be surmounted by that ility, which were on this occasion mbined, and being sanctioned by provident policy in the legislature, rtunately for the commercial prosrity of London,) proved success-These opponents although sinced were not reconciled. To the igin and character of the Estashment itself, as opposed to inridual and petty exactions, may traced the source of much of at spirit of discontent and hostiliwhich it has since encountered, d which has pursued its object, misrepresentations, most gross, d yet too frequently credited; at it is a rigid enquiry into their enduct, and an impartial investition of their principles and prosedings, that will furnish to the ompany the surest means of vinicating themselves, and demonrating, that they have, in all libed construction, accomplished the ood purposes of the undertaking, nd fulfilled their engagements to re public.

By the general view of its merits and demerits, and not by its adaptaun to any one particular occurence, ought every public Establishment in fairness to be tried; but
our Committee are confident that
the Company need not shrink from
more minute scrutiny, and enuiry, how far its provisions and
regulations are already compatible
ith the separate and distinct inteests of different bodies connected
with the West-India trade;
Ithough they may and will on the
est of experiment, and by suggesions of those most interested, be
altimately still farther perfected.

The security afforded to property, and the prevention of frauds, are purposes which your institution is universally admitted to have attained, and in these objects, the interests of the public revenue of the importers and proprietors of goods, and of the ship owners, are all intimately blended, and most essentially promoted; and yet these topics, of the highest importance to the state, and to individuals, (when clamour is to be excited against your system), are seldom adverted to, and although it would be no difficult task to prove that the duty saved to the revenue, and the property preserved to individuals, by these means, amounts annually to many hundred thousand pounds, yet your Committee ab-stain from a superfluous illustration of a fact so generally acknowledged, and proceed to details which are more connected with some late discussions concerning the conduct of your Establishment.

If the Warehousing System be productive of great practical benefit both to internal and foreign commerce, it must not be overlooked, that so far as the West-India trade is concerned, it could not have been carried into effect, without some Establishment equivalent to that which thus originated. It is well known that during many years of his administration, the advantages that might result from that system both to the revenue and to the trade, had presented themselves to the comprehensive mind of that able minister, the late Mr. Pitt, and that he only suspended its adoption, until some adequate improvement should be made in the port of London, under which it might be safely carried in-

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to effect. Your Establishment had hardly begun its operation before the provisions of that system were enacted by the legislature, the advantages of which, great as they are, have been necessarily attended by some additional delay and embarrassment to business, which the Company has endeavoured to meet with promptitude, and with the requisite additions to their Establishment.

The benefits accruing to the West-India body generally, and the degree of accommodation and dispatch afforded by the Company, your Committee conceive will be best illustrated by a few concise statements, as they are desirous that on disputed points an appeal may be made solely to the evidence of facts. They will here premise, that whatever advantages it shall appear have been obtained for the trade, are secured to it without any additional expense being incurred; the Company on its formation having undertaken for the term of their charter, to provide all the accommodation which the Dock System affords, and to perform all the services and labour necessary to ships and goods at importation, for the charges then current at the port, although such charges had been previously and almost annually advancing.

In order to shew how far the means and resources of the Company have been properly applied, and the dispatch given to ships, your Committee will first call the attention of the Court to an account, shewing the number of ships employed in the West-India trade which have been discharged in the Docks in the last six years, with the dates at which the business of

each season appears to have been respectively completed.

Year	No. of Sups.	Paisaed Landing.
1803	36.1	· · · 11 Jan. 1804
1804		· · · · · · · Dec. 1304
1805	4:1	· · · 22 Jan. 1896
150p-	177	· · 2 Feb. 1507
1307 -		94 Dec. 1397
1800		55% completed
		3 Dec. 1808

by which it will appear, that such has been the increase of the West-India trade, that 95 ships have been unloaded this season in addition to the greatest number ever before received, and 174 ships more than the average number of the preceding five years. In the period between the beginning of July and the beginning of December, a space of five months, when circumstances of the greatest difficulty occurred, upwards of 460 ships were unloaded, exclusive of smaller vessels and craft, with cargoes consisting of 159,804 hhds. and trs. of Sugar.—26,917 puns. and hlids., Rum.—31,675 hlids. and trs., 125,480 bags, Coffee .-10,855 bales, 487 pockets, &c. Cotton.—35 casks, 2,732 bags, Pimento. -- 351 casks, 2,411 bags, Ginger.--822 casks, 7,228 bags, Cocoa.--1,797 casks, Wine. Making a total of \$1,342 bales, 137,851 bags, 221,401 casks, and from the 10th Oct. to the 28th Nov. 150 ships were entirely unloaded at the quays. This being the precise period when it was stated to the lords of the treasury, that owing to the negligence of the directors, only 8 or 9 ships were at that time unloaded weekly, and proceeding on that calculation, that 108 ships then in the docks would necessarily be delayed some months, (we must presume not less than three), and ou such, and other equally unfounded pretexts,

ny's privileges. Whereas the that these 108 ships, with ition of others subsequently d, were unloaded in the of November, such only d as were delayed by causes endant on the Company. general state of the business ned by the Company during year will stand thus: -598 have unloaded, and 106

vessels and craft;—of the

number of 598 ships, 593

ompleted upon the 3d Dec.

s, was grounded an applica-

r an infringement of the

s so early as the close of the of November, the great of shipping in the West-India were completely cleared of eargoes; an instance of dissingular and unexampled, vidently proving the superiof your Establishment, par-ly under the embarrassing istances of an extraordinary ulation of produce on hand, oned by an almost total stagof export: if these advanbe contrasted with the delays, iments, losses, and abuses, must have arisen under the r system, their value will be ılable.

peculiar circumstances of the , the Company did undertake vide at his own expence, and d its exclusive means, an exlinary provision of warehouse but it did not become neceso resort to it, beyond an acodation for 5747 casks and boxes, and 511 barrels of prize eign sugar, and thus may the ch given to the shipping in season, afford the best proof

ring the utmost pressure, and

of the adequacy of the Company's resources to the general exigencies of the trade; but it may be proper to add the following statement of the quantity of goods actually lodged within your warehouses at one time, exclusive of the articles on the quays; -102,647 hhds. and trs., 11,612 chests and brls. of Sugar .-14,681 puns. and hlids, of Rum.-38,239 hhds. and trs., 190,40\$ bags, Coffee .- 1,411 bales, 164 pockets, &c., Cotton.—24 casks, 3,168 bags Pimento.—201 casks, 1,006 bags, Ginger .- 1,100 casks, 13,257 bags, Cocoa.-1,786 casks, Wine. -Making a total of 11,612 chests, &c. 1,575 bales, 207,839 bags, 158,678 casks. Let this statement be compared with all the accommodation existing at the port, for the housing of West-India produce, previous to the formation of the docks, which according to the best computation in respect to the article of Sugar only, was not capable of containing beyond one third of the quantity, which has been actually deposited in your warehouses.

The system of providing distinctly for the shipping of goods to the West-Indies, and the security afforded thereby both to the ships and goods, belongs peculiarly to your Establishment; and, to a system so recent and dependant upon corresponding regulations of the revenue boards, it cannot reasonably be reproached that it is yet susceptible of improvement; sufficient however has appeared to shew that this part of your Establishment, is one, which must eventually prove of essential benefit to the West-India trade of the port.

The regulations of the Company have all been framed in strict consistency with its solid and permanent interests.

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interests, by a constant and primary regard to the security of property, the interests of the revenue, and the accommodation of the trade, and not in any case directed by narrow views of present profit, in contradistinction to those more essential objects.

With the laws and regulations of the revenue departments it is necessary that the Company should cooperate, and sometimes it has been accused of disappointments, and delays, originating solely in that connection. But in respect to that part of the system, over which your Directors have controld, they are ready, at all times, to adopt suggestions for improvement, whenever they shall be found upon attentive consideration to be compatible with the great objects of the institution.

The principles by which the Court of Directors have uniformly governed their conduct, have been those of sound discretion in the application of the funds of the Company, a liberal construction, and performance, of its engagements with the public, and a scrupulous impartiality in the administration of business.

How far these objects have been faithfully pursued, and successfully accompanied, may best be evinced: as to the first by the prosperous state of your finances; as to the second by the details furnished by, and the facts connected with this report; and, as to the last, it may fairly be demanded whether one single instance of deviation can be produced.

Copy of a letter from vice-admiral lord Collingwood, Commander in chief of his majesty's ships and respels in the Mediterranean, to the hon. W. W. Pole: dated on board the Ocean, off Toulon, the 19th of October, 1808.

Sir,-I inclose a letter which I have just received from the right hon, lord Cochrane, captain of the Imperieuse, stating the services which he has been employed in on the coast of Languedoc. Nothing can exceed the activity and zal. with which his lordship pursues the enemy. The success which attends his enterprizes clearly indicates with what skill and ability they are conducted; besides keeping the coast in constant alarm, causing a total suspension of the trade, and harasing a body of troops employed in opposing him, he has, probably, prevented those troops which were intended for Figueras from advancing into Spain, by giving them employment in the defence of their own coasts.—On the coast towards Genoe, the enemy has been equally annoyed by the Kent and Wizard. Those ships have had that station some time to prevent the French ships sailing from Genoa, and have almost entirely stopped the only trade the enemy had, which is in very small vessels:—during their cruite there they have taken and destroyed twenty-three of those coasters-I enclose the letter of captain Rogers, giving an account of the altack made at Noli, and the capture of the vessels in the road.

I have the honour to be, &c.

COLLING WOOD Imperieuse, Gulf of Lyons, Sept. 25. My lord, - With varying cpposition, but with unvaried success the newly-constructed semaphoric telegraphs, which are of the utmost consequence to the safety of the numerous convoys that pass along coast of France, at Bourdique, Pinede, St. Maguire, Frontig-, Canet, and Foy, have been wn up and completely demolishtogether with their telegraph-

ises, fourteen barracks of the is d'armes, or Douanes, one tery, and the strong tower upon lake of Frontignan.—Mr. Maton, first lieutenant, had comand of these expeditions; lieut-.

mson had charge of the field ces, and lieut. Hore of the royal rines. To them and to Mr. Gilrt, assistant-surgeon; Mr. Bur-

v, gunner: Messrs. Stewart and wn, midshipmen, is due whater credit may arise from such schief, and for having with so all a force drawn about two

cusand troops from the important tress of Figueras in Spain to the tence of their own coasts.—The minct of lieutenants Mapleton, duison and Hore, deserves my st praise, as well as that of the

her officers, royal marines, and I have, &c. amen. COCHRANE.

Imperieuse, None killed; none ounded; one singed blowing up battery.—French, One comranding officer of troops killed:

ow many others unknown. I. M. S. Kent, off Genoa, August 2. Sir,—I beg leave to acquaint ou, that yesterday, running along he coast from Genua towards Cape

lel Melle, we discovered a convoy of ten sail of coasters deeply laden, inder the protection of a gun-boat, at anchor close to the breach abreast of the town of Noli; and as there

appeared a fair prospect of bringing them out by a prompt attack before the enemy had time to collect his force, I instantly determined to

send in the boats of the Kent and

Wizard: and as there was but little wind, I directed capt. Ferris, of the Wizard, to tow in and cover the boats, which immediately put off, and, by great exertion, soon towed her close to the vessels, when it was found impossible to bring them out without landing, most of them being fastened to the shore

by ropes from their keels and mastheads. The boats therefore pulled to the beach with great resolution, exposed to the fire of two guns in

the bow of the gun-boat, two fieldpieces placed in a grove which flanked the beach, a heavy gun in front of the town, and a continued fire of musketry from the houses;

but these were no check to the ardour and intrepidity of British seamen and marines, who leaped from the boats, and rushed upon the

enemy with a fearless zeal that was not to be resisted. The gun in front of the town was soon taken and spiked by lieut. Chasman, second of the Keut, who commanded the

seamen, and lieut. Hanlon the royal marines; and the enemy, who bad drawn up a considerable force of regular troops in the grove to de-

fend the two field-pieces, was dislodged by capt. Rea, who commanded the royal marines, and lieut. Grant of that corps, who took possession of the field-pieces, and brought them off. In the mean

time, lieuts. Lindsay and Moresby of the Kent, and lieut. Bisset of the Wizard, who had equally distinguished themselves in driving

the enemy from the beach, were actively employed in taking possession of the gun-boat, and freeing

the vessels from their fasts to the shore; and I had soon the satisfaction to see our people embark, and the whole of the vessels coming

out under the protecting fire of the Wizard, which, by the judicious conduct of capt. Ferris, contributed very essentially to keep the enemy in check, both in the advance and retreat of the boats.—I should have pleasure in noticing the midshipmen and others who were conspicuous in this little enterprize; but I fear that I have already given a longer detail than it may be thought worthy of, and shall therefore only beg leave to add, that one seaman killed, and one badly wounded (since dead), both of the Kent, is all the loss we sustained. The enemy left many dead on the ground.

a complement of forty-five men.

THOMAS ROGERS.
P. S. Since writing the above, the boats of the Kent and Wizard have brought out, without mischief, from under the guns of a fort near Leghorn, where they had taken shelter, three laden vessels, and burnt a fourth, which was aground and could not be got off.

-The gun boat was a national ves-

sel, called La Vigilante, command-

ed by an enseigne de vaisseau, with

Revolution at Buenos Ayres,— We have long expected that Liniers was exerting himself to the utmost in favour of the family of Buonaparte and we now learn, by letters from Rio Jauiero, of the late date of February 6, that a Revolution took place on the 1st January, in which Liniers triumphed, and is now completely muster as Viceroy of the city. It seems that the marriage of his daughter with a young man of the name of Perichon, which was contrary to law, disgusted the people generally, who were, besides, very desirous to elect a Junta, in

took place on the 1st of Jan after which, previous depo having been made by armin on both sides, to decide the by force, in case of necessity gociation took place between Cabildo and Liniers, regard laying down the sovereign aut At length the heads of tha went to the Fueste to treat p ally with the viceroy, when u the drawbridge, and they quickly marched through the to del Socorro to the water put on board a schooner, and been sent off, nobody knows v but it is supposed that the was not a long one, since it is there were very few provision board. The names of thos

imitation of Seville, &c. T

bildo met, and the usual el

ma, Varela, and another.

As a proof that this revolute altogether in favour of Francouly need state, that the above tioned Perichon is a Frenchm birth, and is the person who was ged by Liniers with dispatch Buomaparte, giving an account defence of Buenos Ayres again

British under gen. Whitelock

who, on his return from France Spain, on his way back to S

thus put themselves into the

are...Alzaga, Vilanueva, Sta.

America, was, in May or Julast year, apprehended in Anda by order of the Junta of Se and confined in Cadiz, from wit it would appear he effected escape.

The event which has thus

place, though unfortunate for patriotic cause of Spain, bas re ed every difficulty which obstrathe course of operations the might behave the government

ountry to pursue, in concert the prince of the Brazils.——
Video still holds out against, and must be prevented alling under his authority, or one of Spanish America may

to be apprehended, that the squadron which sailed some are from L'Orient, may have ded to the Rio de la Plata.

or from the Committee of the se of Commons, on the Paage of the East India Comi.—Ordered to be printed, March, 1809.

Select Committee appointed ire into the existence of any practices, in regard to the tmen**t and nomination of** or cadets in the service of st India Company; or any ent, negociation, or bargain, or indirect, for the sale thered to report the same, as it pear to them, to the House, r with their observations on; and who were empowreport the minutes of eviaken-before them; and their lings from time to time, to use—began their iuvestiga-

ord Thellusson, esq. a memthis House, in which his pae and confidence appear to sen grossly abused. whole evidence being given thin the appendix, your com-

y examining into a case

t b**efore the**m by George

content themselves with inin this place, a short abstract this, and every other transgiving the names of the perpointed, of those by whom ere recommended, and by whom their nominations were signed, together with the names of the intermediate agents in any of the negociations where money was paid or received.

Those appointments which have been completed in consequence of any such bargains, and upon which satisfactory evidence has been produced, will be placed first; a second class will be found of nominations which appear to have taken effect, but with regard to which, from the death of some of the parties, or from deficiency of proof in other particulars, your committee are upable to ascertain the names of the persons who were sent out to India. It is a satisfaction to your committee, throughout the whole evidence, to remark nothing which traces any one of these corrupt or improper bargains to any Director, or induces a reasonable suspicion that it was done with the privity or connivance of any member of that court. Several negociations which never took effect, will be found alluded to, or detailed in parts of the evidence; which it was thought proper not to reject under the comprehensive directions "that your committee should enquire into any agreement, negociation, or bargain, direct or indirect, for the sale of such nomination;"and when such information was received, they deemed it inexpedient to withhold it from this House, though they are fully aware that their desire of opening every channel of enquiry has led to an extent of examination, and to a mass of evidence, from which much might be retrenched without detriment, if it had been easy to establish a satisfactory principle of omission, or abridgment, which might have left nothing wholly irrelevant or triffing, while

it comprehended whatever might be interesting either to this house, or to the East India Company.

Writers .- Mr. Ed. Js. Smith was nominated a writer to Bengal in the season 1806-7, by Mr. G. W. Thellusson; the appointment was given to his first cousin, Mr. Emperor J. A. Woodford, who sold the appointment for 3,500% through the agency of Mr. Tahourdin, solicitor, who received 100l. out of that sum.-The other persons concerned in this negociation were Mr. Wimbourn and Mr. Laing.

Mr. Fry Magniac was nominated writer to Bengal in the year 1807-8, by Mr. G. W. Thellusson; this appointment was also given to the same Mr. Woodford, and sold through the agency of Mr. Tahour-Mr. Beale was the purchaser, and the sum paid by him was 3,500 guineas, of which Mr. Woodford received 3,000l. Mr. Tahourdin 150%; the remainder was divided between Mr. Donovan and Mr. Garrat.

Mr. Henry Gardiner was nominated a writer to Madras by Mr. G. W. Thellusson, in the season 1807-3. This appointment was likewise given to Mr. Woodford, and 3,000l. was received for it from Mrs. Gardiner. by Mr. Tahourdin for his own use, but upon an undertaking that he is to procure the next presentation of a living of the value of 300l. per annum for a friend of Mr. Woodford's. Mr. Boase, a partner in the house of Messrs. Ransom and Co. was privy to the bargain between Mr. Tahourdin and Mrs. Gardiner. Mr. Greenslade received an appointment for Ceylon in the way of exchange for this writership, which is the occasion of his name appearing in the transaction,

was appointed a cadet to ! January 1808, by George crombie Robinson, esqr. by commendation of Mr. N who gave the appointment

Cadets .- Mr. Henry Ste

Jones for a relation of hi Jones, through the agency of Annesley Shee, sold it Stoughton, father to the per

pointed, from whom Shee 500 guineas: he paid 180l.

Jones, and received of him dertaking to pay 320l. u procuring for Mr. Jones a wich cadetship. This appo has been vacated by the C

which it was obtained, Mr. Thomas Kelly was ap a cadet to Bombay in April by sir Theophilus Metcalfe, the recommendation of Mrs It was afterwards exchange

Directors, in consequence

having discovered the means

Mr. Cotton, at his request Madras cadetship. Wm. tailor, the husband of Mrs sold this appointment to Mr. through the agency of David who received for it 1504: was paid 301. or 401. and Southcomb, who introduce

of the parties to each other, ed 10 guineas. Mr. George Barker was 4 ed cadet for the Bengal Infa December, 1808, by Robert ton, esq. at the recommenda Mr. Mee. Mr. Mee sold !

pointment for 200 guiness, ti

the agency of John Amesley

who received 601: Mr. George Teulon was ap ed to an Infantry cadetship to gal in 1808, by Edward Part

in exchange for a Madras ap ment given to capt. Scaly by

Bosa

q. Captain Matthew ointment for 120l. to ses for a friend of his; Kercher Shee was empent for captain Mattid him 30l. and capt. him 10l.

Villiams was appointed cadetship by Mr. Cotin exchange for a Madof Mr. Manship's .ment was procured by mbie, who was assisted of a sum of money by ams, the cadet's father. Morrison and A. M'K. the agents employed. ımin Pratt was appoint-Madras 7th February, veney Tone, esq. at the ttion of captain Kennard exchanged it with R. C. sq. for a nomination of son. Mr. B. Pratt was ed to Mr. Plowden by Nugent. This appointpurchased by Mr. H. ough sir Nich. Nugent, of 150l. A. M'K. Shee ent for Mr. Foster, and l. or 40l. The original t was to Bengal, and it ged for Madras. 1 Power was appointed a

adras in 1804 or 1805, soint Castlereagh, at the lation of lord Longuegh the earl of Westmore, Power paid 2001. for tment to M. S. Salt. A. was the agent for both I received 501. from Mr.

thwaite Christie was apraclet to Madras 15th Juby James Reid, esq. at mendation of his royal he duke of Clarence.—

Mr. Page, navy agent in Great Russell-street, paid the sum of 201. for this appointment to A. M'K. Shee, who paid 1501. to the rev. Mr. Lloyd, chaplain to his royal highness the duke of Clarence, for procuring the same.

Mr. Thomas Maw was appointed a cadet to Bengal in July, 1807, by Robert Thornton, esq. at the recommendation of the rev. Nicholas Corsellis, for Miss Elizabeth Spinluff. Miss Spinluff sold this appointment to Mr. Hewitt, a relation of Mr. Maw, through the agency of Mrs. Morrison and A. M'K. Shee, and received 70l. for it. Mrs. Morrison thinks the sum paid was 150l. or 180l. A. M'K. Shee received 30l.

Mr. Arthur Denny was appointed a cadet to Madras on the 18th February, 1806, by G. W. Thelluson, esq. at the recommendation of the countess dowager of Westmoreland, and Mr. George. This appointent was sold by Mr. George.—Mr. Anth. Stoaghton, uncle of the person appointed, paid to J. A. Shee, whom he employed to procure it, the sum of 250 guineas.—David Brown was agent for Mr. George.

Mr. Henry Keating was appointed a cadet to Madras on the 5th June, 1805, by John Manship, esq. at the recommendation of G. W. Thellusson, esq. in return for a Bombay nomination of the season of 1804, given to Mr. Manship.—The uncle of Mr. Henry Keating purchased this appointment of Mr. J. Henderson, ship-broker, for 2501. or guineas. J. A. Shee received of Mr. Henderson about 451. for his agency.

Mr. George Boys was appointed a cadet to Madras on the 26th

· March,

March, 1806, (of the season 1005) by Charles Mills, esq. at the recommendation of Mr. (now sir W.) Fraser. This appointment was given by sir W. Fraser to Mr Thomas Cusac, who sold it to Messrs. Barber and Sons, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, and received of them the sum of 1501. They were employed as agents for Mr. Boy's father, who paid for it the sum of 300 guineas. 1001. was divided between Mr. Barber and Mr. John Henderson. J. A. Shee was agent for Mr. Cusac. Mr. W. Collett was appointed a cadet for the Bombay Infantry by

cadet for the Bombay Infantry by the India Board, on the 3d of July, 1805. This appointment was in the nomination of lord Castlereagh, who, at the recommendation of the right honourable John Sulivan, gave it to Richard Codman Etches, for a relation of his, on account of services performed by Mr. Etches for the government. Mr. Etches sold it to Mr. Chaplin, an attorney, for the sum of 250%. J. A. Sliee was agent for Mr. Pasmore, an attorney, who received the money for Mr. Etches. Mr. John Manson was appointed

Mr. John Manson was appointed cadet for Bengal the 26th February 1808, by the India Board, at the recommendation of Edward Cooke, esq. Mr. C. Etches procured this appointment through Mr. Cooke, for a relation of his, on account of services performed by Mr. Etches for the government. Thomas Watson was employed as agent to sell the same, as mentioned in the next appointment.

Mr. Robert Manson was appoint-

ed cadet for Bengal, February, 1808. by G. W. Thellusson, esq. at the recommendation of Mr. Herbert. Thomas Watson sold this appointment, and received the sum

M'K. Shee received 35l. of Wa and lady Leigh received from son about 200l. for the latte pointment. Mr. Thomas Casey was app

of 500 guineas of Messrs. Ande of Philpot-lane, for this and

John Manson's appointment,

purchased the two for a free

theirs, for his two nephews.

a cadet by W. Devaynes, e the 9th of July, 1806, at the commendation of Mr. Herber abroad as purser of the Eup extra ship. Mr. Herbert sol

appointment to Messrs. Houghton and Co. of King's Yard, correspondents of Mr. or relations, who lived in Irelanthe sum of 250 guineas; M. Henderson was agent for Mr.

bert, and received 50 guinea

ed a cadet for Madras on

February, 1807, by John Bel

Mr. Thomas Locke was a

at the recommendation of Pattison, esq. in exchange of Mr. Pattison's Bombay nations. This appointment we chased by the rev. D. Le Farnham, for his nephew, of mas Watson, who sold it f

Lumm, and paid her 2001.

Mr. Samuel Lewis was ap a cadet in 1800, by Sweney esq. at the recommendation Evans. This appointment was from Mr. Evans to Mr. son: A. M'K. Shee seems

ceived 300 guineas from the father. Mr. Sam. Lewis is mulatto, and thereby disquered a young man of the of Phillips to personate king.

procured it of Mr. Wright,

of Phillips to personate king pass the previous examinate which he paid him 20 guine A cadetship to Madras been purchased for a perhe name of Brown, in 1804 5, which was sold by M:. : for 250 gumeas; but your tee could receive no satisfacormation by whom the paraominated, nor his christian Henderson and Shee were ed as agents, and received the above sum. letship in the nomination of dip, esq. given by him to elch, appear to have been at the parties to that transwho have been examined, rat they are unable to recolname of the person appointhe name of Mrs. Welch at appear as recommending

her, in the nomination of iel Darell, appears to have ven to and sold by the rev. s Lloyd; but Mr. Lloyd's does not appear as recomg any of the cadets nominasir L. Darell in 1801 and the

of Mr. Manship's cadetships

i or 6.

pears in evidence, that some ominations of this description seen purchased: but your stee have not been able to r and bring before them f the persons who appear to sen parties to these transacturationarities and Tugwell Robins, Lewen Tugwell Robins, Home, cap. Matthew and oliues. A further examination some other bargains, is led by the death of lady, lady Leigh, and cap.

attention both of the legislad of the East India company in attracted at various periods ses, which were supposed to i. LI. exist in the disposal of their patronage in consequence of which, at the time when their charter was renewed, an oath was framed, to be taken by each director within ten days after his election, containing, among other engagements, the following: " I do swear, that I will not directly nor indirectly accept or take any perquisite, emolument, fee, present or reward, upon any account whatsoever, or any promise or engagement for any perquisite, emolument, fee, present or reward whatsoever, for or in respect of the appointment or nomination of any person or persons to any place or office in the gift or appointment of the said company, or of me as a director thereof, or for or on account of stationing or appointing the voyage or voyages of any ship or ships in the said company's employ, or for or on account of or any ways relating to any other business or affairs of the said company." 33 Geo. 3. c. 52. s. 160.—In the Bye-laws of the East India company, c. 6. sect. 5. a penaity is imposed upon every director taking any reward on account of any appointment, in double the amount of suc reward, two thirds of which to the company and one third to the informer; and such director is reade red ipso facto incapable of holding any place whatever under the company.

The form of Declaration on every writer's Petition, is, " I recommend this Petition, and do most solemly declare that I have given this nomination to

and that I neither have received myself, nor am to receive, nor has any other person, to the best of my knowledge or belief, received, nor is to receive, any pecuniary consi-I i deration,

similar

deration, nor any thing convertible in any mode into a pecuniary benefit on this account." The form of Certificate required to be signed by the nearest of kin to each Cadet, contains the following declaration; "I do further declare, that I re-

gratuitously, and that no money or other valuable consideration has been or is to be paid, either directly or indirectly, for the same; and that I will not pay or cause to be paid, either by myself, by my son, or by the hands of any other person any recupiers or valuable.

ceived the said appointment for my

other person, any pecuniary or valuable consideration whatsoever, to any person or persons who have interested themselves in procuring the said nomination for my son from

\*the Director above-mentioned." The printed preparatory Instructions, which are circulated by the East India Company for the use of those who may be nominated cadets, begin with the following resolution: " That any person who shall in future be nominated to a situation, either civil or military, in the service of this company, and , who shall have obtained such nomination either directly or indirectly by purchase, or agreement to purchase through the medium of an agent or other person, shall be rejected; and the person so nominated shall be rendered incapable of holding any situation whatsoever in the company's service: and in the event of any person having obtained an appointment in the manner before stated, and proceeded to India previous to its being discovered, such person shall be dismissed the company's service and ordered

back to England, and shall also be

rendered incapable of holding any

11

present form of certificate has be applied to them; for in the wriships the director himself only clares, that to the best of his knowledge or belief no pecuniary conderation has been or is to be reced; but with regard to every cathe parent or next of kin make

declaration for hims

situation whatsoever in the copany's service." It is to be observ

that abuses in the disposal of cad

ships are better guarded again

than in that of writerships, since

this report demonstrate that s declarations are not of suffic force to prevent a very exten traffic in those nominations, whare apparently the best secured a positive denial of all undue p tices. An enquiry was set on a by the court of directors in 1;

upon the allegation and suspice

The cases which are exhibited

of abuses in the nominations writers; the origin, progress failure of which it may be proto give in some detail.—25 A 1798: A committee of the direct was appointed to investigate it the truth of the alleged pracof the sale of patronage, and consider of such means as may pear likely to prevent the same future, if such practices have curred. 9th July: each direct

nomination of writers was before the committee, who resolt that each member of the committee should state in writing names of the parties to whom has given the nomination, toget with the reasons which induced to give the same; and that several parties who have received.

several parties who have received such nominations for their sons, do be required to produce satisfacts information to the committee up

eath, or in such manner as the committee shall deem most expeclient, that neither they nor any person on their account, or with their privity or knowledge, have given or promised to give any consideration on account of such nomimation, either to the director from whom they obtained the same, or to any person on his behalf: and it was agreed to recommend to the court to direct each individual member of the court to do the same. 1st August 1798: The court approved this report, and (15th August) each director in office, as well as those out of by rotation (except Mr. Devaynes) gave explanations in writing: -28th Feb. 1799: It was resolved, that every appointment made in consequence corrupt practices be null and void, unless the parties, to whom the apprintment is given, shall, upon examination before the committee, make a fair and candid disclosure of all the circumstances attending the same. It was likewise resolved, that each director should in future, on the petition of the writer, whom he nominates, " declare upon his honour to whom he has given the appointment, and that he neither has received himself, nor is he to receive, nor has any other person to the best of his knowledge or belief received, nor is to receive, any pecuniary consideration, nor any thing convertible in any mode into a pecuniary benefit on this account." The direction being changed in April: on the 14th of August 1799, a new committee to investigate the truth of the sale of patropage, &c. was appointed. 17 Jan. 1800: The draft of a letter proposed to be addressed to the parents, &c. of persons appointed writers since 1793, requesting them to declare whether the appointments were given without any pecuniary or other consideration, was considered by the committee; when a discussion arose, whether it should be on oath; when it was adjourned till the 21st of Jan.: and it being then suggested whether it would be proper for the Committee to proceed in their inquiry, it was decided in the affirmative.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the drafts of the letter to the parents, &c. a draft of a Report to the Court stating their reasons for recommending this mode of investigation, as also the form of a declaration for the persons who have received such appointments. The consideration was adjourned to the 24th of Jan.; when a discussion ensuing thereon, and on the necessity and expediency of the mode of public investigation therein proposed; it was agreed to postpone the said Report, and to proceed to act agreeably to the authority and instructions already received from the court. The Committee resolved, that in their opinion the parties to whom each Director had given nominations, should be called upon to state on what grounds they have received the same, in every case that the Committee may deem it expedient so to do.

The Committee then examined, viva voce, its different members, as a preliminary to the proposed measure; each member declared upon his honour that what he had stated in regard to his appointments was strictly true, and expressed his readiness to confirm the same by his oath.

28th Jan. 1800: The Committee met to consider a draft of a Re-I i 2 port



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port to the court, communicating their proceedings, and proposing further measures for the court's adoption, as also a draft of a letter referred to in the said report.

31st Jan .: The report of this day's date, with the letters to the parents, &c. and the declaration to be made by them, was approved.

5th Feb.: The court, after considerable discussion of the above, confirm the same; but resolve that the consideration of what is further to be done on the said report be adjourned to the 11th of Feb.: when it is resolved, that the committee of patronage be instructed to proceed in the examination of the other members of the court, as they did with themselves. It was then moved, that the declaration proposed in the report be upon oath: on this, the motion of adjournment was carried.

25th Feb.: A report signed by 15 directors, approves the declaration, and recommends that the several persons to whom the same is sent, be requested to confirm such

declaration upon oath.

Another report on the same day,. signed by 12 directors, recommends that no further proceedings be had in this business till the 1st of Mav. Both the above reports are approv-

ed by the court.

26th Feb., 1800: The right Honourable Henry Dundas addressed the court, acknowledging the receipt of their minute; and stating, that he feels it a duty that he owes both to himself and the court, to omit no means in his power for ascertaining whether any person whom he has obliged through the favour of the court, has presumed to abuse bis kinduess in so sordid and unwarrantable a mauner.

Sir Francis Baring diesents from the resolutions to call for the declaration on oath.

The committe of patronage ceasing with the direction in April; on 18th June 1800, the court took into consideration the propriety of re-appointing the said committee,

It being moved, "That a committee of patronage be re-appointed;" an amendment was moved, to leave out all the words a ter the word "that," and to insert in their room the following, "it does not appear to this court, that any circumstance has been stated to the court, by the committee lately appointed for an inquiry into the disposal of patronage, that can induce or would justify the court in adopting the illegal and novel administration of extra-judicial oaths to a variety of persons, not directly connected with the East India company or the management of its affairs, and which, though it would tend to throw a suspicion upon the court at large, which no circumstauces that have hitherto come to the knowledge of the court can induce them to suppose the members thereof merit, would not, they conceive, be an effectual mode of bringing to light any such practices, even if such in any partial instance should have existed."

On the question for the amendment being put, the votes for, and against, were equal; when the lot decided for the amendment.

25th June: The chairman, deputy chairman, and eight other, directors, dissent from the resolution not to re-appoint the committee of patronage.

24th Sept. A spotion was made in the court of proprietors, that the above proceedings be send; they

werk

were read accordingly, and notice given by the mover, of his intention of bringing the subject forward at a future court,

20th Jan. 1801. It was "moved, That it is the opinion of this court, that the inquiry into the alledged abuse of patronage, ought

to be continued."

It was moved to amend the said motion, by adding thereto the following words, "to investigate any charge that may be made of corrupt practices against any one or more of the court of directors." The above amendment passed in the negative;—when a ballot was demanded on the original question; it was, 3d Feb. 1810, lost by a majority of 139; 411 voting for the question: against it, 550.

The following opinion of connsel was given to the court of directors, previous to the ballot being

taken; viz.

· Case for the East India com-

Dany:

Whether the court of directors, or any committee of the said Court, whether considered as a committee of that court, or as a committee of that court, or as a committee of proprietors, be legally authorized to call for the examination of such persons upon oath, as recommended by the court of directors in their resolution of the 25 Feb. 1800; or whether in their opinion any magistrate would be justified in administering the oath so recommended; and generally to advise concerning the legality and effect of such proceedings.

Ther the court of directors, nor any committee of the said court, or committee of proprietors, have any legal authority to require or receive examinations of persons upon oath,

as recommended by the resolution of the court of directors of 25th Feb., 1810; and that no gistrate will be justified in admittering such oaths.

"We therefore think the posed proceedings would be trary to law." (Signed)

> J. MITFORI W. GRANT, J. MANSFII T. ERSKINI G. ROUS.

If this house should in its dom adopt any legislative meafor the purpose of preventing traffic in the disposal of officer der government, it will, in the nion of your committee, be put o extend the same protectic patronage held under the East I company; but they see no reto recommend any special or rate provisions as applicable to case, judging that the East I company has within its own put the most effectual means for ac plishing that end.

It can never be advisable, out absolute necessity, to add offences to the long catalogs ready enumerated in he pena tutes; nor is it wise to diminish sanctity of oaths by resortm them upon all occasions. solemn declarations have been bitually disregarded, little rel can be placed upon the sauctiany other species of assevers Instances occur but too freque where an oath comes to be c dered merely as part of the of form by which an appointme conferred; and the human r fertile in self-deception, accordates itself with wonderful fa to overcoming all scruples, o plies a perverse ingenuity to

ing all restrictions which stand in the way of present interest. Little fear of detection is entertained, when transactions are in their nature private and confidential; and the appellation of honour, most improperly applied to negociations of this clandestine kind, attaches, by a singular perverseness, a stronger degree of obligation to the performance of such engagements, upon the very ground that they are illegal.

With a view to prevent all dealings in patronage, the obvious and natural mode will be to take away all inducement to traffic in it; and this can only be attained by making the hazard of such speculations greater than the temptation.

The regulations of the company are founded upon this true and efficacious principle. But examples have hitherto been wanting to demonstrate the determination of the court of directors to enforce their orders; no instance of purchasing or procuring by undue means an appointment in the civil or military service of the East India company, after such appointment had actually taken place, and since the court's Resolution of 28th of Feb., 1799, having been so far established, as to enable the court to dismiss the party appointed.

The immediate consequence of the information contained in this report, must be, that a certain number of persons in the service of the company will be instantly deprived of their employments, recalled from India, and declared incapable of again receiving any appointment under the company. The money improperly given for procuring these situations, will be absolutely lost, without any possibility of recovery; and those who have either imprudently or corruptly been concerned in obtaining what they conceived to be benefits for their relatives or friends, will find that they have done the greatest injury to those whom they desired to serve, by inducing them to dedicate some of the best years of their lives to an employment, which the original defects, and corrupt practices through which it was obtained, must disqualify them from prosecuting.

Hard as some of these cases must be, and innocent and ignorant as many of the young men nominated under these circumstances probably are, of the undue means by which their appointments were acquired, your committen are of opinion, that nothing but a strict adherence to the rule laid down by the court of directors, can put a stop to the continuance of these abuses, and prevent the chance of their recurring.

In 1779, when, in the course of the investigation already mentioned, indemnity was offered to all those who would make a fair and candid disclosure of all the circumstances through which their situations had been procured, though information was gained with regard to facts, no example could be made, in consequence of such disclosure, of those who were found offending; and it may be doubted whether such practices have been less prevalent since that inquiry, than before. The deficiency of their power to compel persons to answer, precluded the court of directors from discovering, if they punished, or from punishing if they discovered, the traffic which was the subject of complaint.

The

The oath taken by the directors mas effectual as any thing which be devised for the purpose of Suarding against corruption, so far the directors themselves are immediately concerned; and your Committee have already remarked, Ulat no one case of corruption or Bbuse, which has been before them, affects any member of that court, It is, in the passing through several liands, which happens frequently with regard to the more numerous and less valuable appointments of cadets, that opportunities for this sort of negociation are presented, which, without a greater degree of vigilance and strictness on the part of each director, at the time of making such nomination, it will be impracticable to prevent in future.

Your committee may perhaps be exceeding the limits of their province, in the further considerations to which this subject leads; but as they decline recommending any special legislative enactment, their view of the proper remedy for these abuses may be incomplete, unless they proceed to suggest some other observations.

The unpleasant duty of increased vigilance is not likely to be performed without some incitement of benefit or disadvantage, attendant upon the exercise, or neglect of it; and it is equally conformable to experience to presume, that patronage will continue to be abused, so long as no inconvehience is felt by the person primarily giving, or by the person ultimately receiving it.

Where strict examination is a duty, any species of negligence cannot be wholly blameless; and it appears not unreasonable to curtail in some degree, the patronage of those,

who have either not been sufficiently watchful in the disposal of it, or whose diligence has been unsuccessful in preventing the abuses which are complained of. As an additional check against those who are inclined to purchase such appointments, it may be expedient that a bond should be given by the parent, guardian, or friend of every person receiving a nomination, containing a penalty to be paid to the Ecst India company, upon proof bling made at any subsequent period, that any valuable consideration was given for such appointment; that species of proof being deemed sufficient to levy the penalty, upon which the court of directors may think themselves authorized to vacate the appointment.

The practices which are developed in the present report, and other transactions which this house has recently had under its cognizance, are sufficient to demonstrate, that patronage of various descriptions has, in several instances, become an article of traffic; that an opinion of the generality of such practices has been prevalent to a still greater extent; and that fraudulent agents have availed themselves of this belief, to the injury of the credulous and unwary, and to the discredit of those in whose hands the disposition of offices is lodged. depend upon the steps which may be taken in consequence of these inquiries, whether such abuses shall receive a permanent check, or a virtual encouragement.

Attack on Martinique.—Intelligence has been received by the Ham, arrived at Liverpool from Barbadoes, which she left on the 11 4

14th of February, of an attack having been made by our troops on the island of Martinique; the whole of which, with the exception of Fort Bourbon, which was expected to surrender in a few days, was in our possession.

The details of the attack are given at considerable length in the Barbadoes Mercury, from which we extract the substance of the parrative.

The expedition arrived off M rtinique on Sunday, the 29th of January. On the morning of the 30th they separated in two divisious, the Acasta hoisting a broad pendant, and, leading that with the division of the army under the commander in chief, and Sir George Prevost, intended to effect a landing in Bay Robert, while the admiral, Sir A. Cochrane, proceeded with that under Major General Maitland round Maran, and entered the bay of St. Luce.

The commander in chief immediately issued a proclamation, inviting the inhabitants to submit immediateto his majesty's forces, holding out on the one hand the advantages they would derive from quiet submission, and on the other, the calamity that would arise from a fruitless resistance.

In the afternoon of the 30th, the division under the immediate command of Lieutenant-general Beckwith, effected a landing at Bay Robert; Sir G. Prevost, and Brigadiergen. Houghton, with the first brigade, landed first, and advanced the same evening some distance in-This brigade conto the country. sisted of the 7th regiment, under Lieutenant-colonel Peckenham, 23d under Lieutenant-colonel Ellis, and five companies of the 1st West India regiment, under Lieutenaut-colonel Tolley. The second brig led by Lieutenant-general Beckw having under him Brigadier-gen Colville, consisted of the 8th r ment under Major Maxwell, 13th under Lieutenant-col. Ke and four companies of the 1st V India regiment, under Major ( ton. The reserve commanded

Lieutenant-colonel Blackwell, sisted of the 3d battalion 60th giment, under Major Mackey, flank companies of the 25th r ment, the 4th battalion of the 6 and the 4th West India regim Trinity surrendered on the 31s The second division, under

command of Major-general N land, also landed on the 30th St. Luce. The first brigade, le Major-general Maitland, having der him Lieutenaut-colonel Bar consisted of the 63d regiment, der Lieutenant-colonel Fairtlo and York rangers, under M The second brig Henderson.

commanded by Lieutenant-col

Riall, consisted of the flault of

panies of the 15th and 46th

ments, under Major Payne,

15th regiment, under Major Dr son, York L. I. Volunteers, m Lieutenant-colonel Streicher, 8th W. I. regiment, under Li col. Prevost. The reserve, o manded by Lieut.-colonel M'l consisted of the 90th regiment, der Major Wright, and 31st \ India, under Major Allen.

The fort of Cape Solomon taken possession of, and posit were taken for the purpose of tacking with effect Pigeon Isl which held out till the 4th of ruary, and then surrendered at cretion, nearly sixty men on part of the enemy having been ed and wounded during the b

ent. Five officers and 130 s of the garrison, surrenderouers of war, and were sent rd the Rompee.

ne mean time Major-general od, with the main body of his in advanced to Lamentin. General Beckwith and sir G. in proceeded towards Bruno urrier, having frequent skirwith the enemy on their

On the 2d of February

d a more general action with my in the neighbourhood of r, a height which affords a nding situation for attacking ourbou. The possession of eight was obstinately contestbe enemy for several hours, epeatedly charged our troops, so often received them on the of the bayonet. The enemy

of the bayonet. The enemy t length driven from their n, and our troops obtained ion of the heights.

whole of the details of this had not reached Barbadoes last date of these papers (the lt.) our loss is, however, stat-2 men killed and 240 woundamongst the officers are, Capt. of the 7th, Major Maxwell

8th, and Captain Sinclair of the killed; and Lieut. Col. tham of the 7th, Majors well and Turner of the royal India rangers, and Captain anes of the 3d West India nt, wounded. Lieut.-gene-twith, who led the attack, parrow escape, a soldier be-

r this action the enemy coned the whole of his force in Bourbon. Major-gen, Maitith his division moved from

enemy is stated at about 300

The loss

lled by his side.

Lamentin, round the Cul de sac de Cohee, to point Negro; and Major Henderson, with his party, proceeded by water across Fort Royal Bay down to Cass Naviere, and took a position on the heights above it.

At the date of the last accounts from Martinique (the 6th ult.), preparations were making for an attack upon the works of Fort Bourbon, which were expected to be completed in eight or ten days.

The inhabitants of the island were at least neutral, if not friendly to our reduction of it. They had not in any instance annoyed our troops, and towards the squadron had shown great hospitality, having repeatedly supplied them with fruit, vegetables, &c.

An offer to surrender had been, it was said, sent by the inhabitants of St. Pierre's, but its immediate possession was considered of no consequence, as it must follow the fate of Fort Bourbon.

Respecting the insurrection in the Tyrol in favour of Austria, we give an official report published by the Emperor Francis while at Scarding on the 17th ult. from Colonel Taxis, who had been sent into the Tyrol with a small Austrian corps to assist the operations of the inhabitunts.

Sire, Inspruck, April 15. I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to make known to your imperial majesty the testimonies of bravery and fidelity which the former subjects of your majesty have displayed, in proof of their attachment to your august house. The brave Tyroleans, driven to despair by the extinc-

tion

tion of their constitution, which had been preserved entire and inviolate under the dominion of your majesty - and that of your august ancestor, took up arms on the 10th inst., attacked the Bavarian troops at Stergingen, at Inspruck, at Hall, and at the convent of St. Charles; and after having killed or wounded more than 500 of the enemy, compelled them to surrender and ca-On the 12th a body of 300 men, composed of French and Bavarian troops, presenting themselves before Wildau, near Inspruck, sustained a similar defeat to that of the former; and a remforcement of French troops which came up on the 13th did not meet directed three attacks, in wh with a better fate.

As prisoners are continually coming in, I am not as yet enabled to ascertain the number of them with precision; but there have already been brought in, and sent on their way to Saltsburgh, the French general Bisson, several officers of the staff, from 3000 to 4000 men of different descriptions, artillery, cavalry, light infantry, &c. and likewise the Bavarian general, Kunkel, col. Ditford, two lieut.-colonels, two majors, about 20 officers, and above 12,000 Bavarian troops. A considerable number of prisoners are brought in every other moment, who have been dispersed in the dif-

The report then continues to

speak in the highest terms of the

the mountains of the Saltsburgh

bravery displayed by the Tyrolese in a variety of desultory engagements; in all of which the enemy were routed, and their cannon, baggage, &c. seized by the victors. On the 19th, lieut.-gen! Jellachich advanced towards the 'Tyrol, across

forent attacks.

brave Tyroleans, who, arm every sort of weapon the lay hold of, were pressing for towards Inspruck, to enco fresh column of the enemy was said to be approaching

march of the Austrian

territory, with a small detac

but though a double man

made every day, he arrived time to admire the victory

ment resembled a triumpl were every where greeted acclamations of the people, sound of bells mingled wi charges of artillery and mi

An innkeeper at Hall or

the insurrection of the coun

· Tyroleans lost only 26 men. ty thousand florins of the money were seized at Imbst Bavarian authorities have b placed by a provisional poli Private letters from the

head quarters of the 6th in

nounce, that, on that days

trian officer of the stuff had

ed with a messenger, bearing ter written by the emperor cis to the Emperor Napole which the emperor of Aust plored an armistice and peac majesty in the most buml pressions. The short time

stay of the parlementaires

head quarters of his maje

duced an opinion that the

was unfavourable; the more the army continues advancing Articles from the America pers relative to the R

tion of Intercourse with rica. New York, Ar

Notice.—The Federal R.

can Committee, of the city of New York, recommend to all ship owners and masters of vessels to display their colours on Monday next, in honour of the triumph of Federal Policy, in the restoration of intercourse between the United States and Great Britain.

The persons having charge of The bells in the different churches, are requested to cause them to be a ung from twelve to one o'clock in The same day.

And it is ordered that a commitewait on the commandant of arlibery, and request that he will ause a Federal Salute to be fired tsun-rise, noon, and, sun-set, on the same glorious occasion.

Committee-Room Saturday, Evening, April 22.

#### GENERAL MEETING.

Triumph of Federal Policy—No Embargo—No French party— A return of Peace, Prosperity and Commerce.

All true friends of their country -all who are disciples of Washing-**200, and disposed to support the** Federal Ticket at the ensuing elec-Eion, are requested to meet this day, T twelve o'clock, at the Circus, to consider the present state of our na-Lional affairs, and to support that system of Federal Politics which has at last compelled the administration to abandon a fruitless and self-destructive embargo, and take the first step towards a settlement of our affairs with Great Britain, by accepting terms offered sixteen months ago; thus putting our differences with that nation in a train of being fairly and honourably ad-Justed, justead of French threats and confiscations abroad, and French influence at home.

Yesterday, agreeably to notice. our citizeus evinced public testimonies of their joy on the prospect of a restoration of commercial intercourse with England. The day was ushered in by a grand Federal Selute, which was repeated at noon, and at sun-set. The shipping in harbour were decorated with their flags at mast-head during the day. The American Eagle, roused from despondency, once more soared among the stars, floating with foud complacency over resuscitated commerce, and expanding his pinions in triumph at her restoration. The ringing of bells and the thunder of cannon spoke the feelings of freedom, and proclaimed to the skies, the virtuous enthusiasm of political friendship. Mutual felicitations were exchanged among our patriotic citizens, and the joys of the heart lighted up a smile on every countenance.

At twelve o'clock a very numerous and respectable assembly of Federal Republicans met at the Circus. So large and so animated an assemblage of electors was never before witnessed in this country. Though the place will contain upwards of four thousand, it could not admit the whole who attended.

The city, in the evening, was splendidly and fancifully illuminated:—while the chiming of the bells and sounds of joy in the streets which swelled on the breath of eve, filled every virtuous bosom with sensations of delight.

What are the reflections which present themselves to the mind from a survey and recapitulation of this scene?

A natural association of ideas pourtrays

pourtrays a people, who, after having long groaned under despotic restrictions, severe bondage and oppressive laws, are suddenly emancipated by the firmness and virtue of inflexible patriots. To them do we owe these testimonies of gratitude and joy. And who are they? The Federalists of the Eastern States, who made a noble stand against an unconstitutional unjust oppression, and drove its authors from the iniquitious ground they had taken.

London Gazette Extraordinary, Admiralty Office, April 21.

Sir Harry Neale, Bart, first captain to Admiral Lord Gambier, commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels employed in the Channel Soundings, &c. arrived here this morning with a dispatch from his lordship to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole, of which the following is a copy:

Caledonia, at Anchor in Basque Roads, April 14, 1809.

Sir—The Almighty's favour to his majesty and the nation has been strongly marked in the success he has been pleased to give to the operations of his majesty's fleet under my command; and I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, that the four ships of the event named in the margin have been destroyed at their anchorage; and several others, from getting on shore, if not rendered altogether unserviceable, are at least disabled for a considerable time.

The arrangement of the fire ves-

sels, placed under the dire the Right Hon. Lord Co were made as fully as the the weather would admit, acto his lordship's plan on the ing of the 11th instant, and : o'clock on the same nighproceeded to the attack, u favourable strong wind from northward, and flood-tide, ( ed by some vessels filled wit der and shells, as proposed lordship, with a view to exp and led on in the most unc and determined manner by ( Wooldridge, in the Mediat ship, the others following cession; but owing to the d of the night, several mistor course, and failed.

On their approach to the a ships, it was discovered that: was placed in front of their a defence. This, however weight of the Mediator soon and the usual intrepidity an very of British seaman ov all difficulties. Advancing a heavy fire from the forts Isle of Aix, as well as freenemy's ships, most of whor split their cables, and freenined anchorage, got on and thus avoided taking fire

At day light the following ing, Lord Cochrane commuto me by telegraph, that a the enemy's ships were on and might be destroyed. I diately made the signal for t to unmoor and weigh, intenproceed with it to effect the struction. The wind, he being fresh from the nor and the floodtide running, re-

Ville de Varsovie, of So guns; Tornerre, of 74 guns; Aquilon, of 74 gr Calcutta, of 50 guns.

I loo hazardous to run into Aix Roads (from its shallow waters), Itherefore anchored again at the distance of about three miles from the forts on the island.

As the tide suited, the enemy evinced great activity in endeavouring to warp their ships (which had grounded) into deep water, and succeeded in getting all but five of the line towards the entrance of the Charente before it became practicable to attack them.

I gave orders to Capt. Bligh, of Lize Valiant, to proceed with that ship, the Revenge, frigates, bombs, and small vessels, named in the \*\*\* Targin †, to anchor near the Boyrat Shoal, in readiness for the attack. At twenty minutes past two P. M. Lord Cochrane advanced in the Imperieuse, with his accustomed gallantry and spirit, and opened a well directed fire upon the Calcutta, which struck her colours to the Im-**Dericuse**; the ships and vessels Above mentioned soon after joined In the attack upon the Ville de Varsovie and Aquilon, and obliged **Elem, before tive o'clock, after sus-**Laining a heavy cannonade, to strike \* Ineit colours, when they were taken **Possession of by the boats of the** ■drauced squadron. As soon as \* prisoners were removed, they were set on fire, as was also the Tonnerre, a short time after by the ₽ coepiy.

Lafterwards detached Rear-Admiral the Hon. Robert Stopford, the Cæsar, with the Theseus, Author additional fireships (which ere bastily prepared in the course The day) and all the boats of the et. with Mr. Congreve's rockets, conduct the further operations of the night against any of the ships which lay exposed to an attack. On the morning of the 13th, the Rear-Admiral reported to me, that as the Caesar and other line of battle ships had grounded, and were in a dangerous situation, he thought it advisable to order them all out, particulary as the remaining part of the service could be performed by frigates and small vessels only: and I was happy to find that they were extricated from their perilous situation.

Captain Bligh has since informed me, that it was found impracticable to destroy the three-decked ship, and the others which were lying near the entrance of the Charente, as the former, being the outer one. was protected by three lines of boats placed in advance from her.

This ship and all the others, except four of the line and a frigate, have now moved up the river Charente. If any further attempt to destroy them is practicable, I shall not fail to use every means in my

power to accomplish it.

I have great satisfaction in stating to their lordships how much I feet obliged to the zealous co-operations of Rear-Admiral Stopford, under whose arrangement the boats of the ficel where placed; and I must also express to their lordships the high sense I have of the assistance I received from the abilities and unremitted attention of Sir Harry Neale. Bart, the captain of the fleet, as well as of the animated exertions of the captains, officers, seamen, and marines under my command, and their forwardness to volunteer npon any service that might be allotted to them; particularly the zeal and

Judefatigable, Aigle, Emerald, Pallas, Beagle, Ætna homb, Insolent gun-brig, - Conflict Encounter, Fervent, and Growler. **a**ctivity activity shewn by captains of line of battle ships in preparing the firevessels.

[Lord Gambier then speaks in terms of high commendation of the gallantry of lord 'Cochrane--of capt. Godfrey of the Ætna, who bombarded the enemy's ships on the 12th and 13th.—and of the services of Mr. Congreve in the management of his rockets, which were placed in the fire-ships with effect. He also notices the handsome and earnest manner in which

Neale volunteered their services to lead the fire-ships previously to the arrival of lord Cochrane.] I send herewith a return of the killed, wounded and missing, of the fleet, which I am happy to observe,

rear-admiral Stopford and sir H.

is comparatively small. I have not yet received the returns of the number of prisoners taken, but I conceive they amount to between four and five hundred. I have charged sir Harry Neale

with this dispatch (by the Imperieuse) and I beg leave to refer their lordships to him, as also to lord Cochrane, for any further particulars of which they may wish to be informed. I have the honour to be,

(Signed) GAMBIER.

15th April,

P. S. This morning three of the enemy's line of bettle ships are observed to be still on shore under Fouras, and one of them is in a dangerous situation. One of their frigates (L'Indienne) also on shore, has fallen over, and they are now dimantling her. As the tides will take off in a day or two, there is every probability that she will be destroyed.

. 놀

Names of the ships in Air

sion vessels.

have learned that the hon

lieutenant-colonel Cochran

Cochrane's brother) and lie

Bissett, of the navy, were vo in the Imperieuse, and r

themselves extremely usef

former by commanding son

guns on the main deck, and

ter in conducting one of the

previous to the attack on t April, 1809.

L'Ocean, 120 guns, vice-Allemande, captain Rolan paired in 1806; on shore

Foudroyant, 80 guns, rea ral Gourdon, captain Heur years old; on shore under I Cassard, 74 guns, captain commodore.—Three years

shore under Fouras. Tourville, 74 guns, cap Caille.—Old: on shore in the Regulus, 74 guns, captain

-Five years old; on shore Madame. Patriote, 74 guns, captain -Repaired in 1803. Jemappe, 74 guns, capt. I

-On shore under Madame. Tourerre, 74 guns, capta ment de la Roucierre. - Nine old, never at sea.

Aquilon, 74 guns, captain gon.—Old.—Ville de Varso guns, Captain ----. Calcu guns, captain La Tonie.with flour and military stores.

Frigates .- Indienne, cap teau. On shore near Isle on her beam ends .- Elbe, Perengier.—Pallas, captain

got.—Hortense captain Allga N. B. One of the three l Since writing the foregoing, I gates on shore under Isle Ma Return of officers, seamen and marines, killed, wounded and missing.

Two officers, 8 men killed; 9 officen, 26 men wounded, a man mis-Total 46.

GAMBIER.

A Letter from a Lieutenant of Marines in Basque Roads. "Our fire-ships arrived the 10th

Emstant, and were sent in the next might, each ship conducted by a lieu-**Ecoant and five men;** the ships were 16 in number, and some very Breavy ships; when they got in, the French ships cut and slipped, and maine sail of the line got on shore on ■ he isle of Aix, and the next mornang we discovered them; the fire ships having done little good, the small craft and frigates were ordered in to attempt to destroy them.— The place where they lay was like Lieir being in Portsmouth harbour, rander the fire of two batteries, each of which had three tier of guns of 29 each, all heavy metal: the navigalion to get at them was very diffi-Cult, in some places there being only four fathoms water. Just as we were sitting down to dinner on board the Revenge, our signal was made to go in and assist the gun and mortar vessels; our ship was clear for action in fifteen minutes. and in half an hour we were along aide of three sail of the line, when we opened a dreadful cannonade on them, which continued for an hour and a quarter, when the Warsaw, a fine 80 gun ship, and the Aquilon, struck to us; we were now in a ve-Ty critical state ourselves, being in only five fathoms water, which was ebbing very fast; the batteries on shore having got our length, struck us almost every shot for the last Inarter of an hour; luckily a breeze springing up we got off into deeper water and out of reach of their guns, when we anchored again, and sent our boats and took out the prisoners, and set them on fire about seven P. M. At nine they were all in flames, and at two in the morning they blew up with a tremendous explosion; the French set fire to the Tonniere, and the Imperieuse to the Calcutta; three other ships of the line are on shore very much mauled by the frigates and bombships, some of them are on their beam-ends, and but little chance of their getting off again. The capt. of the Warsaw is on board our ship: he says, they were bound out to relieve Martinique with troops and provisions. I went on board his ship after she struck, and the decks were strewed with dead and wounded; a most dreadful slaughter. We also lost several killed and wounded, and our ship is much cut up in sails and rigging, which makes it probable that we shall be sent in to refit.

The singular coincidence of favourable occurrences which led to the destruction of the ships in the Basque Roads is unknown to the British public, and deserves notice. The trite adage, that "fortune favours the brave," was never more. fully verified than in the present instance; and the reason for the maxim, though obvious, is in fact founded in nature: for the brave, the energetic, the active, (such as are British scamen) are always in a state of readiness and preparation to take advantage of any desirable turn of fortune that may offer, and may so far be said to be "favoured by fortune." We have been given to understand, then, and from as good information as can be had in such a case, that it was at first the

intention of the enemy's fleet to attack the little squadron which was stationed off Rochefort harbour, when a signal was made from the French shore, without specifying the

number, of another enemy's fleet. This induced admiral Willaumez rather to seek for safety than attempt conquest, and to desist from the pursuit of that little squadron, which when, after his entrance into the harbour, he had discovered to be joined by only three ships, he would have undoubtedly attacked with his eleven, had he not been prevented by the dread of being intercepted by ford Gambier's fleet. After this we became the assailants, and were again, favoured by great good luck; for if the Mediator, contrary to the plan 'prescribed at home, had not been fitted up as a fire-ship, the boom could not have been broken by fire-ships of the usual weight, and two other booms would have been shortly placed .-Nor is this all; it appears, that owing to some derangement of the other vessels, the brave lord. Cochrane hailed captain Woolridge, of the Mediator, to slacken sail, but

All these fortunate occurrences were necessary to produce the happy result. Admiral Willaumez is, we understand, ordered to Paris to be tried for his conduct.

was luckily unheard; for if the im-

petus of that vessel had been check-

ed, the boom could not have broken.

REPORT relating to the Dutch Commissioners.

Your committee, having derived from the minutes of evidence and proceedings of the committees on Public Expenditure of the preceding sessions referred to them by

tilities with Holland, in con of its invasion by the Free pursued the investigation subject, and proceed to rep

the House, some material

tion respecting the estab

and the transactions of t

missippers for the sale, man and disposal of Dutch

captured or detained on

sion of the commencemen

The commissioners. W five in number, were app 1795, under the authorit

21st clause of the 35th Ge

80; and their commission,

citing in the words of the " the cargoes of Dutch s tained or brought in, migh or be greatly injured if son sion was not made respec same, anthorizes the comm

to take such ships and car der their care, and to man and dispose of the same a to such instructions as the from time to time receive I king in council."

The lards of the Privy C their instructions, dated 13 1795, direct the commission nerally as to the conduct

transactions, and require keep minutes of all their ings, and to " keep account form as the lords commiss the treasury shall direct or a No instructions appear to b

ceeded from the board of and the commissioners r themselves to have undertal office, without having com understanding with any b

the government respecting ner of deriving their comp for their services, or the au it.

They state, that they were chargwith the investigation of numerwas claims to British and neutral Property found in the detained and Captured vessels, and, in many cases **acted in a judicial character, in this** respect: that they received a sepa-Tate and special commission to take the munagement of sundry Dutch ressels brought into Ireland; that they had to make arrangements with the East India Company, respecting eargoes directed to be sold by the Company at their own sales; that they had to adjust many comphonted accounts with their agents at the outports, and to settle the wages of the officers and drews, both of the vessels of which the cargoes were sold by the East India Company, and of those which were intrusted altogether to their own management, and that they found the daties of their office to be for some time extremely difficult and laborious. They observe, however, that their sales ceased, and their transactions were nearly brought to a close in July, 1799, but that the final adjustment of them had been protracted partly by "small sales of remnants not completed till Nowember, 1801," partly by some " property claimed in the Court of Admiralty not adjudged till July, 1803," partly by " misettled accounts with the executor of the late king's proctor, of which the balance was not paid till January last," but chiefly by an important lawsuit commenced in 1797, which brought into question property to the amount about 180,000%. The suit has within these few months terminated to their favour, and the commissioners now expect that in the course of the ensuing summer they that close their transactions, and Vol. LI.

deliver in their accounts to government.

It appears by a paper dated 19th April, 1808, that the gross amount of the produce of the ships and of the ships and cargoes sold (of which cargoes your committee perceive that much the larger part was sold by the East India Company) was

The charges were Co31,239 Commission charged 88,164 Restitutions to claimants - 69,093 Grants to captors 117,746

907,139

1,029,927

Leaving a net amount of From which was further to be deducted on account of loss on ships in debt (that is, on ships the charges on which exceeded the proceeds)

Ceeds)
Leaving at that time the estimated net sum of £977,269

The chief part of the balance now in hand is invested in government or other securities, which run at interest. The sum of 900,000% has been paid at sundry periods to government, and having been earried to the account of the Consolidated Fund, has been applied to the purposes prescribed by parliament.

Your committee now proceed to offer some observations on a variety of points to which their attention has been called, referring to the Appendix for a more detailed account of some of the circumstances which they shall notice. It laws been already mentioned, that no agreement in respect to the mode or amount of remuneration was made at the time when the commissioners were appointed. The difficulty of ascertaining before hand the degree of trouble to be incurred, and the nature of the duties to be perform498

## ANNUAL REGISTER, 1809.

ed, may form, in some cases, a sufficient motive for suspending the determination of both the amount and manner of an allowance. no circumstances have appeared which furnish a justification of the delay of no less than 14 years, which in this instance has taken place. It belonged to the government, after the lapse of a moderate period, to take up the consideration of the remuneration due to the commissioners, with a view to its being submitted to parliament; and when the subject had manifestly escaped attention, the commissioners ought to have given notice of But they have to the omission. this day held no communication with any branch of the government on this question. Under these circumstances they had, in the judgment of your committee, no right to appropriate any sums to themselves as compensation; indeed the terms of their commission, already quoted, direct them to dispose of the Dutch property intrusted to them only "according to such instructions as they should receive from the king in council," and the instructions accordingly given, since they merely authorize allowances to crews in payment of wages, do not appear to your committee in any degree to sanction such application of their funds. The 26th clause of 35 Geo. 3, authorizes the payment of " the expences of the sales out of the proceeds," but the term "expences" cannot, in the judgment of your committee, be construed to include the payment of renumeration to the commissioners, since neither the mode nor the amount of it had been sanctioned by the government.

It appears, however, that the

commissioners, at a very early period, proceeded both to determine in the first instance for themselves the rate of compensation due, and also actually to apply it to their own use, intending to make mention of this point only on the final settlement of their affairs, though they have from time to time had to communicate with the secretary of the treasury on other matters, and have transmitted to the lords of the Privy Council some general statements. -The compensation which they have taken has been a commission of 5 per cent, on the gross produce of the sales, a subject on which your == ar committee will offer some further = = remarks toward the conclusion of cof this report. It has been charged on the principle of a mercantile transaction: but it is here observable, that they have deviated from the custom of merchants, by taking large sums for commission before they had either received or paid over the whole net proceeds of the cargoes, on the gross produce or which the commission was charged. and also before they had rendered up their accounts.

Your committee deem it necessary to animadvert on the length of time which has been suffered to elapse without rendering any regular accounts, and without their being called for by the government.

The chief object of examination in such cases is the detection and rectification of errors, and the recovery of sums improperly withheld from the public; but when any considerable period has passed, the elucidation of accounts is rendered difficult, as your committee have experienced in the course of the present investigation, and the recovery of money becomes a measure

0

shness. The commissioner, om the financial department is o have devolved, is lately and the want of recollection able in many parts of the anevidence, is a further exemion of the inconvenience refrom the long delay which en place. r committee called for a cosuch statements of the transof the commissioners as had me to time been delivered by to the board of treasury.bief paper furnished in redated 20th July, 1796, being py of a report presented to rivy council, which was evifurnished rather with a view wing the sum then deemed to accrue from the sale of property, than of submitting nsactions of the commissionexamination. It is observahat although in this report, is in a great measure an estithe total amount of the s incurred is given, and severticulars composing them are ed, no mention of commission e, though it was undoubtedly m at that time sufficiently to have been included in the ration; for under this head, m of 25,000l. had been then d. This omission might lead apposition that no commission cen taken.

he case of successive sales of a r kind made by merchants actfactors, it is the custom to make parate account-sales of the teargoes, until the delivery of the charge of commission is sd, and also to render an autecount current, detailing all seeipts and payments of the If the transactions of the

commissioners are to be considered as of a mercantile nature, the public ought not to be without the benefit of those checks upon the conduct of their agents which have been generally established among merchants.

The act authorising the appointment of the commissioners, contains a clause "requiring" that they shall " cause the proceeds of their sales," after "payment of the duties and expences," to be paid " into the Bank of England, there to remain subject to such orders as his majesty, with the advice of his privy council, may from time to time think fit to give thereupon," or as the Court of Admiralty may think fit to give in the case of sales made under the authority of that court. committee expected that the cash of the commissioners would, in pursuance of this clause, have been kept solely at the Bank, but they find that it was during the first year lodged only with a private banker, and that five private bankers have been occasionally employed, each of the commissioners having recommended that a temporary account should be opened with the banker with whom he was individually connected. The clause does not appear to have escaped the attention of the commissioners; but it is stated in the evidence; that they understood it to apply, not to all the proceeds of their sales as they arose, but to the surplus of the proceeds above the sums expected by them to be wanted for charges and current payments. They have retained a large balance of cash for these purposes, and they represent that they were obliged to do this, because otherwise an order of his majesty in council for a supply of cash, would from K k 2

time to time bave been necessary, the money paid into the bank under the direction of the act being no longer subject to the call of the commissioners. They further state. that being authorized by the 23d

clause of the 35 Geo. 3, c. 80 to restore all goods which should be proved to belong to neutrals, and having sold most of such goods before the decision of the claims, they deemed it necessary to retain cash

sufficient for this purpose. Your committee nevertheless cannot approve of the construction which the commissioners have given to the law,.. Their payments into ilie bank appear to have been large payments made with a view to their

used in the act are, that the proceeds, after payment of the duty and expences of sale, were to be paid into the bank, " and remain there:" an expression which implies, that the cash wasnot merely to pass through the bank in its way to

immediate transfer from thence in-

to the exchequer; but the terms

ed in the bank as a place of safe custody, in order to await the direction of the privy council. The legislature, however, seems not to have anticipated the circumstance

of certain sums being necessary to be withdrawn from the amount of the proceeds in hand, with a view both to the payment of charges and to the restitutions of property due to neutrals; and, by not providing very specifically or conveniently for these objects, it has afforded some countenance to that interpretation of the law which has taken place.

Your committee think, that the difficulty which opposed title adoption of a strict construction of the act, has been much overstated by

which sum was to be replaced the subsequent proceeds of sale They might afterwards have ob ed successive orders of council similar purposes, as well as. fo

mencement of their transact having no money in hand for

rent payments, they obtained a

der of council, directing 20,000

be advanced to them in ord

supply their immediate occas

the commissioners.

At the

satisfaction of claimants, wit any great inconvenience; an this case the lords of the privy c cil would have had the opport of exercising their judgment the amount of the money prop

be placed at the disposal of the A less objection missioners. mode of proceeding, though conformable to the act, would been to keep two accounts with bank; the one, an account of m paid in under the act, and co

quently subject only to the orde

the king in council; the other

parale account, subject to the troul of the commissioners. the excliequer, but was to be lodge expedient was resorted to after first twelve months, but there still no relinquishment of the s

tice of keeping a large bal with private bankers. On the position of any uncertainty as to construction of the act, the su quebt to have been distinctly mitted to the lords of the council in pursuance of their

structions, which had directed application to themselves "i

cases of doubt or difficulty." Your committee are further ophion, that if the act had bee leut on this topic, the commission ought to have lodged their cas the Bank of England, and wi view to future cases they think Thay be useful to suggest the ge-

First, the public have an interest ir 🖫 thus preferring the bank, which mearly similar to that which the cammissioners may individually be 5 - sposed to have had in favouring t = seir respective bankers. Indeed, same the Report on the Bank of **a agland, made by the former com-**Taltee on Public Expenditure, in waich the average amount of the government balances in the bank was stated, that corporation has conted to make some compensation f<>≥ benefit of this kind, by affording the public the loan of a consider-2 be sum without interest. A geneintention of employing the Bank England as the banker of the Peablic, was then professed; and theere can be no doubt that every Preference shewn to the bank ought Beaw to be considered as contributis to the liberal fulfilment of the general conditions of that arrangemacent, and even though not repaid > a specific compensation, as producing some corresponding advanlat pres.

The more safe custody of the public money entrusted to the commissioners, is another motive for lodging it in the bank. Your committee conceive, that in the case of any loss arising out of the confidence which the commissioners have placed in private banks (an event, in the present high state of credit, admitted to be extremely improbable) the commissioners would have been personally responsible.

There is a third reason for this preference of the Bank of England, which is not less important. The lank makes no allowance of interst, and shews no species of favour to the individual who places in it a

considerable balance of cash. The public accountants, who keep cash in the bank, are therefore under no temptation to render their balances unnecessarily large, and are likely not to fail in the punctuality of their payments into the exchequer.

Your committee have next to notice the too great magnitude of the balances of cash which appear in the cash-book of the commissioners, especially during a large part of the two first years, a subject not unconnected with the preceding observations.

The paper in the appendix shews the balance to have been, at the end of October, 1795, about 100,000*l*, and to have gradually risen by the end of April, 1790, to above 200,000*l*, between which period and the end of May, 1797, it fell to about 160,000*l*. It fluctuated between about 80 and 120,000*l*, during the next four years, and between 50 and 70,000*l*, during almost the whole succeeding period.

Your committee have learned by their inspection of the minute-book of the commissioners, that on the 25th February, 1796, information was asked on the part of Mr. Pitt, whether any and what sum then in hand arising from the disposal of Dutch property, could be paid into the exchequer for the service of the current year; and that the commissioners replied, that no payment of consequence into the bank according to the act of parliament could be made, unless the treasury should first move the tords of the privy council to direct the India Company to pay a sum (amounting to about 118,000/ (then due from the company to the commissioners.

At the time of this aplication, the balance in hand, the amount of

K k 3 which

missioners, in their stateme

this subject, to your com

omit to mention the sums wh

February, 1796, they might

ceived in the first fifteen

above mentioned sixteen w (exclusive of the 49.000l.

were both received from th

India Company, and paid of

captors as already stated) app

a paper called for by your co

to receive.

The sums actua

ed to the treasury, was about 190,000 and it was never so low as 150,000L in the course of the next 15 months, a balance apparent-Iy much more than sufficient to allow of a payment of 50,000l. (the sum usually transferred at one time) into the bank under the act. commissioners state to your committee, that demands upon them to the amount of not less than about 260,000 were then outstanding; but this sum must obviously comprise the payments which were to be expected in a long succeeding period, for all the actual payments of the following 16 months (if a sum of 50,000l. paid to government on the 30th June, 1796, and of 40,000l. transferred on the 31st December 1796, to the commissioners, on account of commission, and of about 49,000l. paid to captors, which had been previously received from the East India Company for that purpose within the same period, are excepted) amounted to only about 143,000%. according to a statement of the commissioners. These payments are undoubtedly no exact or very sure criterion of the sum which -might fairly be considered on the 25th February, 1796, as likely to be wanted. They however furnish a strong presumption on the subject. and the circumstance of the 50,000l. just mentioned having been afforded to government, besides 40,000% to the commissioners, a few months after the 25th February, 1796, without producing a reduction of the balance below, 150,000% affords additional reuson for thinking that there was no sufficient ground for objecting to make a payment into

the exchequer as desired.

further observable, that the com-

which appears not to have been stat-

tee, to have been more than to the sum paid in the corre ing period, if the before men payments of .50,000L to g ment and 40,000l. to the co sioners are included. It is over observable, that a sum o 86,000*l.* to 665,000*l.* (which formity to a clause in 35 Geo 80, was gathering interest at cent.) lay in the hands of th India Company from the beg of March 1796, to March being the produce of sales m them from time to time on a of the commissioners, a pr which fund, supposing a prop derstanding on this subject t subsisted between the comm ers, the government and th India Company, might have convertible to the purpose of plying the commissioners wi means of meeting some of t mands coming unexpectedly them. It is therefore on the presumeable, that at the time application in question, a f augmentation of the large b already in hand, rather than minution of it, was reasonably expected. Your committee cannot co

plate the magnitude of the ba as they appear in the cash-bo the commissioners, without e

It is

sing an opinion, that (supposing it allowable for the commissioners to adopt that construction of the act, which they have given to it) these balances ought to have been made

balances ought to have been made productive by investing a very large proportion of them in exchequer bills for the benefit of the public.

Probably not less than between 40 and 50,0001. would have accrued in the way of interest from a due attention to economy on the part of the commissioners in this particular, and the employment of the chief

and the employment of the chief part of their large cash for such a purpose would have constituted a much better apology than has been offered by them for withholding

from the bank the sums which the act, according to the strict construction of it, required to be paid into it, and would unquestionably have

been the most convenient arrange-

ment.

In the year 1799, a sum of 27,000l. due to captors, was turned to this use, which, through the accumulation of interest, amounted to \$8,553l. at the time when it was paid; and a sum of about \$3,000l.

38,553L at the time when it was paid; and a sum of about 33,000L has been obtained for interest on the balances in the hands of the East India Company.

It has indeed been discovered in

the progress of these inquiries, that the commissioners have availed themselves of the opportunity so obviously afforded them of rendering their balances productive, but that they employed them, during the years which preceded the completion of their sales, entirely with a view to their own emolument.— They have invested a part of them

pletion of their sales, entirely with a view to their own emolument.— They have invested a part of them in exchequer bills, a part in India bonds, and a small part in the very exceptionable article of bills of exchange on private individuals, which they have discounted.

No minute was made of any resolution of the board to employ any part of the cash in hand in this manner, and no proof of such employment of it appears among the receipts and payments of the cashbook; the balances of which therefore do not exhibit, as they ought to do, the amount of eash in the hands of the bank, and of the several bankers, but include the sum lent out at interest: neither has any trace of the transaction been exhibited in any account, nor any mention of it been made to government, except that at about the same time when it was stated to the committee on Public Expenditure, the treasury were furnished with a copy of the statement. The committee itself did not at once receive correct or explicit information on this point.

It will appear by the papers and evidence annexed, that on the 2d of March 1807, the commissioners were directed (nearly in the same terms in which the heads of other offices were required to furnish their returns) to give an " account of their establishment and names, how paid, salary, fees, and other emoluments, and amount of their receipts on an average of the last three years." The commissioners stated in their return, that they bad " no salary, fees or emoluments, they being paid the usual commission on the sale of the property pixeed under their care, out of which they paid salaries to clerks, and all other expences of their establishment:" and they proceeded to say, that "their sales having ceased from the year 1798, and consequently their commission also, they expected to

Kk4

be allowed, on the final settlement of their accounts, a reasonable renumeration for their services since that period." In an examination of one of the commissioners which took place a week after, he having mentioned that "a sum had been invested for the benefit of captors," was thereupon asked, " what was the amount of the sum vested in public securities?" and he replied, " about 27,000l. for the captors, and the whole remainder is invested also in public securities, which we shall account for to government (when we close our accounts) with interest."

In an explanatory paper, delivered to the committee a fortnight after this examination, the commissioners, after stating, " that they have taken particular care from time to time not to retain a larger balance than was necessary to meet the exigencies to which they were liable," add, that " they have invested the greatest part of that money in public securities, with a view of making it productive while it remained in their hands." They then say, that " they consider themselves accountable to government for the interest thus accoming." These expressions seem to your committee to imply, that they considered themselves accountable to overnment for whatever interest they had at any time received by leading the balances in hand, with the exception only of that portion of interest for which they had represented themselves as accountable to captors. They further observe in this explanatory paper, that " on the other hand, having received no commission since the year 1799, hey conceive that the services, they

h ve since rendered, will not be more than adequately compensated by that interest, &c." But when the commissioners were specifically required, by a subsequent order of 9th March 1808, to render " an account of interest and benefit of any kind derived from the possession of any money which, in virtue of their commission, may from time to time have remained in their hands, and of which no account had been rendered to the treasury," they took a distinction between two considerable sums, received by them for interest at different periods, the one a sum of about 18,000i, (or of about 16,000, according to a subsequently corrected statement) received for interest-before the completion of their sales; the other, a sum of about 26,000l, received after that period; and they remarked, that " it is for the last of these sums that they have declared themselves ready to account;" but that as to the smaller sum, tirst received," they have only kept an account of it as between themselves." They have declared themselves unable to furnish, from their private papers, all the information which has been asked respecting the sum first received, but they confidently remark, that the profit thus made is not more than the sum stated.

They endeavour to establish their title to the sum first received partly by claiming interest on their balances as a privilege common to public accountants, and partly by observing, that the sum in question is not equal to certain sums which they had relinquished, though estitled to them. The chief sum said to be so relinquished is that part of their commission which had been applied

applied by them to the payment of the expences of their establishment (armounting to about 15,000%) from The burthen of supporting which they now claimed a right to be exempt, although, in their original Teturn, they had professed to charge themselves with it. Another sum. Which they take credit for having relinquished, consists of some com-Traission which they forbore to Charge to captors, but the reason a saigned for this renunciation is one which your committee cannot Countenance or approve.

Annexed is a paper transmitted by one of the commissioners, in explanation of the meaning of the expressions used in their first return; but, in the judgment of your committee, it has not removed the ground of any of the preceding Observations.

Your Committee now proceed to the last point on which it is necessary to dwell, namely, the Amount that Mode of Remuneration which, that cler all circumstances of the present case, seem the most proper to be adopted.

The following is the amount of Profits which were stated on the Feb. 1809, to have been received the Commissioners:

Making together · . £. 114,941

Subject to a deduction of	1,587
Making They have expected	123,198
for Commission a further sum of about	10,000
Making the total	
profits received, and expected,	`
about ·····	133,198

Much the larger part of their Commission has been charged on property sold for them by the East India Company, who, by a clause in 37 Geo. 3. c. 80. were allowed five per-cent, for their expense in effecting such sales.

The Commissioners, in their first Return, have termed a commission of five per-cent, on the gross proceeds of their sales, "the usual commission;" but two and a half per-cent, on the gross proceeds is the highest rate common among merchants, and is the rate charged by them in the case of goods sold through the medium of the East The interest India Company. which the Commissioners have derived from the great balance of cash in their hands is not warranted by mercantile practice, an exact interest account being generally kept between merchants selling on commission and their employers, to whom indeed they frequently make large advances; and a commission of two and a half per-cent, is, therefore to be considered as in some measure a recompence for that accommodation. It may be further remarked, that the extraordinary magnitude of the sales of the commissioners form a reasonable ground

for keeping down the rate of commission. This principle was urged in the report of the committee on public offices upon the bank, with a reference to the allowance made for the management of the public debt, and has been since acted upon; and it no less evidently applies to the present case.

But the grounds on which the

But the grounds on which the commissioners have preferred their claim to a commission of five per cent. on the gross proceeds in their more recent statements, have chiefly been, a precedent for that allowance, supposed to have been afforded in the case of a similar commission issued in the war of 1756, and the general practice of prize agents.

The commissioners state themselves to have derived their intelligence on the former of these points from a conversation with the late Mr. Aufrere, one of the commissioners in 1756, but their information is very imperfect and incorrect: and the commissioner who gave evidence before your committee, professed not to know whether the commission was charged on the gross or on the net amount of the proceeds of the sales. It appears by some authentic documents on this subject, of which copies are annexed, that a commission of two and a half per-cent. on the net proceeds having been granted, out of which various undefined expences were to be defrayed, the commissioners represented these expences (which, according to their construction of the term, included brokerage and various other charges besides those of their establishment)

to amount to more than their com-

mission; and that a commission of

two and a half per-cent, on the net

sury by the Auditor, after mination of the transaction this commission, is inserted appendix, by which it appe

proceeds of sales, independ all expences, was consequer

stituted. A copy of the

the account presented to

the total sum paid for con was £.14,768. 3s. It was divided among 1 missioners. The rate of commission

by prize agents has been a long usage at five per-cer

has lately been applied by to the net proceeds of sale before been charged on t proceeds. It appears by dence, that the excess of ti mission of prize agents all of merchants is justified of the peculiar trouble impose

prize agent in the distrib

the proceeds of his sales an

crews of the capturing v trouble from which the

sioners for the sale of Du perty were exempt. If also pital employed by the priu and the responsibility and which he is subject, are tal consideration, little dispartween the two charges

Your committee will now an estimate of the remuner which the commissioners we entitled according to each three principles which has

found.

sion usual among merchant and a half per cent. on the proceeds of sales should be about 50,000% would be the of the allowance, out of we expences of the establishmen

about 17,000l,) would be

mentioned.—First, if the

defrayed, leaving about 33,000/. clear profit to be divided among the commissioners.

Secondly. If the principle adopted in 1756, of two and a half percent, on the net proceeds, (which may amount to about 1 500,000l. or 1,400,000l.) should be received to, a sum of about 32,500 o 35,000l. Would be receivable, which the expenses of the establishment being Paid, would leave about 15.500l. to 18,000l. to be divided among the commissioners.

Thirdly. If the commission should be calculated at the rate which was usual among prize agents at the time when the commissioners began act, namely, five per cent. on the gross proceeds of sales, the sum would be about 99,000l. subject to a similar deduction, leaving a clear Profit of about 82,000l.

Your committee can by no means Deree to decide the question ac-Conding to this principle. The commission received by prize agents at The time when the commissioners were appointed, has lately been determined to be a more than ade-Quate remuneration for the whole of their trouble. It should also be recollected, that the commis-Sioners not only have been exempt From the labour of distributing the Proceeds of their sales among the andividual sailors concerned in the eptures, and from much other **Prouble** and responsibility, as well from the advances to which prize agents are subject, but are also enabled, by the magnitude of the sum on which their commission is charged, to transact the public bu-Siness at a much lower rate than is fairly due to individuals receiving ordinary consignments.

On the whole, your committee

recommend that a commission of five per cent. on the *net* proceeds of sales should be allowed to the commissioners, they paying the charges of their establishment.

This allowance will probably amount to not less than about 50,000*l*. or 10,000*l*. to each commissioner, and will be more by about 17,000*l*. than would be due to them, according to the usual practice of merchants, and more by at least about 32,000*l*. than they could claim according to the precedent of 1756, to which they have appealed.

The excess of this remuneration above that enjoyed by merchants, as well as above that granted in 1756, may be justified on the ground partly of the more than ordinary trouble imposed on the present commissioners, and partly by the length of time during which their commission has necessarily subsisted, and perhaps partly also by the circumstance of your committee, in consequence of the omission not only of the commissioners, but also of the government, having to recommend a retrospective arrangement. The sum which the commissioners will have to refund, in case of the adoption of this suggestion, will be not less than between 60 and 70,00%. They will also fail to receive nearly 20,000%. which they appear to have expected to appropriate to their own use, for further interest and commission.

Your committee cannot allow any weight to the observation, that two of the commissioners having, after a term, quitted their professions with a view to the fulfilment of their trust, some reference should be made to this circum-

stauce

stance in estimating the amount of the renumeration. No notice of the intended sacrifice was given; and it is obvious, that by proportioning the general compensation receivable by the body to the special claims of two individuals, a more than adequate reward would be granted to the majority.

If it should be thou ht fit to adopt the suggestion of your committee, the commissioners ought to be credited in account for the proposed commission, and to be debited for all sums applied to their own use, since they have been taken without due authority, the same general principles being observed by the auditors in the settlement of the concerns of these commissioners which are usual in similar cases.

Your committee further suggest, that the commissioners should be directed to use their utmost diligence to make up and transmit their accounts to the lords of his majesty's privy council, with a view to their being submitted to the board of treasury, and by them referred to the auditors.

Your committee have not pursued their examination of all the topics to which their attention has been called, as will be seen by the evidence, partly because such investigation might detain them too long from their inquiries into other subjects, and partly on the ground of their not wishing to be considered as exempting the government from the duty of applying their attention to the transactions of the commissioners, or the auditors from the diligent and exact performance of the functions of their important office. The magnitude of the charges on the vessels and cargoes sold, which manifest itself in the d ence between the gross and the proceeds, and in the excess of charges above the whole proc in the case of many vessels, ap to demand attention.

Your committee have hat chiefly in their view to examinationad vert upon those points with derive importance either from magnitude of the saving in questor from their involving some gral principles, on which it might material to insist.

On a review of the whole of subject which has been before the they beg leave generally to rem that to commit pecuniary trus extraordinary magnitude to per however respectable as individ and however qualified for their ployment by the habits of t former lives, without settling, ing a long course of years, mode or amount of their rem ration,-without providing any terial check on their proceeding and without reminding them of responsibility by calling for any gular or periodical account, is a lect which may be expected ofthe lead to equally prejudicial ca quences, and is a deviation ! the acknowledged duty, and a as your committee trust, from ordinary practice of governmen

London Gazette Extraordin Downing-street, May 24.

A dispatch of which the foling is a copy, was received evening from Lieutenant-gen. Right Hon. Sir Arthur Welle by Viscount Castlereagh, one of Maje

Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

> Oporto, May 12, 1809. My Lord,

I had the honour to apprize your lordship, on the 7th inst., that I intended that the army should march On the 9th from Combra to aispossess the enemy of Operto.

The advanced guard and the ca-Vairy had marched on the 7th, and the whole had halted on the 8th to Marthal Beresford with his comes to arrive upon the . . .

Upper Douro.

The infantry of the army was formed into three divisions for this expedition, of which two, the ad-Yarced guard; consisting of the Hanoverian legion, and Brigadier-General R. Stewart's brigade, with brigade of six-pounders, and a brigade of three pounders, under Lieutenaut-general Paget, and the Cavalry under Lieutenant-general Payne, and the brigade of guards; Brigadier-gen. Campbell's and Bri-Radier-general --- brigades of unfantry, with a brigade of six-Pounters under Lieutenant-general Shetbrooke, moved by the high Foad from Coimbra to Oporto, and one composed of Major-general Hill's and Brigadier-gen. Cameron's brigades of infantry, and a brigade Of six-pounders, under the command of Major-general Hill, by the road from Coimbra to Aviero.

On the 10th in the morning, before daylight, the cavalry and ad-Valueed guard crossed the Vouga with the intention to surprize ed cut off four regiments of Freuch cavalry, and a battahon of in takiry and artillery, cantoned in Alternatia Nova and the neightring villages, about eight mites from that river, in the last of which

we failed; but the superiority of the British cavalry was evident throughout the day; we took some priseners and their cannon from them; and the advanced guard took up the position of Oliviera.

On the same day Major-general Hitt, who had embarked at Aveiro on the evening of the 9th, arrived at Ovar, in the rear of the enemy's right; and the head of Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke's division pass ed the Vouga on the same evening.

On the 11th, the advanced guard and cavairy continued to move on the high road towards Oporto, with Major-general Hill's division in a parallel road, which leads to Oporto from Ovar.

On the arrival of the advanced guard at Vendas Novas, between Sonto Redoudo and Grijon, they fell in with the outposts of the encmy's advanced guard, consisting of about four thousand infantry, and some squadrons of cavairy, strongly posted on the heights above Griion, their front being covered by woods and broken ground. enemy's left flank was turned by a movement well executed by Majorgeneral Murray, with Brigadiergeneral Langworth's brigade of the Hanoverian legion; while the 16th Portuguese regiment of Brigadiergeneral Richard Stewart's brigade attacked their right, and the riflemen of the 95th, and the flank companies of the 29th, 43d, and 52d of the same brigade under Major Way, attacked the infantry in the woods and villag in their centre.

These attacks soon obliged the enemy to give way; and the Hon. Brigadier-general Charles Stewart led two squadrous of the 10th and 20th dragoons, under the command

of Major Blake, in parsuit of the enemy, and destroyed many and took many prisoners.

On the night of the 11th the caremy crossed the Douro, and destroy-

ed the bridge over that river. It was important, with a view to the operations of Marshal Beresford, that I should cross the Douro immediately; and I had sent Majorgeneral Murray in the morning with a battalion of the Hanoverian legiso, a squadron-of cavalry, and two nix-pounders, to endeavour to collect boats, and, if possible, to cross the river at Ovintas, about four miles above Oposto; and I had us many boats as could be collected brought to the ferry, immediately above the towns of Oporto and Villa Nova

The ground on the right bank of the river at this ferry is protected and commanded by the fire of cannes, placed on the height of the Sierra Convent at Villa Nova, and there appeared to be a good position for our troops on the opposite side of the river, till they should be collected in sufficient num-35. . . . .

The enemy took no notice of our collection of boats, or of the cinbarkation of the troops; till after the first battalion (the Buffs) were landed, and had taken up their position under the command of Lieut. general Paget on the opposite side

of the river. They then commenced an attack upon them, with a large body of cavalry, infantry, and artiflery, under the command of Marshal Soult, which, that corps most gallantly austained, till supported, successively by the 48th and 66th regiments,

belonging to Major-general Hill's and soldiers.

brigade, and a Portuguese batta-

to Brigadier-gen. Richard S brigade. Lieut-gen. Paget was unfo ly wounded soon after the

lion, and afterwards by f

battalion of detachments be

commenced, when the conthese gailant troops devolv

Major-general Hill. Although the French n peated attacks upon the

made no impression, and Major-general Murray has peared on the enemy's left his march from Ovintas, had crossed, and Lieutens

had availed himself of the weakness in the town of and had crossed the Don ferry, between the towns Nova and Oporto; having a

ral Sherbrooke, who by t

upon the right with the b guards, and the 29th regin whole retired in the utmosion towards Amerenthe, behind them five pieces of eight ammunition tumbr

many prisoners. The enemy's loss in ki wounded in this action h very large, and they have hind them in Operto 700:

wonnded. Brigadier-general the H ble Charles Stewart then di charge by a squadrum of the dragoons, under the com

Major Herrey, who made cessful attack on the each guard. In the different actions enemy, of which I have

given your lordship an acco have lost some, and the im services of other valuable

In Lieutenant-gen, Paget

ful to me in the few days which i clapsed since he had joined the ny. He had rendered a most import service at the moment he rered his wound, in taking up the ition which the troops afterwards

latter. I have lost the assistance

a friend, who had been most

intained, and in bearing the first int of the enemy's attack. Major Hervey also distinguished uself at the moment he received wound in the charge of the ca-

ry on this day. I cannot say too much in favour

the officers and troops. They have marched in four days

They have marched in four days er eighty iniles of most difficult untry, have gained many important positions, and have engaged and feated three different bodies of the emy's troops.

I beg particularly to draw your rdship's attention to the conduct Lieut, general Paget, Major-general Hill, ieutenant-gen. Sherbrooke, Brigaier-gen. the Hon. Charles Stewart, ieutenant-colonel Delancey, depuduarter-master-general, and Capain Mellish, assistant adjutant-gen.

ain Mellish, assistant adjutant-gen,, or the assistance they respectively endered General Stewart in the harge of the cavalry this day and on the 11th, Major Colin Campell, assistant-adjutant-general, for he assistance he rendered Major-

general Hill in the defence of his post, and Brigadier-general Stewart in the charge of the cavalry this day; and Brigade-major Fordyce, Captain Corry, and Captain Hill,

for the assistance they rendered General Hill.

I have also to request your lord-ship's attention to the conduct of

the riflemen and of the flank companies of the 29th, 43d, and 52d regiments, under the command of Major Way of the 29th, and 4hat of the 16th Portuguese regiment, commanded by Colonet Machado, of which Lieutenant-colonel Doyle is lieut.-col., and that of the Brigade of the Hanoverian Legion, under the command of Brigadiergeneral Langworth, and that of the two squadrons of the 16th and 20th light dragoons, under the command of Major Blake of the 20th, in the action of the 11th; and the conduct of the Buffs, commanded by Lieut-col. Drummond, the 48th commanded by Colonel Duckworth, 66th commanded by Major Murray, who was wounded, and of the squadron of the 14th dragoons, under the command of Major Hervey, in the action of this day.

I have received the greatest assistance from the adjutant-general and quarter-master-gen., Colonel Murray, and from all the officers belonging to those departments respectively throughout the service, as well as from Lieut.-col. Bathurst and the officers of my personal staff, and I have every reason to be satisfied with the artillery and officers of Engineers.

Standope, whom I beg to recommend to your lordship's protection; his brother, the Hon. Major Standope was unfortunately wounded by a sabre whilst leading a charge of the 16th light dragoons on the 10th instant. I have the honour to be, &cc. (Signed)

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Abstract of the killed, wounded, and missing of the army under Lieut.-gen. Sir Arthur Wellesley.

# 12 ANNUÁL REGISTER, 180

in action with the advanced posts of the French army at Albergaria Nova, 10th May, 1809.

None killed; 1 major, 2 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.—Total 4.

'Names of Officers wounded,

Hon. Major Lincoln Statiliope, of the 16th dragoons, slightly wounded in the shoulder.

Abstract of killed, wounded, and missing in the army, under the command of Lieut.-general Sir Arthur Wellesky, in the action on the heights of Grijon, May 11, 1809.

Nineteen killed, 63 wounded, 14 missing.—Total 96.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

16th light dragoons----Captain Sweatman, wounded slightly: Lieut. Tomkinson, severely.

1st batt, detachments—Captain Owens, 38th foot, wounded; Lieut, Woodgate, 52d foot, severelswounded.

1st batt. king's German legion — Captain Delauring, killed.

2d ditto—Captain Laugrelin, se-verely wounded.

Rifle corps king's German legion -- Lieut. Lodders, wounded.

Abstract of killed, wounded, and missing in the army, under Lieut.-general Sir Arthur Wellesley, in action with the French army under the command of Marshal Soult, in the passage of the Douro, May 12, 1809.

Twenty-three rank and file, killed: 2 general and staff officers, 3 majors, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 85 rank and file, wounded: 2 rank and file orissing.

Total—23 killed, 96 wounded, 2 missing—121.

Names of Officers kill and missi

Lientenant-general arm, but doing well. Capt. Hill. Aid-de.

Capt. Hill, Aid-deneral Hill, slightly.

14th light dragoons vey lost his right ar well; Emptain Hawke Knipe; slightly.

3d foot—Lientenau slightly.

48th foot, & battkine, slightly.

ooth Foot, 2d battray, severely in the a Buning, slightly.

Royal engineers—Fi Hamilton, severely. Operto, May 18

Return of ordnauce, carringes, and ord &c. taken in th Quartieri St. Ov 12th Miss, 1809.

Brass guns French broken to pieces—16 ers, 12 eight-pour pounders, 16 three

Brass Howitzers riage good—2 cig inch.

French Caisson 36 unserviceable.

Three thousand English gunpowd

Three hundred mu-ket cartridge

Round shot ers, 256 eight twelve-pounders ers, 550 four-p pounders.

Shells—400 Sex hundred Case shot itzers.



Wheels good-8 guns, 30 howiters, 18 carrs.

Sixty handspikes; 12 tarpaulins; 3,000 French flints; 10 slow matches; 100 spanges; 30 copper ladles.

G. HOWARTH, Brig.-Gen. Royal Horse Artillery.

Protest against Buonaparte.— Pius VII. Puntiff.

The dark designs, conceived by Itae enemies of the Apostolic See, Ina ve at length been accomplished.

After the violent and unjust SP cliation of the fairest and most C<> siderable portion of our domiwe behold ourselves, under worthy pretexts, and with so uch the greater injustice, entirely S€ ripped of our temporal Sovereignto which our spiritual indepenwhere is intimately united. In the 232 adst of this cruel persecution we e comforted by the reflection, Elast we encounter such a heavy mis-Fortune, not for any offence given the emperor or to France, which always been the object of our \* Fectionate paternal solicitude, nor any intrigue of worldly policy, > at from an unwillingness to betray 🗀 🗨 🏲 ar duties.

To please men and to displease od is not allowed to any one prof sing the Catholic Religion, and LE ach less can it be permitted to its ad and Promulgator.

As we, besides, owe it to God and the Church, to hand down our hts uninjured and untouched, we cotest against this new violent spotion, and declare it null and void.

We reject, with the firmest resotion, any allowance which the mperor of the French may intend assign us, and to the individuals emposing our College.

Vol. LI.

We should all cover ourselves with ignominy in the face of the church, if we suffered our subsistence to depend on the power of him who usurps her authority.

We commit ourselves entirely to Providence, and to the affection of the faithful, and we shall be contented piously to terminate the bitter career of our sorrowful days.

We adore with profound humility God's inscrutable decrees; we invoke his commiseration upon our good subjects, who will ever be our joy and our crown; and after having in this hardest of trials done what our duties required of us, we exhort them to preserve always untouched the religion and the faith. and to unite themselves to us, for the purpose of conjuring with sighs. and tears, both in the closet and before the altar, the Supreme Father of Light, that he may vouchsafe to change the base designs of our persecutors.

Given at our Apostolic Palace, del Quirinale, this 10th of June, (Locus Signi) 1809.

PIUS PAPA VII.

Excommunication of Buonaparte. Pius VII. Pontiff.

By the authority of God Almighty, and of St. Paul and St. Peter, we declare you, and all your co-operators in the act of violence which you are executing, to have incurred the same excommunication. which we in our apostolic letters. contemporaneously affixing in the usual places of this city, declare to have been incurred by all those who, on the violent invasion of this city on the second of February of last year, were guilty of the acts of violence, against which we have

LI protested. protested, is veil remy in so many declarations, that by our order have been issued by our successive Secretaries of State, as also in two consistorial collocations of the 16th of March, and the 11th July, 1308, in common with all their agents, abettors, advisers, and whoever else have been accessary to, or himself been engaged in, the execution of those attempts.

Given at Rome, Santa Maria Maggiore, June 10th, in the tenth year of our Pontificate. (Locus Signi)

Pius Papa VII.

Admiralty Office, July 15.—Letter from Captain Samuel Warren to Captain Barret of the Minotaur, transmitted by Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarcz, Bart. and K. B.

Bellerophon, off Dagerost, June 20.

Sir,—Pursuant to your signal to me of yesterday, I proceeded in his majesty's ship under my command off Hango; when at sun-set I discovered a lugger (apparently armed) and two other vessels at anchor within the islands. Deeming it of importance to get hold of them, I anchored and detached the boats under the orders of lieut. Pilch: and have to acquaint you, that they had gained complete possession of the vessels, which being found to be of no consequence, and under cover of four strong batteries (not before observed), supported by several gun-boats, were abandoned. It was then judged necessary, to prevent loss in returning, to dash at the nearest battery, mounting four 24 pounders (and, by a muster-roll found, garrisoned with 103

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ancing which after an obstinate resistance, was carried in the most gallant manner, the Russians retreating to boats on the other side the island. The guns were spiked, and magazine destroyed.

Lieut. Pilch reports to me the very able assistance he received from lieuts. Sheridan and Bentham, lieut Carrington, royal marines, and Mr Mart, carpenter (volunteers); and that more cool bravery could not have been displayed than by the service; and men employed on the service; and, considering the resistance met with, and heavy first of grape-shot from batteries are of grape-shot from batteries are sistence in the retreat, the loss is comparatively small, being first wounded.

It is the opinion of the officers that the loss of the enemy in kill and wounded was considerable.

SAM. WARREN, capt.

The Expedition.

The following is said to be accurate statement of the effect we strength of the Corps employ in the Expedition:—

CAVALRY.
King's German Legion,
2d Light Dragoons 6 00
3d Light Dragoons, 3
Squadrons 4 80
12th Light Dragoons 7 00

2d, or Queen's	<b>`</b> 809
TO OF Rovels Qui Rot	1000
- " h'oot lat kut	1000
Od But	900
5th the let Bet	950
Oth Harris 1st Ret	850
8th 2d Bat	400
9th 1st Ret	950
4 Ith od Rat	775
4th od But	1000
<b>♥Oth Regiment</b>	900
~30 9d Rat	400
≥6th ist Bat	750
28th Regiment	600
⇒ 2d · · · · 1st Bat. · · · · ·	590
3.5th od Ret	794
36th 1st Bat	780
38th 1st Bat	
42d 1st Bat	700
<b>43</b> d 2d Bat	587
5Oth 1st Bat	1000
51st Regiment	600
52d 2d Bat	400
591h 2d Bat	
63d 2d Bat	406
68th Light Infantry	570
7 Lst 1st Bat	1600
76th Foot	700
77th Regiment	550
79th 1st Bat	100
81st 2d But, 2d Bat,	737
82d 2d Bat	1000
8-4th 2d Bat	864
85th Regiment	550
91st 1st Bat	590
92d 4st Bat	750
95th Rifle, Eight Companies Two ditto	s 600
TAO diffo	200
_	

Total effective rank and file 34,403 When the artillery, engineers, &c. readded to this force, the amount will, as we have already stated, be tess than 40,000 men complete.

**€rom the London Gazette.**—Downing-street, Sept. 4. Dispatches, of which the follow-

ing are copies, were yesterday morning received at the office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, from lieut.-gen. sir J. Stuart, dated Ischia, 5th and 9th July last.

Ischia, July 5, 1809.

My Lord—In my dispatch to your lordship of the 9th ult. from Milazzo, I did myself the honour to acquaint you with a project which I had formed, in concert with rearadmiral Martin, to make such a movement, as although it should produce no issue of achievement to ourselves, might still operate a diversion in favour of our Austrian allies, under the heavy pressure of reverse with which we had learned at the period they were bravely but unequally struggling.

The first measure that suggested itself to our contemplation was a menace upon the kingdom and capital of Naples; and the army, as within detailed being embarked, we sailed under convoy of his majesty's ships Canopus, Spartiate, Warrior, and some frigates and smaller vessels, on the 11th of last month, leaving orders to the division of his Sicilian majesty's troops, which had been placed under my conduct, and were waiting my instructions at Palermo, under the command of lieutenant-general de Bourcard, to proceed to a given rendezvous. royal highness prince Leopold, I found at our subsequent junction, had embarked with this division.

Our appearance on the coast of Calabria, which we reached on the morning of the 13th, had the effect of inducing the body of the enemy stationed in that province, to abandon, for the purposes of immediate concentration, the greater part of Ll2 their. their posts along the shore, when those upon the line opposite Messina were seized and disarmed by a corps under lieutenant-col. Smith, who had been detached from the fleet immediately after our sailing from Milazzo, with provisionary orders for that purpose.

Major-general Mackenzie, who had sailed with me, as designed to bear a part in this expedition, returned also at my request about this period, for the general superintendance of these services, as well as to hold the general command in Sicily, which becomes a charge so important during the term of our pre-

sent operations.

On the 24th ult. the advanced division of the British and Sicilian fleet, namely, that which contained the British troops, anchored off Cape Miseno, in the vicinity of Baia, when our preparations were immediately made for a debarkation upon the island of Ischia; and the necessary arrangements and dispositions of boats being intrusted by the admiral to sir Francis Laforev, a descent was forced on the following morning by the troops named in the margin,\* commanded by major-general M'Farlane, under the immediate fire of his majesty's ships Warrior and Success, aided by the British and Sicilian gun-boats, in the face of a formidable chain of batteries, with which every accessi-

ble part of the shore was perfectly fortified. These were turned and successively abandoned, as our troops gained their footing. About 250 or 300 men, of the 1st Legere, in the first instance fell into our hands. General Colonna, who commanded, retired with his principal force into the castle, where he rejected a summons from major-general M'Farlane, and held out until the 30th ult. when a breaching battery having been erected against his works, he surrendered upon terms of capitulation.

As it was conjectured by the admiral and myself that the success and promptitude with which the landing upon Ischia was effected\_\_\_ might probably operate an influence upon the adjacent garrison of Procida, a summons was immedi— 🛲 🛭 ately sent to the commandant thereof, who, in the course of the day submitted to our proposed terms an event which contributed mose fortunately to the almost entire cape = ture or destruction of a large flotill I I I of about 40 heavy gun-boats, whice attempted their passage during the night and following morning to Na ples from Gaeta, and expected to find protection, as well as co-oper ation, under the artillery of the for tress, in their passage through the narrow straight that separates th island from the Main.

This important service was exp ====

Troops that landed under the command of Major-General M'Farlane, assists # = by the Hon. Brigadier-General Lumley.

First Battalion Infantry, 850
Second Battalion Light Infantry, (foreign)
Eighty first Regiment, 600
Corsican Rangers400
Detachment Calabrian Free Corps,
Artillery, Staff Corps, &c

Four Six pounders. Two Howitzers, ..

cule

cated by captain Staines, of his majesty's ship Cyane, assisted by the Espair sloop, and the British and Sicilian gun-boats. It is with regret I add, that in a subsequent intrepid attack upon the frigate and corvette of the enemy in the bay, the above gallant officer has received a wound, which must for some time deprive the service of his assistance.

The amount of prisoners who have fallen into our hands, already exceeds one thousand five hundred regular troops, exclusive of their killed and wounded, both of military and marine, in different partial encounters, which we have reason to think are cousiderable. Among the prisoners are a general of brigade, two colonels, and upwards of 70 officers of progressive ranks.

Nearly 100 pieces of ordnance, rith their corresponding stores, ave also become our capture.

It is with much greater satisfacon, however, my lord, than any at can be derived from these local momentary advantages, that I ntemplate our success in the maial and important object of dision, for which this expedition designed. A considerable boof troops which had been recentetached from Naples as a reinment to the army in Upper , as well as almost the whole of coops which had been sent into Roman states to aid the late ation of the Papal dominions, recipitately recalled on our first rance on the coast; and I veno hope, that the check which an operated, and which I shall our to preserve, will have although remotely, contributipport the efforts of our brave

The preponderating regular 1 which the enemy has now assem. in the contiguity of Nuples, at by a large body of National Gua. preclude the hope at this mon of any attack upon the capital. But our footing upon these healt islands (which were essentially r. cessary to us as a temporary lod ment as well as depôt) in affordin us the carliest means of information is also a position from which we can profit from circumstance, or car move with facility and promptitude to ulterior objects; while our enemy, who are observing us from the unwholesome plains of Baia, must be kept on the alert by the uncertainty of our operations, and harrassed by the necessity of corresponding with our every movement.

A flotilla of gun-boats, which I found it necessary to fit out at Messina to aid the army in that narrow straight, under the direction of captain Reade, of the quarter-mastergeneral's department, has acquired the approbation of the admiral by their conduct upon this service.—Captain Cameron, of the 21st regiment, who commanded a division of these boats, is unfortunately among the few who have fallen.

The harmony and perfect concert that have subsisted between the naval and military branches upon this duty, and between his majesty's forces and those of his Sicilian majesty; the great disposition to concurrence and support which I have received from licutenant general lord Forhes, and the other general officers; the able arrangements of the adjutant-general's and the quarter-master-general's departments under major-general Campbell, and licutenant-colonel Bunbury, as well as those of the ordnance branches

L 13 under

under lieutenant-solonels Bryce and Lemoine; the providence of the commissariat and medical departments under Mr. Burgman and Dr. Franklin; and the zeal, readiness and good-will of the army throughout, are the means by which I am prepared to avail myself of opportunities to prosecute further a service, the plans and progress hitherto of which I humbly hope will meet his majesty's most gracious approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed)

J. STUART.
[Here follow the Articles of Capitulation.]

Return of Killed and Wounded belonging to the Army under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir J. Stuart, K. B. &c. between the 24th and 30th June, 1809.

21st foot—1 subaltern killed.
6th batt. 13th king's German legion—1 rank and file (rifleman) killed; 3 rank and file (riflemen)
wounded.

Corsican rangers—1 captain, 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file wounded.

Calabrian free corps—I bugle, 1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant wounded.

Army flotilla—2 marines killed; 2 marines wounded.

Total—1 subaltern, 1 bugle, 2 rank and file, 2 marines killed—1 captain, 2 serjeants, 5 rank and file, 2 marines wounded.

[Here follows a return of the ord-nance.]

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

21st foot-lieutenant Cameron, doing duty with the flotilla, killed.

Corsican rangers—captain Arata, wounded.

J. CAMPBELL, Maj. Gen. A. G.

Ischia, July 4.

Ischia, July 9, 1809. My Lord—In my dispatch of the 5th instant, I had the honour of stating to your lordship, that lieutenant-colonel Smith had been detached after our sailing from Milazzo, with the 10th regiment and Chasseurs Britanniques, which were to be joined at the Faro by the 21st regiment, with orders to occupy and disarm the posts upon the straight opposite to Messina, upon the late retreat of the enemy upon the first appearance of our armament upon the coast of Calabria.

An attempt to reduce the Castle of Scylla was attended, in the first instance, with disappointment, from z the sudden re-appearance of a large === preponderating force of the enemy which constrained lieutenant-colone Smith to raise the siege, and embar for Messina; a measure which wa effected, I am happy to say, on th 20th ult. without the smallest losbut that of his besieging train, whick necessarily became a sacrifice. fortunately, however, has proveonly a sacrifice of the moment. The official reports from major-ge neral Mackenzie state to me, tha on the night of the 2d instant, the enemy, from some sudden panic. retreated again from the coast, heving previously blown up the worker of Scylla, and not only left us again our captured stores, but an immense quantity of ordnance and stores of their own, which had been placed in depôt. Major-general Mackenzie mentions to the in parti-cular, that thirty pieces of brass

Cannon

cannon had been thrown from the rock into the sea, from whence, however, there could be no difficulty in raising them, the water being extremely shallow.

The stores had been progressively assembling, I'am informed, by means of coasting navigation, for a considerable time past, as preparatory to the long menaced, and I believe really intended, invasion of the

kingdom of Sicily.

The conduct of lieutenant-colomel Smith during the course of this service, although attended with a momentary reverse, has been repremented to me by major-general Mac-Lenzie, in terms of great approba-**₹ion, with every praise to the zeal** and perseverance of the troops entployed under his orders. He has also expressed great acknowledgments to the active assistance of captains Crawley and Palmer, of his majesty's ships Philomel and Alacrity, who were his co-operators on this service.

The great disunion of party in the province was a material obstacle to every means of intelligence, and led to the the loss of a detachment of the 21st regiment, which had been sent at the solicitation of the inhabitants of the town of Palmi for their protection. General Murat directed a flag of truce to me after our arrival here, to offer to treat for an exchange of three officers. four non-commissioned officers and eighty men of this party, who were stated to be prisoners, and on their march to Naples. I had scarcely agreed to the measure, when in a seeming fit of humour, occasioned by a dissatisfaction at the terms of capitulation of this island, he sent another flag again to me, withdrawing the former offer, and declining any further correspondence or communication with me whatever.

> J. STUART. Lieutenant-General.

Return of Casualties in the Division of the Army under the or→ ders of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, 27th Regiment, during the siege of Scylla Castle, and at Palmi, from the 13th to the 28th June. 1809.

Royal artillery-1 mule killed; 2 rank and file wounded; 4 horses,

11 mules missing.

10th foot-2 rank and file missing. 21st foot—1 captain, 1 rank and file killed; 7 rank and file wounded -2 captains, 2 subalterns, 4 serjeants, 2 drummers, 76 rank and file prisoners; 7 rank and file missing.

Chasseurs Britanniques—13 rank

and file missing.

Dillon's regiment—2 rank and

file missing.

Total-1 captain, 1 rank and file, I mule killed; 9 rank and file wounded; 2 captains, 2 subalterns, 4 serjeants, 2 drummers, 76 rank and file prisoners; 24 rank and file, 4 horses, 11 mules missing.

Names of the Officers killed and taken prisoners.

21st foot—captain Hunter, killed -captains Mackay and Couran, lieutenants M'Nab and Muckay, taken prisoners.

> J. CAMPBELL, (Signed) Major-General.

Copy of a Dispatch from Major-General Carmichael to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Saint Carlos, before the City of St. Domingo, Julu 8, 1309.

My Lord-I have the pleasure Ll4

to inform your Lordship, that I sailed from Jamaica on the 7th ult. with the troops as per margin, and landed at Polingue, the nearest landing place, thirty miles distant from the City of St. Domingo, on the 28th iustant, when I immediately proceeded to reconnoitre the forts and fortifications, which was completely effected on the 29th, and fully satisfied me that the walls and bastions were assailable by coup de-main; and considering the garrison who had bravely defended them for a constant siege of eight months, it appeared to me that prompt and decisive measures were most prudent before a gallant enemy, and would obviate the evil offect of open trenches in the rainy season, the only foe to be dreaded by this corps, and which had already made a severe impression on the Spanish natives of the country, 400 out of 600 of their best regiment being rendered unfit for service, and would probably be attended with more mortality to the British troops, than a conflict upon the walls.

His excellency general Sanchez, from whom I met, on the 30th ult. the most kind and cordial reception, being very sick some time before, and, I am grieved to say, still continuing so by fatigue and liver disease, ordered the Spanish troops at the different posts to execute any directions given by me, which they cheerfully performed by a forward movement immediately, and effectually cutting off the communication between the city of St. Domingo. and the strong fortress of fort Jerome, which, by covering the only landing place, prevented our communicating with the squadron.

Having the same evening refused

the French general's application for an armistice, I advanced with a detachment of the Spaniards to the church of St. Carlos, and established my quarters there within musket shot of the city, confident that the British troops would be with us that night, which however was rendered impracticable, by heavy and incessant rain, until the following night of the first, after suffering the greatest fatigue and privations, dragging the field-pieces on bad roads. and dreauful weather, and passage of rivers without proper convey ance.

The 1st of July, I received another letter from general Barquier allowing him until twelve the new aday for an answer.

In consequence of a continue fire of musketry from the wall. # # whilst the white flag was up, I mor ed forward with a party of dre goons, and sent an aid-de-camp 📂 demand the cause, who was vers == politely received, and assured las general Barquier, that the inhaba tants were firing at immense nun bers of wild pigeons flying over the walls, but that he would give strice = orders for it to cease during the sus pension of hostilities. On the 25 instant, I received a letter from go neral Barquier, respecting the moves ment of the troops to Saint Carlos which had been occupied on these 30th ult. when his overture for ness\* gociation was rejected. On the 30 the commissioners for the capitule tion met; those on the part of the French having declared that their instructions were positively not to consent to surrender, which I also understood by prisoners and intercepted letters; and as I did not conceive myself justifiable in admitting any other terms, the meeting adjourned until

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m could be had with · of the naval forces. nce of bad weather, s not received until ich perfectly coincidninion as to the only ild be granted to the also informed that 1 had overflowed its were thus separated ter part of the ordand our provisions, determined me to ter to immediate is-I to captain Cumby, that co-operation in i, ammunition, and ich I found him ever dially to afford.

le submission to the priser of events, full a-just cause, and Brimaintain it, I syrote a delivered to general he garrison again relown their arms, and made the following

igade, under the comt.-col. Horsford, who t command to the v-adjutant-general. l brigade under Major 54th regiment, (lieut. f the 55th regiment, a er, not having joined, transport in which he I being a bad sailor,) beence I would have ted, as well as the exs and men with him, sted engagement taken iring the first gun from se reserve to be form**loval Irish and 54th** 50 men of the 2d West at, and the same numrto Rico regiment, as

this body had sufficient cover, as long as the walls of the church and my quarters remained, upon which above 20 guns and one mortur bore at the distance of 338 yards; I directed Brigadier-General French. a most active and z alous officer. to take up a position at a hollow, about 150 paces distant in my rear; and should the garrison attempt a sortie upon the reserve, to wait their close approach, charge bayonets, and follow them into the city. Had the enemy remained within the gates, false attacks and femits at different points were to be made during the night; and, scaling ladders being prepared, a general assault was to take place in open day, the first favourable opportunity; a lodgment effected upon the bastions; but the troops not to enter the stree a until further orders.

During this hour of suspense under arms, the only sensation perceptible was impatience for attack, and the countenance of every British soldier at that interesting period depicted a resolute determination to plant the clory of England with the points of their bayonets upon the fortified walls of St. Domingo. The hour having expired, I sent my militray secretary, Capt. Twigg, to know the reason the white flag was continued after the time had elapsed, and not any answer returned to my letter? He met at the gate Lieutenant-Colonel Myers, announcing that the ultimatum had been agreed upon, and the garrison consented to lay down their arms as prisoners of war.

I also detached Major Walker, of the Royal Irish, with the three light companies of the Royal Irish, 54th, and 55th regiments of foor, to Fort Jerome, a very strong fortress, about two miles west of the city, with orders, on the commencement of the action, to force the gate with a field-piece, and to storm by the sally port, the walls being too high for escalade. Upon his summon, Captain Gillerman, who had no provisions but biscent left, gave the answer of a brave soldier—that he would abide the fate of the city.

The honour of his majesty's arms, my Lord, has been maintained without the loss of one British soldier, by shot or sickness, or having recourse to that glorious, but at the same time deplorable resource, the assault of a populous city. When it is considered the courage and persevering fortitude of the French garrison, with their superiority of position and numbers, I trust his majesty will not disapprove of the measures taken for the reduction, the magnitude of the object obtained, and the terms granted to the enemy; and which will be delivered to your lordship by my military secretary Captain Twigg, of the 54th regiment, to whom I beg leave to refer for further information, and carnestly recommend him as an officer deserving such mark of favour as his majesty may be graciously pleased to confer.

I have, my lord, now a further most gratifying duty to perform:—that of making known to his majesty the most zealous and indefatigable exertions of the following offiers:—Brigadier-general French, second in command; Lieutenant-Colonel Hosford, commanding the first brigade; Lieutenant-col. Smith, commanding the royal artillery, whose abilities and unwearied at-

tention surmounted uncommon dia ficulties; Lieutenant-Col. Myers surmounted uncommon dia surm

The prominent situation of those Officers afforded me a constant experience of their zeal, abilities, an experience of their zeal, abilities, an experience of the most honourable of termination of the enterprize; and which sentiments, I can assure your officers and some concommissioned Officer, and some coldier upon the expedition.

It would be ingratitude in m me, my Lord, were I to omit stating, in the strongest possible terms, the she cordial co-operation, as I have she ready noticed, and efficient aid the army received from Captain Cumbers, commanding his majesty's squadre on before the city, who also landed the officers, Lieuts. Denman and She she who were of infinite service, and cheerfully underwent the most strongest product the most strongest product the most strongest possible terms, the strongest possible terms possible terms possible terms, the strongest possible terms possible terms possible terms possible terms, t

It is impossible for me to passible for me to passi

General, Commanding his Britannie Majesty's Forces at the City of St. Domingu

From the London Guzette, August 5.—Copy of a Letter frank Vice Admiral Sir James Seume

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rez, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vesscle in the Baltic, to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole, dated on board the Victory, off Nargen Island Oth of July

gen Island, 9th of July. Sir—On my arrival in the Gulf Finland, having detached Capt. artin, of his majesty's ship Imacable, with the Melpomene untries orders, to cruize to the eastered of Nargen Island, I herewith close a list of vessels which he has petured for the information of the bords Commissioners of the admitty; several of them being laden the naval stores belonging to the

on in England.

I also inclose, for their lordships' formation, copies of two letters have received from Captain Mar-

nperor of Russia, and which can-

t fail proving a valuable acquisi-

n, of yesterday's date.

Attract of two letters from Capt. Martin, dated off Percola Point, July 6, 1809, to Sir James Saumarez, and by him transmitted to the Lords of the Admiralty. The Implacable and Melpomene aving stood into the Gulph of larva, captured nine sail of vesels, laden with timbers, spars, and ordage, belonging to the Emperor f Russia, and which I doubt not fill prove a valuable acquisition to the country of the count

ur own dock yards.

The boats of the ships under hat active and valuable officer, lieutenant Hawkey (of whose enerprizing spirit I had occasion to peak so highly when off Dantzig) have looked into every creek along the south coast of the Gulph, without finding any vessels whatever, and he is now on the opposite with

he same view.

P. S. Since writing the above, Lieutenant Hawkey has returned with three vessels, captured by the boats of the Implacable, Melpomene, and Prometheus, under his command, and he reports eight sail of gun-boats protecting some ships in shore, and is very desirous of attacking them, which shall be done, if there is a reasonable hope of success.

His Majesty's ship Implacable, off Percola Point, July 8, 1809.

Sir.

The position taken by the Russian flotilla under Percola Point. seemed so much like a defiance, that I considered something was necessary to be done, in order to impress these strangers with that sense of respect and fear, which his majesty's other enemies are accustomed to shew to the British flag; I therefore determined to gratify the auxious wish of Lieutenant Hawkey to lead the boats of the ships named in the margin, which were assembled by nine o'clock last night, and proceeded with an irresistible zeal and intrepidity towards the enemy, who had the advantage of local knowledge, to take a position of extraordinary strength within two rocks, serving as a cover to their wings, and from whence they could pour a destructive fire of grape upon our boats, which, notwithstanding, advanced with perfect coolness, and never fired a gun till actually touching the enemy, when they boarded sword in hand, and carried all before them.

I believe a more brilliant achievement does not grace the records of our naval history; each officer was impatient to be the leader in the at-

<sup>\*</sup> Implacable, Bellerophon, Melpomene, and Prometheus.

tack, and cach man zealous to emulate their noble example, and the most complete success has been the consequence of such determined bravery; of eight gun-boats, each mounting a thirty-two, and twentyfour pounder, and 46 men, six have been brought out, and one sunk; and the whole of the ships and vessels (12 in number), under their protection, laden with powder and provisions for the Russian army, brought out, and a large armed ship taken and burnt; I have deeply to lament the loss of many men killed and wounded, and especially that most valuable officer, Lieutenant Hawkey, who, after taking one gun-hoat, was killed by a grapeshot, in the act of boarding the second. No praise from my pen can do adequate justice to this lamented young man; as an officer, he was active, correct, and zealous, to the highest degree; the leader in every kind of enterprize, and regardless of danger; he delighted in whatever could tend to promote the glory of his country; his last words were "Huzza! push on! England for ever !"

Mr. Hawkey had been away in the boats on different services, since last Monday, accompanied by Lieut. Vernon, whose conduct in this affair has been highly exemplary, and shewn him worthy to be the companion of so heroic a man; but while I am induced to mention the name of Mr. Vernon, from his constant services with Mr. Hawkey, I feel that every officer, seaman and marine, has a claim to my warmest praises, and will, I trust, obtain your favourable recommendation to the lords commissioners of the admiralty. Lieutenaut Charles Allen, of the Bellerophon, was the senior officer after Mr. Hawkey's death.

I have just been informed, tale 🗼 Lieutenant Stirling of the Prome theus, who was severely wound is since dead; his conduct in his affair was very conspicuous, a Captain Forest speaks highly 'n praise of the zeal and activit his services on every occasion. sure you will readily believe Bhat Captain Forest did not witness preparation for this attack, with feeling an ardent desire to commended it, but I was obliged to resist. pressing importunity, as a manter of justice to Mr. Hawkey.

The Russians have suffered averely in this conflict, the most averent that two thirds of them have been killed and wounded, or jumped overboard. Inclosed is a list of killed and wounded, the names of the officers employed, an account of vessels captured, and number of prisoners.—I have the honour to be acc.

T. B. MARTIN-

Dispatches from Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B.

Placentia, 15th Jacky My lord,-After I had written to your lordship on the 1st instant, Joseph Buonaparte crossed the gus again, and joined Sebast with the troops he had bround from Madrid, and with a deter-chment from marshal Victor's co making the corps of Sebast about 28,000 men, with an in tion of attacking Venegas's co Venegas, however, retired inte -- the mountains of the Sierra More and col. Larey with his advanced guard attacked a French advance corps in the night, and destrate many of them. The French troops then returned again to the Tagus which



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ph had crossed with ent which he had tani's corps; and this isting of 10,000 men he left bank of the Madrilejos, in front vho was again adlast accounts from re of the 8th. The under Victor, joined nents brought by Jobastiani's corps, and the whole to about are concentrated in rhood of Talavera, perche; gen. Cuesta's in the position which our lordship that it since I addressed you tant. The advanced British army arrived id the troops which on the Tagus arrivh; the 23d light dra-: 48th arrived yestert regiment will arrive I went to gen. Cuesta's imarez on the 10th. sere till the 12th, and ed with that general ations upon the French we are to begin to ecution on the 18th. ch should remain so position. The Spanish general Cuesta consists 000 men (exclusive of rps), of which 7000 About 14,000 men

to the bridge d'Arzobe remainder are in the be Puerte de Mirabete. easure to inform your at the seven battalions from Ireland and the I the troops of horse r Great Britain, arrived to the beginning of the

month. Gen. Crauford's brigade is on its march to join the army, but will not arrive here till the 24th or 25th.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Downing-street, Aug. 26.—The following dispatch has been received from Major Maxwell, of the royal African corps, addressed to Viscount Castlereagh.

Senegal, July 18.

My lord,-When I had last the honour of writing to your lordship, I communicated such information as I had received concerning the situation of the French colony of Senegal, and my opinion of the practicability of reducing it with a small force: I also mentioned the annovance we had received at Goree and its vicinity, from their privateers, during the absence of ships of war from that station. On the 24th June, commodore Columbine arrived at Goree with the Solebay frigate, and brig Tigress, having the colonial schooner George, Agincourt transport, and several merchant vessels under convoy: and having communicated to him what intelligence I had lately obtained, we thought the reduction of Senegal practicable with the force we possessed, provided no obstacles should prevent our being able to pass the bars at the mouth of the river. To this attempt I was induced by considerations which I trust your lordship will conceive to be of weight. I was of opinion that the colony of itself would be an acquisition of importance to the nation, from its commerce: that by the French government, as it had always been much valued, its loss would be proportionably felt; and that by driving

driving the enemy from their sole possession on the coast, his majesty's settlements, and the British commerce, would be more secure, and more easily protected. Having therefore procured some light vessels and boats, the best adapted for passing the bar, a detachment of the garrison of Goree, consisting of 6 officers, 6 serjeants, 4 drummers, and 150 rank and file, was embarked on board the Agincourt transport on the 4th of July, when we sailed, and anchored at the bar on the evening of the 7th. Next morning commodore Columbine was of opinion the troops might be passed over the bar, which was accordingly effected, though with much difficulty, by the exertions of the navy. We unfortunately, however, lost a schooner and sloop, containing much of our provisions and ammunition; and the schooner George went on shore inside the bar. landed the detachment and 60 royal marines from the ships of war, on the left bank of the river, where I took up a position, with a view to wait till provisions could be passed from the shipping, and the schooner George could be got off. We then learnt that the evenny had made a formidable line of defence at the post of the Baubague, 12 miles up the river, where there is a battery, in front of which three cannoniers and four other vessels were moored, and the whole protected by a strong boom drawn across the river. the 9th we were attacked, but speedily repulsed the enemy, and drove them within their lines at Baubague; after which we returned to get off the schooner, which was effected on the following evening. The 11th was employed in refitting the schooner, and embarking

provisions and water. The Solel frigate and Derwent sloop of were ordered to anchor oppositethe post of Babague, and bomb it, which was executed with manach effect. During the night, in sh. ift. ing her birth, the Solebay unfor zunately got aground, but in a position which enabled her still to an a nov the enemy. On the morning of the 12th the troops were embarked, and the flotilla proceeded up the river, till just without gun-short of the enemy's line of defence; and when every thing was in readimness for a night attack, we received formation that it was the intencion of the French commandant to capitulate.—Willing to spare an u == >necessary effusion of human blaced, the attack was postponed. One morning of the 13th, we discovered that the boom was broken, that the enemy had abandoned the battery and vessels, leaving their col ----\_ \_ letflying, and shortly afterwards a. Deter was received from messrs. se of grigny and Durecu, in the name the commandant of Senegal, o suring to capitulate. Mr. Heddle, **acted** geon to the forces, who had as my aid-de-camp during the paign, was sent forward to t with these gentlemen, and soon returned with the articles of capithick tion, which I inclose, and wi-I immediately to == 100k we ratified. possession of the battery of like = Anglois; and in the course of evening the battery of Guelan 4 facing the town.-Next morns the garrison laid down their are and were embarked. We t found that the force which had be . b employed against us amounted 160 regular soldiers: and 240 m tia and volunteers. We had no re son, however, to count on me

opposit



## PENDIX to the CHRONICLE.

rome the latter part of force.

ratch concludes with kigh terms of captain enant Bones, and the of the royal navy and well as Mr. Heddle, ommissary Hamilton, 1 Odlum, the bearer of C. W. MAXWELL,

Major R. A. corps.

treet, Aug. 15 .- The dispatches were this ived from Sir Arthur

a de la Reyna, July 29. -Gen. Cuesta followed a march with his army Aberche on the morning 1 as far as Sunta Oialla, I forward his advanced ir as Torrijos. For the ited to your lordship in n of the 24th, I moved livisious of infantry and of cavalry across the a Cassalegos, under the of lieut.-gen. Sherbrooke, :w to keep up the comı between gen. Cuesta md with sir R. Wilson's scalena. It appears that ras had not carried into that part of the plan of which related to his corps, he was still at Damiel, in a; and the enemy in the the 24th, 25th, and 26th, all his forces in this part , between Torrijos and eaving but a small corps nen in that place. His my thus. consisted of the marshal Victor, of that Schastiani, and of 7 or

8000 men, the guards of Joseph Buonaparte, and the garrison of Madrid; and it was commanded by Joseph Buonaparte, aided by marshals Jourdon and Victor, and gen. Sebastiani. On the 26th gen. Cuesta's advanced guard was attacked near Torrijos, and obliged to fall back, and the general retired with his army on that day to the left bank of the Alberche, gen. Sherbrooke continuing at Cassalegos, and the enemy at Santa Olalla. It was then obvious, that the enemy intended to try the result of a general action, for which the best position appeared to be in the neighbourhood of Talavera; and gen. Cuesta having consented to take up this position on the morning of the 27th, I ordered general Sherbrooke to retire with his come to its station in the line, leaving gen. M'Kenzie with a division of infantry and a brigade of cavalry, as an advanced post in the wood, on the right of Alberche, which covered our left flank. The position taken up by the troops at Talavera extended rather more than two miles; the ground was open upon the left, where the British army was stationed, and it was commanded by a height, on which was, in echelon and in second line, a division of infantry, under the orders of maj.-gen. Hill. There was a valley between this height and a range of mountains still further upon the left, which valley was not at first occupied, as it was commanded by the height before mentioned; and the range of mountains appeared too distant to have any. influence upon the expected action. The right, consisting of Spanish troops, extended immediately in front of the town of Talavera down

to the Tagus. This part of the ground was covered by olive-trees, and much intersected by banks and ditches. The high road leading from the bridge over the Alberche was detended by a heavy battery in front of a church, which was occupied by Spanish infantry. All the avenues to the town were defended in a similar manner; the town was occupied, and the remainder of the Spanish infantry was formed in two lines behind the banks, on the roads leading from the town and the right. to the left of our position. In the centre, between the two armies, there was a commanding spot of ground, on which we had begun to construct a redoubt, with some open ground in its rear. Brig.-gen. A. Campbell was posted at this spot with a division of infantry, supported in his rear by gen. Cotton's brigade of dragoons and some Spanish cavalry. At about two, on the 27th, the enemy appeared in strength on the left bank of the Alberche, and manifested an intention to attack gen. Mackenzie's The attack was made before they could be withdrawn; but the troops, consisting of general Mackenzie's and col. Donkin's brigades, and gen. Anson's brigade of cavalry, and supported by gen. Payne, with the other four regiments of cavalry, in the plain between Talavera and the wood, withdrew m good order, but with some loss, particularly by the 2d battalion 87th regiment, and 2d battation 31st regiment, in the wood. Upon this occasion, the steadiness and discipline of the 45th regiment, and the 5th battalion 60th regiment, were con-pichous; and I had particular reason for being satisfied with the manner in

which major-gen. Mackenzie wir drew his advanced guard. As 🖿 day advanced, the enemy appearant in large numbers on the right the Alberche, and it was obviewed that he was advancing to a geral attack on the combined arr 711 Gen. Mackenzie continued to Tal back gradually upon the left of tlu position of the combined arm ies, where he was placed in the sec ud line, in the rear of the guards, -cl. Donkin being placed in the same situation further upon the left \_\_ in the rear of the king's German The enemy immedia ely commenced his attack in the d. sask of the evening, by a cannous ade upon the left of our position. zand by an attempt, with his cavalry overthrow the Spanish infant 175. posted, as I have before stated. the right: this attempt failed entirely. Early in the night he passired a division along the valley, the left of the height occupied gen. Hill, of which he gained momentary possession, but massi: gen. Hill attacked it in tantly 🕶 🎎 the bayonet, and regained it. attack was repeated in the nissing, but failed, and again at dayligh = in the morning of the 28th, by 16divisions of infantry, and was pulsed by maj.-gen. Hill. Maj.-gen. Tr. Hill has reported to me in a pasthe cular manner the conduct of zal-29th regiment, and of the 1st talion 48th regiment, in these dirent affairs, as well as that of m= gen. Tilson and brig.-gen. Rich #01 We have lost me Stewart. tb brave officers and soldiers in - i defence of this important point 40. our position; among others I ca not avoid to mention brig.-ma Fordyce and brig.-maj. Gardue and major-general Hill was hims

Wounded

led, but, I am happy to say, ightly. The defeat of this ot was followed about noon general attack with the enevhole force upon the whole it part of the position occuy the British army. In conice of the repeated attempts the height on our left by the I had placed two brigades tish cavalry in that valley, ted in the rear by the duc d' nerque's division of Spanish The enemy then placed fantry in the range of mouna the left of the valley, which pposed by a division of Spaifantry under lieut.-gen. De The general attack ourt. by the march of several coof infantry into the valley, viow to attack the height ed by maj.-gen, Hill. These ns were immediately charged 1st German light dragoons, ld dragoons, under the comof gen. Anson, directed by en. Pavie, and supported by me's brigade of heavy cavali although the 23d dragoons I considerable loss, the charge e effect of preventing the on of that part of the enelan. At the same time he d an attack upon brig.-gen. Campbell's position in the of the combined armies, and right of the British. was most successfully repulsrig.-gen. Campbell, supportbe king's regiment of Spanish and two battalions of Spa**untry; and** brig.-gen. Campok the enemy's cannon. The er-general mentions particue conduct of the 97th, the talion 7th, and of the 2d no 53d regiments; and I . LI.

was highly satisfied with the manner in which this part of the position was defended. An attack was also made at the same time upon lieut.-general Sherbrooke's division, which was on the left and centre of the 1st line of the British army. This attack was most gallantly repulsed by a charge with bayonets, by the whole division; but the brigade of guards, which were on the right, having advanced too far, they were exposed on their left flank to the fire of the enemy's battery, and of their retiring columns; and the division was obliged to retire towards the original position, under cover of the 2d line of gen. Cotton's brigade of cavalry, which I had moved from the centre, and of the 1st battalion 48th regiment. I had moved this regiment from its original position on the heights, as soon as I observed the advance of the guards; and it was formed in the plain, and advanced upon the enemy, and covered the formation of lieut.-gen. Sherbrooke's division. Shortly after the repulse of this general attack, in which apparently all the enemy's troops were employed, he commenced his retreat across the Alberche, which was conducted in the most regular order, and was effected during the night, leaving in our hands 20 pieces of cannon, ammunition, tumbrils, and some prisoners. lordship will observe by the inclosed return, the great loss which we have sustained of valuable officers and soldiers in this long and hardfought action, with more than double our number: that of the enemy has been much greater. I am informed that entire brigades of infantry have been destroyed; and, indeed, the battalions that retreat-M m

ed were much reduced in numbers. By all accounts their loss is 10,000 men. Generals Lapisse and Morlot are killed; gens. Sebastiani and Boulet wounded. I have particularly to lament the loss of majorgen. Mackenzie, who had distinguished himself on the 27th, and of brig.-general Langworth of the king's German legion, and of brismaj. Becket of the guards. Your lordship will observe, that the attacks of the enemy were principally, if not entirely, directed against the British troops. The Spanish commander in chief, his officers, and troops, manifested every disposition to render us assistance, and those of them which were engaged did their duty; but the ground which they occupied was so important, and its front at the same time so difficult, that I did not think it proper to urge them to make any movement on the left of the enemy, while he was engaged with us. I have reason to be satified with the conduct of all the officers and troops. I am much indebted to lieut -general Sherbrooke for the assistance I received from him, and for the manner in which he led on his division to the charge with bayonets. To lieut.-gen. Payae and the cavalry, particularly general Anson's brigade; to maj-generals Hill and Tilson, brig-gens. A. Campbell, R. Stewart and Cameron, and to the divisions and brigades of infantry under their commands respectively, particularly the 29th regiment, commanded by colonel White; the 1st battalion 48th, by col. Donnellan, afterwards, when that officer was wounded, by maj. Middlemore; the 2d lattalion 7th. by lieut. col. sir W. Myers; the 2d Lattalion 55d, by lieut.-col. Bing-

ham; the 97th, by col. Lyon; the 1st battalion of detachments lient.-col. Punbury; and the 2d battalion 31st, by major Wat son; and of the 15th, by lieut .- col. Gra ard; and 5th battalion 60th, comma. \* aded by major Davy on the 27th. advance of the brigade of grands was most gallantly conducted by brig -gen. Campbell; and, when necessary, that brigade retired, and formed again in the best order. The artiflery, under brig.-gen. Howorth, was also throughout these days of the greatest service; and I have every reason to be satisfied with the assistance I received from the chief engineer, lieut.-col. Fletcher, the adjut.-gen. brig.-gen. thehop. C. Stewart, and the quarter-mastergeneral, col. Murray, and the officers of those departments respect tively, and from col. Bathurst 2236 the officers of my personal staff. I also received much assistance from col. O'Lawler, of the Spanish see !vice, and from brig.-gen. Whitting ham, who was wounded when brime ing up the two Spanish battalions to the assistance of brig.-general A Campbell. I send this by captain lord Fitzroy Somerset, who will give your lordship any further information, and whom I beg to re-A. WELLESLEY. commend. From Sir A. Wellcsley, Talanto

Aug. 1.

Since I had the honour of addressing you on the 29th July, the enemy have continued to keep a rear-guard of about 10,000 men on the heights to the left of the Alberche. The extreme fatigue of the troops, the want of provisions, and the numbers of wounded to be taken care of, have prevented me from moving from this position. Brig.-gen. Crauford arrived with

n the 29th in the mornmarched 12 Spanish tle more than 24 hours. 1. Wellesley, Talavera, Aug. 1.

Idressed you this mornot received the report It appears ut-posts. my withdrew the rearh was posted on the ue left side of the Alnight at 11 o'clock, ole army marched to-Olalla; I conclude, ntion of taking up a the neighbourhood of

tter from Capt: Lord uart, of his Majesty's Amiable, addressed to niral Sir R. Strachan, licate of which has been d to the Hon. W. W.

jesty's ship L' Amiable, uxhaven, July 29, 1809. French troops in Hanitent with frequent prepiratical incursions in urhood of Cuxhaven, city to enter the village e with a body of horse on Wednesday the 26th ery narrowly missed al officers of the squars. In consequence I to land a detachment d marines from the vesng the squadron under or the purposes, if posrcepting them. In the ursuit we advanced uught'of the town of Bre-> which we learned they The information ed. On entering the

town we were assured that the enemy, to the number of about 250, occupied the town of Gessendorf, two miles distant, and further, that it contained a depot of confiscated merchandize. It was resolved in-

stantly to attack it.

For this purpose captain Goate of the Mosquito, advanced with a detachment, while I directed capt. Pettet, of the Briseis, to take a circuitous route, and take a well constructed battery of four twelve pounders, commanding the river Weser in flank, while the remainder, under my own immediate directions, headed by captain Watts, of the Ephira, advanced to attack it in front. The road we had to pass, subjected us all to a galling fire of round and grape from the battery, the guns of which were all pointed inwards, and which in return we could only answer by discharges of musketry. Gessendorf, though certainly tenable with the numbers the enemy had opposed to ours, was on the approach of captain Goate, precipitately evacuated. The enemy being previously informed of our approach, had put into requisition a number of light waggons for the transportation of the foot, in rear of which sixty well mounted cavalry drew up.

The enemy in the battery, seeing determined, notwithstanding their fire, to carry our point, and that we were making preparations for fording a deep and wide creek in their front, abandoned it, and embarked in boats on the Weser ready for their reception, under a severe fire of musquetry from our detachment, with the loss on their part of several killed and wounded. From a fore knowledge of our intentions on the part of the enemy,

M m 2

commandant of the battery, Monsicur Le Murche, a licutenant, and two inferior officers. The battery guns were burst in pieces, the embrazures demolished, the gun-carriages burnt, together with the magazine, guard-houses, &c. &c. The powder we brought off, together with six waggon loads of confiscated merchandise.

I beg leave to state to you, sir, for their lordships information, how much I feel indebted to captain Goate, for the zeal and ability evinced by him on this, as on all other occasions, during the time he has been commanding officer on the station.

I also feel indebted to captain Pettet, for his punctuality and promptness in executing my orders; and can only regret that an opportunity was not afforded him of distinguishing himself on this occasion congenial to his wishes.

But I beg leave particularly to mention captain Watts, of the Ephira, who, in the most gallant and active manner, advanced intrepidly in front of the attacking party amidst the enemy's galling fire, and rendered himself equally conspicuous afterwards, for his unremitting exertion in the complete demolition of the battery; in the execution of which service, I am concerned to say, he received a wound in the leg, but which, from its nature, will in no shape incapacitate him for future service.

A want of zeal and activity was discernible no where; to every officer and man I must award the meed of praise so justly their due; but of lieutenant Burges, of the Pincher, and W. Hawkins, second-lieutenant, of L'Amiable, I am more compe-

defatigable exertions in forwarding it > my orders to the different detacls > so ments.

The distance from Gessendorf to Cuxhaven is 28 miles; I leave:

then to their lordships to estimate the spirit, alacrity, and expedition in with which this service must have in 24 hours from our departure, the in 24 hours from our departure, the

I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed)

G. STUART. \_ T.
Sir R. J. Struchan, Bart.
K. B. Rear-Admiral of
the White, &c. &c.

From the London Gazette Extra 710ordinary.—Downing-street, August 7.

The following dispatches were received last night from the Earl.

Head-quarters, Middleburg

" My Lord—I have the honour. acquainting your lordship th having sailed from the Downs ear. in the morning of the 28th ul with rear-admiral sir Richard Stras chan, in his majesty's ship Venes able, we arrived the same evening at and anchored in the East Capells roads, and were joined on the foll lowing morning by the division o the army under lieut, gen, sir John Hope. It blew in the course o that day a fresh gale from the westward, which created a heavy swell; and the small craft being much exposed, it was determined to seels shelter for them in the anchorage of

compot, where lieut.-general Hope's division was also dito proceed, in order to posich points as might be neceso secure the anchorage; as with a view to future operap the East Scheldt. The left of the army under lieut.-gen. re Coote, particularly desfor the operations against eren, arrived on the 29th, orning of the 30th; but the ontinuing to blow fresh from estward, and occasioning a surf on the beach, both on de of Zoutland, as well as **Jomburg**, it became expediorder to effect a landing, to he whole fleet through the and difficult passage into er Gat, hitherto consideréd ticable for large ships; which successfully accomplished, e necessary preparations for ation being completed, I re satisfaction of acquainting ordship that the troops landhe Bree, and about a mile to stward of Fort der Haak, Lopposition, when a position en up for the night on the lls, with East Capelle in front. gen. Fraser was detached ately to the left against Fort ak and Ter Vere, the former ch, on his approach, was ed by the enemy; but the I Vere, which was strong in nce, and had a garrison of 00 men, held out till yesterorning, notwithstanding the nd well-directed fire of the essels and gun-boats, during zeding day, and until the as closely invested. Early norning of the 31st, a depufrom Middleburgh, from the garrison had been with-

drawn into Flushing, having arrived in camp, terms of capitulation were agreed upon, copies of which I have the honour herewith to enclose, as well as that of the garrison of Ter Vere: and the divisions of the army, under the orders of lieut .- general lord Paget and majorgeneral Graham, moved forward and took up a position with the right to Maliskirke, the centre at Gryperskirke, and the left to St. Laurens. On the morning of the 1st inst, the troops advanced to the investment of Flushing, which operation was warmly contested by the In this movement he was enemy. driven by major-general Graham's division, on the right, from the batteries of the Dykeshook, the Vigeter and the Nole, while brig.-gen. Houston's brigade forced the enemy posted on the road from Middleburgh to retire with the loss of 4 guns, and many killed and wounded. Licut.-gen. lord Paget's division also drove in the posts of the enemy, and took up his position at West Zouberg."

[His lordship here bestows great praise on lieut.-gen. sir E. Coole, and the officers commanding columns; likewise on the light troops under brig.-gen. baron Rottenburg, the 3d battalian of the royals; flank companies of the 4th reg. and generally on the whole of the troops.]

Ter Vere being in our possession, lieut,-gen. Fraser's division marched in the evening upon Ruttern, detaching a corps for the reduction of Ramakins, which, when effected, will complete the investment of Flushing. I have to regret the temporary absence of brig.-gen. Browne, who was wounded late in the day, but I trust not long to be M m 3 deprived

deprived of his services. I have the honour to euclose a return of the killed, wounded and missing.— Deeply as the fall of every British soldier is at all times to be lamented, the loss will not appear to have been great, when the serious impediments it was in the power of the enemy to oppose to our progress are considered, as well as the formidable state of the batteries of Flushing, to which the troops were necessarily exposed. The pressure of circumstances has prevented the commanding officer of artiflery from furnishing a detailed account of the guns and ordinance stores taken in the several batteries, and fortress of Ter Vere, but which will be hereafter transnatted, with a return of the prisoners taken since our landing, supposed to amount to 1000. Commodore Owen's squadron, with lieut. gen. marquis of Huntley's division, remains at anchor in the Wieling Passage, and the divisions of lieut.-gen. the carl of Rosslyn and lieut,-gen. Grosvenor are arrived at the anchorage in the Vere Gat.

[The dispatch concludes with aeknowledging the ability with which the fleet was conducted through the passage into the Vere Gat, and likewise the zealous exertions of the officers of the navy, as well as the seamen in dragging the artillery through a heavy sand.]

P. S. Since writing the above letter, I have received intelligence from lieut.-gen. sir J. Hope, that the reserve of the army had effected their lauding on South Beveland, and that a detachment had occupied the town of Goes.

[Articles of capitulation for the surrender of the town of Middle-

burgh follow. They stipulate - · ci the protection of the peaceable. - tri zens, as well as all private prope condition that all fire arms - 11 given up, and the public prop-accounted for to British comwr/1 -mia-THING. sioners appointed for that purpja. Public functionaries and their milies are to be permitted to re lirc to any other part of Belland. र्ग The capitulation of the fortres:= 770 Vere is likewise appended. garrison surrendered présonr= 41 war, public property is to be of the reveal up, and the inhibitants of the town we to be protected in the ir privileges.

My Lord—Siace my letter of yesterday's date, I have received intelligence from heat-general fir J. Hope, of his having occupied B. 1 12, and taken possession of the which island of South Beveland. I live is also the satisfaction to acquain your lordship, that upon the bries being prepared to open, the fortress of Ramakias surrendered this evening, and I have the house into enclose the articles of capit zalation.

[The capitulation of the fore resolvers of Ramakins here follows. The garrison, consisting of only 127 men, surrendered prisoners of care.]

Admiralty-office, Aug. 7.
Dispatches brought by lieute and
J. Duncan, of the Ida cutter. Leer
received yesterday evening from a

J. Strachan.

Vencrable, off the Vere August 4, 1809—Sir—You have been already acquainted that I had hoisted my find the Amethyst, and that it was my

pedition, in company with the enerable, on board which ship ord Chatham had embarked; but adding the public service might suffer from the commanders-in-chief ing separated, I therefore shifted the Venerable, and sailed from a Downs at day-light on the 28th

ry intention to have preceded the

I have now to acquaint you, for their lordships' information, of my rival on the evening of that day the Stone Deeps, with the Ameryst and several smaller vessels, there I was joined by the Fisgard, aptain Bolton, who had with great adapted placed vessels on the values shoals off this coast. After ark, lieutenant Groves of this ship, ith some skilful pilots in Deal to the Boompot channel, and to station vessels at its entrance.

Early next morning, the 29th, the livision of lieut.-general sir J. Hope, conducted by capt. Bathurst, in the Salsette, joined me, as did also rearadmiral sir R. Keats, in the Superb. This zealous officer had the command of the blockading squadron off th**e entrance** of the Scheldt ; but observing the armament pass, he, with his usual promptitude, th**at squadron under the** orders of lord Gardner, and resumed the charge of sir J. Hope's division: I therefore directed the rear-admiral to shift his flag to the Salsette, and to proceed to the Roompot.

The entrance to that channel is very narrow; and as I was aware of sir H. Popham's local knowledge of the insular navigation before me, I intrusted to that officer the service of leading sir R. Keats's division in, and which he did with great skill in the Sabrina, captain Kittoe:

the whole were anchored in safety opposite Zeerickzee, situated between the islands of Schowen and North Beveland.

That afternoon, rear-admiral Otway with the left wing of the army, under sir E. Coote, joined me in the Stone Deeps, but it blew too fresh to have any communication. On the morning of the 30th, sir H. Popham returned with a letter from sir R. Keats, acquainting me that the division under his charge were all safely anchored; and I was likewise informed that there was sufficient space in the Roompot to contain all the ships, to which anchorage sir H. Popham undertook to conduct them; and as it blew fresh, with all the appearance of an approaching gale, the squadron was instanty got under sail, and led in by the Venerable, when they all came-to in safety off the Vere Gat.

As soon as the ships were secured, measures were instantly taken to prepare to land the army on the island of Walcheren. I did not wait for the gun-boats coming up, but ordered those who happened to be near the Venerable, together with the mortar brigs, to push in shore, to cover the landing, and to force the Derhaak battery. At half past four the boats put off under the direction of lord Amelius Beauclerc. of the Royal Oak, and captain Cockburn of the Belleisle, and the troops were landed in excellent order, without opposition; the firing from the mortar and gun-vessels having driven the enemy completely from the Derhaak battery. Having thus accomplished this first object, I lost no time in directing the bombs and gun-vessels to proceed up the Vere Gat, off Camvere; and having given sir H. Popham, who, M m 4

Charles the Third, Vicercy of the Provinces of Rio de la Plata, and its Dependencies, &c. to the Loyal Inhabitants of Buenos Ayres.

Faithful and generous Neighbours and Inhabitants of

Buenos Ayres.

The abundant and sincere expressions of joy that you have mamifested from the moment of my arrival in the august capital of the Viceroy, afford me the most decisive proof of your invincible loyalty, and of the sentiments of honour by which you are animated. In these I discover the homage which you offer to the Sovereign Majesty which I represent, and the liveliest feelings of your tender regard for our Monarch. It shows me, that if you possess this reverence for me, who am only his shadow, it is on account of your profound respect for the substance from which that shadow is projected, which veneration has always been in perfect consistency with your character and conduct. Finally, it gives me an authentic proof of the noble enthusiasm that reigns in your bosoms, of your firm adherence to the great cause in which the parent state is engaged, and of all the social virtues which adorn you in your respective sta-Such is the source, and such tious. are the effects of these extraordinary demonstrations of joy which have exceeded all my expectations.

I should be deficient in my duty, if under these circumstances I did not acknowledge the grateful sensibility and warm satisfaction which these affecting indications of your disposition have produced in myself. Nothing can ever efface from my memory the delight I expe-

rienced on the night of the 30th June. What a magnificent speccle to every man capable of app 🖚 🛖 ciating the sentiments of the he to see a numerous people, com ing all classes of society, impe I led only by their fidelity, hastening to tender their voluntary service s in terms the most affecting, and companied by every mark of low alty, in the presence of the representative of their beloved Sovere ign! The tyrant, who oppresses us\_ never enjoy such a scene of de Light, with all his pomp and circumstances of splendour, his public entries and triumphs; because, by force and violence he can extort only and feeble applause, while yo was is the natural result of the impass i oned attachment, and ardent losalty which you bestow on the mexmory of your august Prince. Do not doubt it, this act of yours, simple as it appears under all its character of energy, has nothing to do with ostentation and vanity, but as being the ingenuous manifestation of your loyal sentiments, it is the impenetrable wall to be opposed to the assaults of the enemy. you will be endeavour to seduce by his artifices, or to debilitate your strength by spreading seeds of discord among you. impotence of his authority, and the inefficiency of his malicious expedients will shew to the world. Buenos Avres is not the coustily where perfidy can hold her sesidence. I assure you, with all frankness which belongs to my character, that I have the most per fect confidence in your loyalty, that I am firmly persuaded that I have nothing to apprehend from those vile agents which the enemy of our liberty distributes every where

where, for the malignant purpose of imposing upon the unsuspecting megrity of mankind. If his aufacity should pretend to violate our happy soil with his offensive ermin, you will yourselves be vigilant to discover and to destroy it. To this gratifying reflection, thich you so justly deserve, I may add another equally desirable. un not less persuaded that the concord and unity of your sentiments will be the stable support of my government, than that your subordination to legitimate authority will give new vigour and new energy to the expedients of security, circumstances require; and that all ranks among this generous people, ammated with the same spirit, and full of the same enthusiasm, will swear with me to defend, to the last moment of their existence, the sacred rights of our beloved Monarch, Ferdinand the VIIth. Live then tranquil and happy, and rely always upon my most sincere and cordial endeavours, by all the means in my power, to augment your felicity.

(Signed)

BALTASAR HIDALGO DE CISNEROS. Buenos Ayres, 2d Aug. 1809.

The following dispatches have been received from the carl of Chatham.

Head-quarters, Middleburgh, Aug. 7.

My lord, Nothing very material has occurred since my last dispatch of the 3d inst. We have been unremittingly employed in bringing up the artillery of siege, annunition, and stores, to the vicinity of Flushing; and the troops have been

occupied in the construction of the batteries, and in carrying on the several works before the place, but which have been necessarily interrupted by the very heavy rains which have fallen here. The enemy is active and enterprising, and the garrison has certainly received considerable reinforcement from the opposite coast; nor has it been in the power of the flotilla hitherto to prevent it. Under these circumstances it has been found necessary to land lieut.-gen. Grosvenor's division; and the two light battalious of the king's German legion have been also for the present brought on shore. Immediately on the fall of Ramakius, I determined, as soon as the necessary arrangements were made, to pass the infantry of lieut,general the earl of Rosslyn's corps, together with the marquis of Huntley's division, and the light brigades of artillery, into South Beveland, to form a junction with the reserve under lieutenant-gen. sir J. Hope: and that the cavalry and ordnance ships, together with the transports for lieut.-gen. Grosvenor's division, the moment their services could be spared from before Flushing, should be brought through the Slow Passage, and proceed up the West Scheldt; but of course this latter . operation cannot take place until a sufficient naval force shall have been enabled to enter the river. and to proceed in advance; but the very severe blowing weather we have constanly experienced, added to the great difficulty of the navigation, has hitherto baffled all their efforts. By letters from lieut.-gen. sir J. Hope, I find that the enemy had on the 5th inst. come down with about 28 gun-vessels before Bathz, on which place they kept

up a smart cannonade for some hours, but were forced to retire by the gans from the fort; and every thing has since remained quiet in that quarter.

CHATAM.

Middleburgh, Aug. 8. My lord, Since closing my dispatch of yesterday's date, the enemy, towards five o'clock in the evening, in considerable force, made a vigorous sortie upon the right of our line occupied by major-general Graham's division. The attack was principally directed upon our advanced piquets, which were sup-ported by the 3d battalion of the royals, the 5th and 35th regiments under col. Hay. These corps, together with detachments of the royal artillery, the 95th, and light battalions of the king's German legion, received the enemy with their accustomed intrepidity: and, after a sharp contest of some duration, forced him to retire with very considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. In this affair the enemy has had another opportunity of witnessing the superior gallantry of British troops; in no instance has he succeeded in making the least impression toroughout our line; and on this occa ion, so far from profiting by his attempts, he has been obliged to relinquish some very advantageous ground where our advanced posts are now established. I cannot too strongly express my sense of the unremitting vigilance and ability manifested by maj.-gen. Graham, in securing and maintaining his post against the repeated attempts of the enemy to dislodge him; and I have great satisfaction in acquainting your lordship, that the major-general mentious, in terms of the warmest approbation, the distinguished conduct and gallantry of the officers and troops engaged on this occasion.

CHATHAM.

[Here follows an abstract return of ordnance, ammunition, and stores, taken from the enemy.]

From the London Gazette, September 2.—A Dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was, on the 30th ult., received at the office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington, dated Deleytosa, 8th August, 1809.

Deleytosa, Aug. 8, 1809. My lord, I apprized your lordship, on the 1st instant, of the advance of a French corps towards the Puerto de Banos, and of the probable embarrassments to the operations of the army, which its arrival at Placencia would occasion; and these embarrassments having since existed to a degree so considerable as to oblige us to fall back and to take up a defensive position on the Tagus, I am induced to trouble you more at length with an account of what has passed upon this subject.

When I entered Spain, I had a communication with General Cuesta, through Sir Robert Wilson and Colonel Roche, respecting the occupation of the Puerto de Banos, and the Puerto de Perales, the former of which, it was at last settled, should be held by a corps to be formed under the Marquis de la Reyna, to consist of two battalions from General Cuesta's army, and two from Bejar; and that the Paerto de Perales was to be taken care of by the Duque del Parque,

hy

# APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. 541

**by detachments from the garrison**of Ciudad Rodrigo.

I donbted of the capacity of the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo to make the detachment to the latter, but so little of the effectual occupation of the former, that in writing to Marshal Beresford on the 17th July, I desired him to look to the Puerto de Perales, but that I considered Banos as secure, as appears by the extract of my letter which I inclose.

On the 30th intelligence was received at Talavera, that 12,000 rations had been ordered at Fuente Duenos for the 28th, and 24,000 at Los Santos for the same day, for a French corps, which it was believed was on its march towards the Puerto de Banos.

General Cuesta expressed some analysisty respecting this post, and sent me a message, to propose that Sir Robert Wilson should be sent there with his corps.

Talavera, but his corps was in the Mountains towards Escalona; and he had already made himself very useful in that quarter, and had been near Madrid, with which city he had had a communication, which I was desirous of keeping up, I proposed that a Spanish corps should be sent to Banos without loss of time

I could not prevail with General Cuesta, although he certainly admitted the necessity of a reinforcement when he proposed that Sir Robert should be sent to Banos, and he was equally sensible with myself, of the benefit to be derived to the cause, from sending Sir Robert back to Escalona.

At this time we had no further intelligence of the enemy's advance

than that the rations were ordered; and I had hopes that the enemy might be deterred from advancing, by the intelligence of our success on the 28th, and that the troops in the Pucrto might make some defence; and that under these circumstances, it was not desirable to divert Sir Robert Wilson from Escalona.

On the 30th, however, I renewed my application to General Cuesta, to send there a Spanish division of sufficient strength, in a letter to Gen. O'Donoghue, of which I inclose a copy, but widnout effect; and he did not delach General Bassecourt till the morning of the 2d, after we had heard that the enemy had entered Bejar, and it was obvious that the troops in the Puerto would make no defence.

On the 2d we received accounts, that the enemy had entered Placencia in two columns.

The Marquis de la Reyna, whose two battalions consisted of only 600 men, with only 20 rounds of ammunition each man, retired from the Puerto and from Placencia, without firing a shot, and went to the bridge of Almaraz, which he declared that he intended to remove; the battalions of Bejar dispersed without making any resistance.

The General called upon me on that day, and proposed that half of the army should march to the rear to oppose the enemy, while the other half should maintain the post at Talayera.

My answer was, that if by half the army, he meant half of each army, I could only answer that I was ready either to go or to stay with the whole British army, but that I could not separate it. He then desired me to chuse whether I would

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go or stay, and I preferred to go, from thinking that the British troops were most likely to do the business effectually, and without contest; and from being of opinion that to open the communication through Placencia, although very important to them, was more important to us than to the Spanish army. With this decision, general Cuesta appeared perfectly satisfied.

The movements of the enemy in our front since the first, had induced me to be of opinion, that despairing of forcing us at Talavera, they intended to force a passage by Escalona, and thus to open a communication with the French corps com-

ing from Placencia.

This suspicion was confirmed on the night of the 2d, by letters received from sir Robert Wilson, of which I inclose copies; and before I quitted Talayera on the 3d, I waited upon general O'Donoghue and conversed with him upon the whole of our situation, and pointed out to him the possibility that in the case of the enemy coming through Esca-Iona, general Cuesta might find himself obliged to quit Talavera, before I should be able to return to him; and I urged him to collect all the carts that could be got, in order to remove our hospital. At his desire I put the purport of this conversation in writing, and sent him a letter to be laid before general Cuesta, of which I enclose a copy.

The British army marched on the 3d to Oropesa, general Bassecourt's Spanish corps being at Centinello, where I desired that it might halt the next day, in order that I might be

nearer it.

About five o'clock in the evening, I heard that the French had arrived from Placencia at Navalmoral, whereby they were between us and the bridge of Almaraz.

About an hour afterwards, L received from gen. O'Donoghue letter and its inclosures, of whi inclose copies, aunouncing to me the intention of general Cuesta. march from Talavera in the eve- ming and to leave there my hospital, cepting such men as could \$ moved by the means he already on the ground of his apprehermsion that I was not strong enough for the corps coming from Placencia. that the enemy was moving supon his flank, and had returned to Santa Olalla in his front.

I acknowledge that these reasons did not appear to me sufficient for giving up so important a post as Talavera, for exposing the comband armies to an attack in front and rear at the same time, and for abaracloning my hospital; and I wrote the letter of which I enclose a cop

This unfortunately reached the general after he had marched, he arrived at Oropesa shortly after daylight, on the morning of the

The question what was to done, was then to be considered. The enemy, stated to be thirty t 3 >000 sand strong, but at all events consisting of the corps of Soult and either united, or not very dis Zant from each other, and supposer by marshal Jourdan and Joseph 📂 40naparte, to be sufficiently strong attack the British army, stated to be twenty-five thousand strong, were on one side, in possession of the la side road to the passage of the Tagus at Almaraz, the bridge at which pl≥" we knew had been removed. though the boats still necessarily mained in the river.

On the other side, we had reason to expect the advance of Victor's

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### ENDIX to the CHRONICLE. 543

/era, as soon as genearch should be known. ving 12,000 men to s, and allowing from killed and wounded tion, his corps would ed to 25,000. We le ourselves from this ion only by great celement, to which the unequal, as they had allowance of proviral days, and by sucittles. If unsuccessful should have been withand if Soult and Nev ction, had retired beand waited the arrival should have been exgeneral action with equally without a re-

ason to expect, that as le la Reyna could not oats from the river Alwould have destroyed

retreat was, therefore, of Arzo Bispo; and oved on, the enemy, by bridge while the army gaged with Soult and have deprived us of ource.

not take a position at we thereby left open the bridge of Arzo Bispo a by Calera; and, after the whole subject maof opinion that it was retire to the bridge of and to take up a defenupon the Tagus.

uced to adopt this last ause the French have t 50,000 men disposese to the combined artorps of 12,000 to watch

Vanegas; and I was likewise of opinion, that the sooner the defensive line should be taken up, the more likely were the troops to be able to defend it.

Accordingly I marched on the 4th, and crossed the Tagus by the bridge of Arzo Bispo, and have continued my route to this place, in which I am well situated to defend the passage of Almaraz and the lower parts of the Tagus. General Cuesta crossed the river on the night of the 5th, and he is still at the bridge of Arzo Bispo.

About 2000 of the wounded have been brought away from Talavera, the remaining 1500 are there; and I doubt whether, under any circumstances, it would have been possible or consistent with humanity, to attempt to remove any more of them,

Prom the treatment which some of the soldiers wounded on the 27th, and who fell into the hands of the enemy, experienced from them, and from the manner in which I have always treated the wounded who have fallen into my hands, I expect that these men will be well treated; and I have only to lament, that a new concurrence of events, over which from circumstances I had and could have no controul, should have placed the army in a situation to be obliged to leave any of them behind.

I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed)

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Admiralty office, Aug. 19. Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been received at this office from sir Richard John Strachau, bart. K. B. rear-admiral of the white, &c. addressed to the hon. W. W. Pole.

Kangaroa

## 544 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1809.

Kangaroo, in the West Scheld, off the Kaloot, Aug. 11, 1809.

Sir—I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I am this moment going up to Bathz in South Beveland, which has been attacked by a strong detachment of the enemy's flotilla, and which, by Sir Richard Keats's reports, consists of two frigates, one bearing a vice-admiral's flag, thirty brigs, eight luggers or schooners, and fourteen gun-boafs.

I was under the necessity of detaining our flotilla to prevent supplies being thrown into the garrison at Flushing, and to assist in cutting off its communication with Cadsand, which service was effectually done, except during the late heavy gales which drove the gunboats from their stations, and prevented our ships entering the Schold, from the circumstance of their not being able to weigh their anchors. Since the weather has moderated, the wind has provokingly drawn round to the south-east, which is the only obstacle that prevents Lord William Stuart, with a squadron of ten heavy frigates, passing Flushing, as well as Rear-admiral Lord Gardner, with the effective line-of-battle ships, taking up the anchorage in Dykeshook Bay, where I intend his lord-lrip shall remain, with the view of having the assistance of that squadron in our farther operations against the enemy, and eventually to proceed up the Scheld.

The divisions of the army under the Earl of Rosslyn and Marquis of Huntley, landed on South Beveland on the 9th.

The cavalry and ordnance ships, with the brigs and some sloops of

war, have passed through the into the West Scheld, and availing themselves of ever able tide to proceed to B am also endeavouring to vallas and Circe through same channel, and with evaluation of success.

Sir Home Pophan was owith some gun-vessels for pose of sounding the river joining Sir Richard Keats of the state of the st

The batteries are not a to open on Flushing, the hope to be here again in tir operate with the army in the on that garrison.

I am concerned to add. enemy has cut the dyke to of the town, and the island to be inundated. I bave Rear-admiral Otway to 1 Monmouth and Agincourt land for water, as soon as be got down from Zierickz earnestly intreat that othe may be adopted for suppl army and navy from Engle apprehend all the water in the will be spoiled by the int and that there is not mor other islands than is nece the subsistence of the inhal

Their lordships must be that in this extensive and cated service, it is impose me to enter so fully into de could wish, especially as rangements must vary in tion with the movements enemy.

In my absence I have Rear-admiral Otway to sup the several duties relative & vestment of this island, and respond with the Admiral matters of service.

Captain Dobbie, who

In consequence of the protracted siege of Flushing, and the necessity For the flotilla going up the Scheld, I have ordered guns from the ships Of war to fit twenty transports as Sun-ships, and with the launches of tive ships under Rear-a-Imiral Otway, to form a flotilla for the lower Part of the Scheld, which I trust Elecir lor-Iships will approve.

You will please likewise to inform their lordships, that Lord ▼ 3 ardner has ordered the Centaur Theseus to cruise off the Texel. I have the honour to be.

(Signe 1) R. J STRACHAN. Monourable W. W. Pole.

> Kangaroo, in the West Scheld, Aug. 12, 1809.

Sir-Having directed the frigates mand in the margin, to proceed the West Scheld, under the Teders of Lord William Stuart, exptain of the Lavinia, the moment wind was favourable, that zealus officer availed himself of a light r from the westward, on the afrnoon of the 11th instant, notithstanding the tide was against This proceeding, and passed the batries between Flushing and Cadand: the ships were under the Comy's fire nearly two hours.

The gallant and seaman-like anner in which this squadron was Conducted, and their steady and rell-directed fire, excited in my breast the warmest sensations of

admiration. The army witnessed their exertions with applause, and I am certain their Lordships will duly appreciate the services of Lord William Stuart, the captains, officers, seamen, and marines, on this occasion.

No very material accident happened, except by a shell striking L'Aigle, an! which fell through her decks into the bread-room, where it exploded; one man was killed, and four others wounded: her stern frame is much shattered.

Lord William Stuart's modest letter accompanied this dispatch, together with a return of the killed and wounded, and the damages sustained by his majesty's ships, in forcing the entrance of this river. I have the honour to be, &c.

> R. J. STRACHAN. (Signed)

Fort Bathz, Aug. 12, 1809. Sir-I have the honour to inform you, that, in pu-suance of your directions, Larrived at Bathz yesterday, and in or hir to render, if practicable, an attack on the enemy's flotilla more comprete, I ordered thirty flat boats, armed with carronades, and some other boats from the ships under my orders, to rendezvous at this place, and meet the flotilla under Sir Home Popham, but before the arrival of cither, six of the enemy's gun-boats having grounded on a bank within reach of the artillery of the fort, after sustaining some injury by it, were abandoned; five of which were destroyed, and the other brought in.

The arrival of Sir Home Popham and my boats from the East

Lavinia, Heroine, Amethyst, Rota, Nymphen, l'Aigle, Euryalus, Statira, Dryad, and Perlin. Vol. Ll.

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Scheld took place nearly at the same time, but the enemy's flotilla moved up to Lillo with the same tide that brought ours to Bathz, one of which was handsomely burned by the advanced gun-boats almost amongst them.

As the navigation of the West Scheld is now open as far as it can possibly be cleared by the navy, and a flotilla force of upwards of fifty sail in the East Sheld demand attention, and I can at any time return in a few hours to this place, it is my intention to repair in the morning to the Superb, where I have ordered the boats of my division. Sir. Home Popham is examining the channels.

Although we are now masters of the navigation to Lillo, it may be proper to observe, that it is in the enemy's power, by sending a superior naval force to deprive us of it, as far as Bathz, (before some larger ships ascend), whenever he pleased.

I have, &c. R. G. KEATS. Rear Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, Bart. K. B.

Supplement to the London Gazette of Saturday, Aug. 19.

Downing Street, August 20, 1809.

Dispatch from Lieutenant-General the Earl of Chatham, K.G. dated Hend-quarters, Middleburgh, Aug. 11, 1809.

Head-quarters Middleburgh, Aug. 11.

My Lord-I received yesterday evening your lordship's dispatch of the 8th inst. by the messenger Mills, and I must intreat your lordship to offer my most dutiful acknowledgments to his majesty, for the gracious approbation he has been

pleased to express of my humble endeavours in his service; and I shall 4 feel the greatest satisfaction in communicating to Lieutenant-general Sir Eyre Coote, and the general and other officers, and the troops emages ployed here under my command > = = the sense which his majesty enter = 1 tains of their meritorious conducate in the services in which they baw 🗻 🛊 been engaged, as well as the cont dence his majesty feels in their for ture good conduct, and which, \_ = 1 trust, they will not disappoint.

The enemy has continued to gia what interruption he could to t progress of our works; but sir and nee the date of my last letter, he has attempted no sortie in any for œ. He has endeavoured to cause 4 the some embarrassment by opening sluices at Plushing, and letting in stthe salt water, but this has been retended as yet with little incon nience, as the necessary precautic for letting off the water throus the sluices in our possession at L place and at Veer, I have no do will be found effectual. The se ral batteries will probably be reato open on the place either the 1 or 13th, and I shall look with gree anxiety to the result, as the specreduction of Flushing, (particular under present appearances) is of the last importance, as till then so ver large a portion of the force unde my command is unavoidably de tained before it.

The divisions of Lieutenant-ge neral Lord Rosslyn and Lieutenant general Lord Huntly, were, accord ing to the intention I mentioned i my last letter, landed in South Beve land, on the morning of the 9th in slant: but I am sorry to say, the the division of transports, wit the cavalry and artillery horses, th

th

rdnance, ammunition, and all descriptions, have not brought through the Slow The moment they appear, intention to proceed to-lathz; but as till then no a can be undertaken, I ught my presence here was ful.

e portion of the flotilla has d up the river to Bathz, h place I learn that the ad again made an attack, been repulsed by the guns ort.

the honour to be, &c.
Signed) CHATHAM.

cepted Correspondence.
of Dispatches, duted Aug.
and taken on a Peasant
to Avila, at Tomezcus, by
rehment under Sir Robert
w's orders.—(The original
n to General Cuesta)
Monsieur le Colonel Hays,
r d'Avila—You will give
is that this letter shall be
id with the utmost expedihis majesty, and you will
your receipt.
n's corps is cut off. About

ago it was between Canand Villa Neuva. If from
wu you move a column of
en, and attack them, they
compelled to surrender.
comminicate to you the briltion of the 8th inst. at P.
to. We took from the
SO pieces of cannon, 40
with baggage, and 600
s, besides a great number
d. The royal carbineers

me from your province,

ps de garde were cut to

wine, vinegar, and brandy, which shall be paid in ready money; and also send me news from Burgos, Salamanca, Valladolid, &c.

(Signe.')

DURB OF DALMATIA.

Sire—The orders that you sent
me are executed. The Duke of
Elchingen will arrive to-morrow
at his destination.

I have the intention of besieging Ciudad Rodrigo. If your majesty sends me five corps complete, and if the Duke of Elchingen comes this wav, I will attack Marshal Beresford's army, which is now between Almeida and Cadad Rodrigo, and by news now received, between • • • • and Gette, and composed of 8000 English, the same number of Portuguese, and 4000 Spaniards; but if this is to be executed, it must be done with the greatest expedition; because, otherwise, the effect of the victories of Talavera and Arzobispo will be lost.

It is probable Venegas has already passed the Sierra Morena; and, in this case, the 2d sarps may fall upon Cuesta, keep the Tagus, and open the communication with this corps.

Wilson's corps is cut off. It is between Vida Neuva and Candelario; and, if a column from Avila of 1500 or 1000 men, should come down, it would be compelled to surrender.

(Signed)
DUKE OF DALMATIA.
Addressed to Joseph, King of
Spain, &c.

London Gazette Extraordinary, Sunday, Aug. 20. Downing-street, Aug. 19. A dispatch, of which the follow-

N n 2 ing

ing is a copy, was this day received at the office of Viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, from Lieuteaant-general the Earl of Chatham, K. G. dated Head Quarters, Middleburgh, Aug. 16, 1809.

Head Quarters, Middleburgh, Aug. 16.

My Lord -- I have the henour of acquainting your lordship, that ou the 13th instant, the batteries before Flushing being completed (and the frigates, bombs, and gun-vessels, having at the same time taken their stations), a fire was opened at about half past one p. m. from fifty-two pieces of heavy ordnauce, which was vigorously returned by the enemy. An additional battery of six twenty-four pounders was completed the same night, and the whole continued to play upon the town with little or no intermission till late on the following day,

On the morning of the 14th instant, about ten o'clock, the line of battle ships at anchor in the Durloo Passage, led by Rear-admiral Sir Richard Strachan, got under weigh, and ranging up along the sea line of defence, kept up as they passed, a tremendous cannonade on the town for several hours, with the greatest gallantry and effect. About four in the afternoon, perceiving that the fire of the enemy had entirely ceased, and the town presenting a most awful scene of destruction, being on fire in almost every quarter, I directed Lieutenant-general Sir Eyre Coote to send in to summons the place; General Monnet returned for answer, that he would reply to the summons as soon as he had consulted a council of war: an hour had been allowed him for the purpose, but a consi-

derable time beyond it having elapses : ed without any answer being x ceived, hostilities were ordered recommence with the utmost gour, and about eleven o'clock night, one of the enemy's batteradvanced upon the Sea Dyke front of Lieutenant-general Fras-- position, was most gallantly ried at the point of the bayoby detachments from the 36th, 7 and light battalions of the kin a German legion, under Lieuter colonel Pack, opposed to great su periority of numbers; they Rook forty prisoners, and killed wounded a great many of enemy.

I must not omit to mention, that on the preceding evening an intrenchment in front of Major-general Graham's position was also forced in a manner equally undusted, by the 14th regiment, and detachments of the king's German kgion, under Lieutenant-colonel Nicolls, who drove the enemy from it, and made a lodgment within musket-shot of the walls of the town taking one gun and thirty prisoners. About two in the morning, the enemy demanded a suspension of arms for forty-eight hours, which was refused, and only two hours granted, when he agreed to sure der according to the summons in, on the basis of the garrison 🚾 coming prisoners of war.

I have now the satisfaction of sequainting your lordship, that the preliminaries being acceded to; soon as the admiral landed in the morning, Colonel Long, adjusted general, and Captain Cockburn of the royal navy, were appointed to negociate the further articles of apitulation, which I have now the honour to enclose. They were presented to the control of the contr

three this morning, ments of the royals on d of his majesty's 71st the left, took possesates of the town. The march out to-morrow, mbarked as speedily as

w congratulate your he fall of a place so necessary to our funs, as so large a proir force being required he siege with that deur and dispatch which if defence the enemy and particularly his nundation, which was ading to an alarming ered absolutely neces-

ped, had circumstances o have proceeded up n earlier period, I had to Lieutenaut-general te the direction of the siege, and of the opee Flushing, and I canly express my sense of ing zeal and exertion be has conducted the ice entrusted to him, in s ably assisted by Licu-Is Walsh and Offerey nm, as assistants in the I quarter-master-geneent.

ry reason to be satise judicious manner in eneral officers have diveral operations, as well spirit and intelligence y the commanding offi-, and the zeal and aranks of officers.

great pleasure I can reform good conduct of who have not only on all occasions shewn the greatest intrepidity in presence of the enemy, but have sustained, with great pleasure and cheertuiness, the laborious duties they have had to perform.

The active and persevering exertions of the corps of royal engineers have been conducted with much skill and judgment by Colonel Fyers, aided by Lieutenant-colonel D'Arcey, and it is impossible for me to do sufficient justice to the distinguished conduct of the officers and men of the royal artillery, under the able direction and animating example of Brigadier-general M'Leod.

The seamen, whose labours had already been so useful to the army, sought their reward in a further opportunity of distinguishing themselves, and one of the batteries was accordingly entrusted to them, and which they served with admirable vigour and effect.

I must here beg to express my strong sense of the constant and cordial co-operation of the navy on all occasions, and my warmest acknowledgments are most particularly due to Captain Cockburn of the Belleisle, commanding the flotilla, and to Captain Richardson of the Cæsar, commanding the brigade of seamen landed with the army. I have the honour to enclose a return of the garrison of Flushing, in addition to which I have learned, that, besides the number killed. which was considerable, upwards of one thousand wounded men were transported to Cadsand, previous to the complete investment of the town. I also subjoin a statement of deserters and prisoners, exclusive of the garrison of Flushing.

This dispatch will be delivered N n 3 to

to your Lordship by my first Aidde-camp, Major Bradford, who is fully qualified to give your Lordship every further information, and whom I beg leave earnestly to recommend to his majesty's protection. I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed)

CHATHAM.

Amount of the Garrison which surrendered at Flushing on the 15th Aug. 1809, under the command of Monnet, General of Division.

Sixteen Officers of the Staff— 101 Officers.—3773 Non-commissioned Officers and soldiers.—489 sick and wounded.—Total 4379.

Return of prisoners and deserters, from the 30th July to August 15, 1809, taken in the Island of Walcheren,

One Colonel, 1 Lieutenant-Col., 15 Captains, 27 Lieutenants, 1 Staff, 58 Serjeants, 13 Drummers, 1700 rank and file.

Return of Officers, and of the number of Non commissioned Officers and rank and tile killed, wounded, and missing, from the 8th inst. to the surrender of Flushing, on the morning of the 15th inclusive. Head-quarters, Middleburg, Aug. 16, 1809.

Total—3 Officers, 1 Scrjeant, 1 Drummer, 26 rank and file, killed; 15 Officers, 5 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 83 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed—5th Foot Capt. Talbot.

—71st Foot, Ensign D. Sinclair.—
2d Light Battalion King's German
Legion, Lieut. Sprecker.

Wounded.—Royal Artillery, Lieutenant George Browne, slightly.—

Royal Engineers, Col. Pyres, slight ly; Capt. Pasley, dangerously. 3d Batt. 1st Foot, Lieut. A. M'Kenzic, slightly.—2 1 Foot, Li- = = tenant Cutterbuck, slightly.-1- 🗷 Foot, Ensign C. Harrald, danger ously wounded Aug. 9, since de= –36th Foot, Major M'Ken: 🚤zi dangerously.—98th Foot, Capitalia Soden slightly; Lieut. Smith, slig ht ly. - 71 t Foot, Capt. Spotiswoc de. slightly: L'eut. D. M'Donald ( angerously - 77th Foot, Capt. A ... V. Brown, dangerously -- 81st F-04, Capt. Taylor, slightly: Assist===01-Surgeon Chizlet, dangerousl ---95th Foct, Lieut. Manners, sligh € ly; wounded 3d August, not report and in time to be included in the proceding returns.

ROBERT LONG, Col. Adj. Ga.

Admiralty Office, Aug. 20, 1809.

— Dispatches from Sir R. J.
Strachan, Rear Admiral of the
White.

St. Domingo, Flushir4 Roads, Aug. 17, 1809. SIR,-I have much satisfaction in acquainting you, that the town and garrison of Flushing have cap tulated. It was my intention have proceeded up the Scheld with the division of frigates under Lord W. Stuart, and that the great er part of our flotilla had advanced to Bathz, in the charge of Sir Ho = 18 Popliam, by whom the ene were driven above Lillo, when their ships and gun-brigs had tal-The co up a strong position. mand of the important service the Scheld I have given to Sir Keats, and he has my direction co-operate with Lieut.-General Earl of Rosslyn, as well as to every means in his power for com

#### APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. 551

ing or destroying the fleet and

illa of the enemy.

Rear Admiral Lord Gardner nained with the ships named in margin off Dykeshook, and Lordship had received my dition to hold that squadron in diness to go against the garrison Flushing.

On the 12th instant, I was inned by Lord Chatham, that the anced batteries were sufficiently pared to open on the enemy day following, at one o'clock in afternoon; and as it appeared me of consequence that the line battle ships should pass the town the same moment, I therefore andoned my intention of going to the advanced flotilla, and occeding to Dykeshook hoisted flag in the St. Domingo. The tteries opened on the garrison as was previously settled, at one in e asternoon of the 13th instant, id the fire was returned with great

gour by the enemy. The hombs and gun vessels under e direction of Captain Cockburn, the Belleisle, were most judiciousplaced at the south east end of e town; and to the south west, apt. Owen, of the Clyde, had ith equal skill and judgment, aced the bomb and other vessels ader his orders. I had much disfaction in witnessing the fire at was kept up by the squadrons nder the command of these two flicers, and the precision with which ne shells were thrown from the ombs. Unfortunately the wind as too scaut to allow me to weigh then the batteries opened, but, it

roving more favourable the fol-

owing day, I immediately put that

intention into execution, and at ten in the forenoon of the 14th proceeded with the ships already named towards Flushing, meaning to pass to a more convenient anchorage for placing the squadron against it when such a measure should appear to be necessary.

This squadron was led in by the St. Domingo, bearing my flag, and I was followed by the Blake, with the flag of Rear-Admiral Lord Gardner; the other ships advanced. in succession. Soon after we had opened our fire, the wind came more southerly, and the St. Domingo grounded inside of the Dog-Sand. Lord Gardner not knowing our situation, passed inside of us, by which the Blake also grounded. The other ships were immediately directed to haul off, and anchor as previously intended.

After being some time in this situation, during which the enemy's fire slackened by the active and zealous exertions of Captain Owen, of the Clyde, who came to our assistance, and anchored close to the St. Domingo, she was got toff, and soon after I had the satisfaction of seeing the Blake also affoat, and come to anchor with the rest of the

squadron.

The fire of the enemy towards the evening had considerably abated; the town was burning in many places, and much damage was done to the houses.—At seven o'clock I received a message from Lieut.-Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, requesting I would cease hostilities, as a summons had been sent into Flushing: but at night the fire again commenced, and was kept up without intermission until two

<sup>\*</sup> St. Domingo, Blake, Repulse, Victorious, Denmark, Audacious, and Venerable.

o'clock of the morning of the 15th, when the French Commandant, General Monnet, offered to surrender. This was communicated to me by the Lout. Gen., and in consequence I directed the flag of truce to be horsted at day-light, on board his majesty's ships, and that hostilities should cease.

The Lieut. Gen. having intimated that two Commissioners should be sent on the part of the navy, to assist in the proposed capitulation, I nomeated Lord Gardner to meer S.r. Eyee Chote, at East Zouburg, and to take with lum Capt. Cockburn, to act in conjunction with the officers on the part of the Shortly after I received a message from the Earl of Chatham, requesting to see me at Zouburg. On my arrival there, I found his lordship had selected Col. Long, Adjutant-Gen. of the army, and Capt. Cockburn, to be the Commissioners for settling the terms of capitulation, which were finally concluded late in the evening of the 15th.

I have much pleasure in bearing the most ample testimony to the exertions of Sa Home Pophan, with the advanced fiotala, in the upper part of the West Scheld, which has been of the most essential service.

(Signed) R. J. STRACHAN.

Camilla, in the West Scheld, August .5, 1809.

SIR,—I vest relay horted my flag in the Camilla, and am at present with 18 sloops and gun-brigs, and four divisions of gun-boats, lying between the Sactuagen snoats, a position judiciously chosen by Capt. Sir Home Popaum, as it effectually cuts off the communica-

tion between the East and West-Scheld.

The enemy's flotilla, consideration red increased in number, has retired above or under the protection of Lillo, and the men of war, with the population of and below Antwerp, as far do a down as Philipe. Six of our frigates are anchored off Waerden, waiting an opportunity to come up.

R. G. KB. ATS. Rear-Admiral Sir R. J. Strac. Admiral Sir R. J. Strac.

Return of killed and wounded as board the Flotilla, under the outer of Capt. Cockburn.

Total.—7 killed and 22 wo und-

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Marlborough, Lieut. Remnie, killed.—San Josef, Lieut. Remnie, and Mr. Burnside, Surgeon, samulightly wounded.

Inclosure from Rear-Admiration Otway, of the Monarch. East Zouburg, before F- lush

ing, August 16. SIR-On the 28th ultin landed with the army on the sand-Hills, near the signal post of \_\_\_\_ n the Island of Walcheren. On the uitimo, the officers and sea under my orders, were companied of three divisions, having charge ge of nine pieces of ordunice, w hich were drawn and worked by ti them. At eight A. M. on the 31sl, the left division took post before Ter Vereere, that and joined in the attack of place, throwing several cases - of rockets into it with good eff ect; during the night a flag of truce received, and the terms of capit tion agreed to and signed by Jen. 1st Fraser and myself. On the inst*sut* 

CHARLES RICHARDSON.
Rear-Admiral Wm. A. Otway.

the honour to be, &c.

troops quitted Ter Veere. vay to Fort Ramekens, ere constantly employed struction of works, and eavy cannon, tili it also on the 2d at night. iment then proceeded to arg, and were employed light in cutting fascines, natteries, and drawing The vance unto them. orses being found inadeerform that service, from roads, darkness of the difficulty of driving clear bes, into which they had veral 24-pounder guos This important ages. the heavy rains and soft I, was attended with the ficulty and fatigue.

iving assisted in mounting teries, and otherwise comm, on the 12th, General Loote honoured me with and of a new work just for six 24-pounders; we ry possible exertion to t under a galling fire from 's ramparts, distant only s: during the day, four I and one wounded in the At sun-rise on the 14th. I a most destructive fire npart and town in front I in two hours every gun bear upon was silent. was kept up incessantly at seven o'clock in the vhen I received an order ring, as did all the other We immediately put the a state for renewing the nd necessary, and at nine d again by order, with er effect, and continued itil two o'clock, when we fire, by order, the French A return of the killed and wounded belonging to his majesty's ships, in passing the batteries of Flushing, on the 15th August, 1809.

Blake. - Killed. James Gatt, serjeant of marines; John Lowry, seaman, ---- Wounded. Andrew Money, seaman, slightly; Thomas Coat, seaman, slightly; Robert M'Burnie, seaman, slightly; James Lee, scaman, slightly; James (loodby, private of marines, severely; William Stewart, corporal of marines, severely; John Macnamara. private of marines, slightly; William Manby, private of marines, slightly: William Firby, private of marines, slightly.

San Domingo.—Wounded. John Maynard, Charles M'Murray, Hugh Moltoy, James Grady, Richard Plat, John Kirby, William Connor, Joseph Clearnian, and William Owens, seamen.—Total, 2 killed, 18 wounded.

(Copy) R J. STRACHAN.

A return of the killed and wounded in the seamen's battery before Flushing, being a detachment of seamen under the orders of Capt. C. Richardson, of the Caesar, Aug. 14, 1809.

Revenge.—Wounded. Edward Harrick, midshipman, Felix Benjamin, seaman; Benjamin Parrot, seaman; John Hitchcock, seaman, and Thomas Scott, seaman.

Hero.—Wounded. John Wook-cock, seaman; and William Butler, seaman.—Total, 7 wounded.

Total

Total killed and wounded.

Captain Cockburn's return—7 killed, 22 wounded. General return—2 killed, 18 wounded. Captain Richardson's return—7 wounded.——Total, 9 killed, 47 wounded.

(Sigued) R. J. STRACHAN.

A letter from Rear-Admiral Sir Richard John Strachan to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated on board the St. Domingo. Flushing, 17th Aug. 1809, transmits one from Sir Richard Goodwin Keats, inclosing the terms of capitulation for the surrender of the towns of Zeirickzee and Browershaven, with the whole of the islands of Schowen and Duiveland, which are of the usual mature.

Military General Orders.

The commander in chief has received the King's commands to notify to the army the splendid victory obtained by his troops in Spain, under the command of Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Wellesley, on the 27th and 28th of last month, at the battle of Talavera de la Reyna.

His Majesty is confident that his army will learn with becoming exultation, that the enemy, after escaping by a precipitate retreat from the well-concerted attack with which Sir Arthur Wellesley, in conjunction with the Spanish army, had threatened him on the 24th of July, concentrated his force, by calling to his aid the corps under the French Gen. Sebastiani and the garrison of Madrid; and thus reinforced, again approached the allied army on the 27th of July; and, on this occasion, wing to the local circumstances of

its position, and to the deliberate purpose of the enemy to direct his whole efforts against the troops o his Majesty, the British army sustained nearly the whole weight or this great contest, and has acquired > > T the glory of having vanquished French army double their numbers not in a short and partial struggle\_ == = = but in a battle obstinately contested > 3 on two successive days (not wholly 2 1 discontinued even throughout the intervening night), and fought under circumstances which brought bothers to armies into close and repeated combat.

The King, in contemplating so glorious a display of the valour and and prowess of his troops, has been a graciously pleased to command that this royal approbation of the conduct of the army serving under the command of Lieut.-General Single in Arthur Wellesley shall be thus publicly declared in general or a decre.

The commander in chief have received the King's commands to signify, in the most marked and special manner, the sense his Majesty entertains of Lieut. General Sir Arthur Wellesley's personal services on this memorable occasion on the less displayed in the result of the battle itself, than in the consumnate ability, valour, and military resource, with which the many difficulties of this ardous and provided for by his experience and adjudgment

The conduct of Lieut-General Sherbrooke, second in command, lass entitled; him to the King's marked approbation. His Majesty has observed, with satisfaction, the manner in which he led on the troops to the charge with the bayonet, a special

cies of combat, which on all occasions so well accords with the dauntless character of British soldiers.

His Majesty has noticed with the same gracious approbation, the conduct of the several general and other officers. All have done their duty; most of them have had occasions of eminently distinguishing themselves, the instances of which have not escaped his Majesty's attention.

It is his Majesty's command, that his royal approbation and thanks, aball be given in the most distinct, and most particular manner, to the non-commissioned officers and private men. In no instance have they displayed with greater lustre their native valour and characteristic energy, nor have they on any former occasion more decidedly proved their superiority over the inveterate enemy of their country.

Brilliant, however, as is the victory obtained at Talavera, it is not solely on that occasion that Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, and the troops under his command; are entitled to his Majesty's applause. The important service effected in an early part of the campaign by the same army, under the command of the same distinguished general, by the rapid march on the Duero, the passage of that river, the total discomfiture of the enemy, and his expulsion from the territory of one of his Majesty's ancient and most faithful allies, are circumstances which have made a lasting impression on his Majesty's mind; and have induced his Majesty to direct, that the operations of this arduous and eventful campaign shall be thus recorded, as furnishing spleudid examples of

military skill, fortitude, perseverance, and of a spirit of enterprize, calculated to produce emulation in every part of his army, and largely to add to the renown, and to the military character of the British nation.

By order of the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief, HARRY CALVERT, Adjt.-Gen. Horse-Guards, 18th August, 1809.

From the London Gazette, Saturday, September 9.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, were this day received at the office of Viscount Castlereagh, one of majesty's principal secretaries of state, from Lieut.-Gen. Viscount Wellington, K. B.

Truxillo, August 80, 1809. My Lord-I wrote some days ago a letter to the French Commander-in-chief, which I sent to him by Licut.-Col. Walters, to request his care and attention to the wounded officers and soldiers of the British army, who had fallen into his hands, in return for the care and attention which I had paid to the French officers and soldiers. who had fallen into my hands at different times; and that he would allow money to be sent to the officers; and that officers, who should not be deemed prisoners of war, might be sent to superintend and take care of the soldiers, till they should recover from their wounds. when the officers should be sent to join the British army.

I received a very civil answer from Marshal Mortier, promising that every care should be taken, and every attention paid to the British officers and soldiers who were

\* pspanow

condition to the state of the could not answer upon the other demands contained in my letter, having been obliged to refer them to the commander in chief.

Since the receipt of this letter, Mr. Dillon, the assistant commissary, has arrived from Talavera, having been taken prisoner near Cevolla on the 27th of July, previous to the action, and having been allowed to come away. He reports that the British officers and soldiers, who are wounded, are doing remarkably well, and are well fed and taken care et; indeed, he says, preferably to the French troops.

I propose to send Colonel Walters with another flag of truce, tomorrow morning, and a letter to the commander in chief of the French army, requesting that a sum of money which I shall send may be given to the efficers; and I shall endeavour to establish a cartel of exchange, as soon as possible. —I have the honour to be, &c.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY. Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

Truxillo, August 21, 1809. My lord-When I marched from Talayera on the 3d inst., with a view to oppose the French corps which we had heard had passed through the Puerto de Banos, and had arrived at Placencia, Sir Robert Wilson was detached upon the left of the army, towards Esca-lona; and before I marched on that morning, I put him in communication with the Spanish general Cuesta, who it had been settled was to remain at Talavera. I understood that General Cuesta put Sir Robert in communication with his adviac a guard, which retired from Talayera on the night of the 4th.

Sir Robert Wilson, however, did not arrive at Valada till the night of the 4th, having made a long march through the mountains; and as he was then six leagues from the bridge of Arzo Bispo, and had to cross the high road from Oropesa to Talavera, of which the enemy was in possession, he conceived that he was too late to retire to Arzo Bispo, and he determined to move by Venta St. Julien and Centinello towards the Tietar, and across that river towards the mountains which separate Castille from Estramadora.

Some of Sir Robert Wilson's dispatches having missed me, I am not aware by which of the passes he went through the mountains, but I believe by Tornavacas. He arrived, however, at Banos on the 11th, and on the 12th was attacked and defeated by the French corps of Marshal Ney, which, with that of Soult, returned to Placencia on the 9th, 10th, and 11th, that of Ney having since gone on towards Salamanca.

I enclose Sir Robert Wilson's account of the action. He has been very active, intelligen', and useful, in the command of the Portuguese and Spanish corps with which he was detached from this army.

Before the battle of the 28th of July, he had pushed his parties almost to the gates of Madrid, with which city he was in communication; and he would have been in Madrid, if I had not thought proper to call him in, in expectation of that general action which took place on the 28th of July. He afterwards alarmed the enemy on the

right



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the service, shewed himself to an active and intelligent partin, well acquainted with the comin which he was acting, and possing the confidence of the troops nich he commanded.

Being persuaded that his retreat s not open by Arzo Bispo, he ted right in taking the road he l, with which he was well acainted; and although unsuccessin the action which he fought, bich may well be accounted for, the superior numbers and desiption of the enemy's troops,) the tion, in my opinion, does him eat credit. I have the honour to Signed)

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Miranda de Castenar, Aug. 13, 1800.

Sir-I have the honour to acraint you, that I was on march sterday morning on the road of renadelia from Aldea Neuva, to store my communication with the lied army, when a peasant assurl us, that a considerable quantity dust, which we perceived in the ad of Placencia, proceeded from march of a body of the enemy. immediately returned and took bat in front of Banos, with my courts in advance of Aldea Neua selecting such points for dence as the exigency of the time? ermitted.

The chemy's cavalry advanced a: the high road, and drove back as small cavalry posts; but a pictical of Spanish infantry, which I ad concealed, poured in on the avalry a steady and well-directed ire, that killed and wounded many of them.

The two hundred Spanish infantry in advance of Aldea Neuva, continued, under the direction of Colonel Grant and their officers, to maintain their ground most gallantly, unfil the enemy's cavalry and chasseurs a cheval, in considerable bodies, appeared on both flanks, when they were obliged to retreat.

The enemy's chasseurs a cheval and cavalry advanced in great numbers in every direction, and pushed to cut off the legion posted between Aldea Neuva and Banos; but, by the steady conduct of officers and men, the enemy could only advance gradually, and with a very severe loss from the commanding fire thrown on them.

The Merida battalion, however, having given way on the right, a road was laid open, which cut behind our position, and I was obliged to order a retreat on the heights above Banos, when I was again necessitated to detach a corps, in order to scour the road of Monte Major, by which I saw the enemy directing a column, and which road turned altogether the Puerto de Banos, a league in our rear.

At this time, Don Carlos Marquis de Estragne came up with his battalion of light infantry, and, in the most gallant manner, took post along the heights commanding the road to Banos, which enabled me to send some of the Merida battalion on the mountain on our left commanding the main road, and which the enemy had tried to assend.

The battalion of light infantry, the detachment of the legion on its right continued, notwithstanding the enemy's fire of artiflery and musketry, to maintain their ground; but,

at six

at six o'clock in the evening, three columns of the enemy mounted the height on our left, gained it, and poured such a fire on the troops below, that longer defence was impracticable, and the whole was obliged to retire on the mountains on our left, leaving open the main road, along which acousiderable co-

left at Bejar with orders to follow me next day, but when I was obliged to return, and the action commenced, I ordered it to Puerto Banos, to watch the Monte Major road, and the heights in the rear of our left.

lumn of cavalry immediately poured.

The battalion of Seville had been

When the enemy's cavalry came near, an officer and some dragoons called out to the commanding officer to surrender, but a volley killed him and his party, and then the battalion proceeded to mount the heights, in which movement it was attacked and surrounded by a column of cavalry and a column of infantry, but cut its way and cleared itself, killing a great many of the enemy, especially of his cavalry.

The enemy is now passing to Salamanca with great expedition; I lament that I could no longer arrest his progress, but, when the enormous superiority of the enemy's force is considered, and that we had no arrillery, and that the Puerto de Banos on the Estremaduran side, is not a pass of such strength as on the side of Castille, especially without guns, I hope that a resistance for nine hours, which must have cost the enemy a great many men, will not be deemed inadequate to our means.

I have to acknowledge the services rendered me on this occasion Don Fermen Mazquis, adjustifications of the dragoous of lands to express the greatest abation of two companies of Merida battalions advanced in and of the Commanding and soldiery of the battalious wille, and the Portuguese br I have already noticed the

guished conduct of Don C

and his battalion ments the h

encomjums.

by Colonel Grant, Major Re

I have not yet been able to leet the returns of our loss. the nature of mountain we many men are mining who co join for a day or two, but lieve the enemy will only he boast that he has achieved he sage, and his killed and wor will be a great diminution victory. I have the honour &c. ROBERT WILLE

Sir A. Wellesley, &s. &s.

Traville, Aug. 23,
General Cuesta moved his
quarters from the neighbour
of the bridge of Arso Bispo o
night of the 7th instant, to
leca de Garbin, leaving an ad
ed-guard, consisting of two
sions of infantry, and the

D'Alberquerque's division of

valry, for the defence of the

tage of the Tagus at this pois

The French cavalry passed Tagus at a ford immediately at the bridge, at balf-past on the afternoon of the 8th, and prised this advanced-guard, a retired, leaving behind them their canuou, as well as the the batteries constructed for the fence of the bridge.

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The general then moved his d-quarters to the Mesa d'Iber the evening of the 8th, having advanced-guard at Bohoral. He igned the command of the army 12th, (on account of the bad to of his health,) which has deved upon General Equia. The ad-quarters of the Spanish army now at Deleytom.

It appears that a detachment of negas's army had some success ainst the enemy, in an attack ide upon it in the neighbourhood Aranjuez, on the 5th instant. eneral Vanegas was then at Oca-, and he had determined to retire wards the Sierra Morena; and ter the 5th, he had moved in that rection. He returned, however, wards Toledo, with an intention attacking the enemy on the 12th, at on the 11th the enemy attackhim with Sebastiani's corps, and wo dissistent of Victor's in the eighbourhood of Almoracid. The ction appears to have lasted some ours, but the French having at ist gained an advantage on Geneal Vanegas's left, he was obliged o retire, and was about to resume

On the 9th, 10th, and 11th, arge detachments of the French troops which had come from Placencia, returned to that quarter, and on the 12th, they attacked and defeated Sir Robert Wilson in the Puerto de Bapos, on their return to Salamanca.

is position in the Sierra Morena.

It appears now that the French force in this part of Spain is distributed as follows:—Marshal Victor's corps is divided between Talavera and La Mancha; Sebastiani's is in La Mancha; Marshal Mortier's at Oropesa, Arzo Bispo, and Na-ralmoral; Marshal Soult's at Pla-

cencia; and Marshal Ney's at Salamanca.

Distress for want of provisions, and its effects, have at last obliged me to move towards the frontiers of Portugal, in order to refresh my troops. In my former dispatches I have informed your lordship of our distress for the want of provisions and the means of transport. Those wants, which were the first cause of the loss of many advantages after the 22d of July, which were made known to the government, and were actually known to them on the 20th of last month, still exist in an aggravated degree, and under these circumstances I determined to break up on the 20th from Jaraicejo, where I had had my head-quarters since the 11th, with the advanced posts on the Tagus near the bridge of Almaraz, and to fall back upon the frontier of Portugal, where I hope I shall be supplied with every thing I want.

The London Gazette of Tuesday, the 22d of August, contains some further dispatches from Flushing, though of no important nature.— They contain a return of the garrison of Flushing, which amounted to 200 officers, 4985 rank and file, and 618 sick. Total 5803.—The whole force opposed to ours on the island was upwards of 9000 men. This greatly exceeds the estimate in the former dispatches.

Downing-street, Sept. 2, 1809.
A Dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was yesterday morning received at the office of lord viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's



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majesty's principal secretaries of state, from lieutenant-general tie earl of Chatham, dated Head-quarters, Ratz, Aug. 29, 1809.

My Lord-Major Bradford delivered to me your lordship's dispatch of the 21st instant, signifying to me his majesty's commands that I-hould convey to lieutenant-general sir Evre Coote, the general and other officers and troops employed before Flushing, and particularly to those of the artiliery and engineer departments, his majesty's most gracious approbation of their conduct; and which I have obeyed with the most entire satisfaction.

I had the honour in my last dispatch of acquainting your lordship with my intention of proceeding to this place, and I should have been most happy to have been enabled to have announced to your lordship the further progress of this army. Unfortunately, however, it becomes my duty to state to your lordsup that, from the concurrent testimony from so many quarters, as to leave no doubt of the tenth of the information, the enemy appears to have collected so formidable a force, as to convince me that the period was arrived, at which my instructions would have directed me to withdraw the army under my command, even if engaged in actual operation.

I had certainly understood on my arrival at Walcheren, that the enemy were assembling in considerable force on all points; but I was unwilling to give too much credit to these reports, and I was determined to persevere until I was satisfied, upon the fullest information, that all further attempts would be unavail-

From all our intelligence it appears, that the force of the enemy

in this quarter, distributed between the envirous of Bergen-op-Zoom. Breda, Lilto, and Antwerp, and cantoned on the opposite coast, is not less than thirty-five thousand men, and by some statements is ear Though a land- \_# estimated higher. ing on the continent might, I have -no doubt, have been forced, yet ave es the siege of Antwerp, the possession of which could alone have secured to us any of the ulterior objects of the expedition, was by this a state of things rendered utterly impracticable, such a measure, if suc- 🖘 i cessful, could have led to no solicato advantage; and the retreat of the army, which must at an early period have been inevitable, would have been exposed to much hazard.

The utmost force (and that dail decreasing) that I could have brought into the field, a ter providing for the occupation of Walcheren and South Beveland, would have amounted to about twenty-three thousand infantry, and two thousand cavaliy. Your fordship must at 🗢 🕶 once see, even if the enemy's force had been less numerous than represented, after the necessary detachments to observe the garrisons of Bergen-op-Zoom and Breda, and securing our communications, how very madequate a force must have remained for operations against Lillo and Liefkenshoeik, and ultimately against Antwerp; which town, so far from being in the state which had been reported, is, from very correct accounts, represented to be in a complete state of defence : and the enemy's ships had been brought up and placed in security, under the gups of the citadel.

Under these circumstances, however mortifying to me to see the progress arrested of an army, from



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whose good conduct and valour I had every thing to hope. I feel that my duty left me no other course than to close my operations fere; and it will always be a satisfaction to me to think, that I have not been included lightly to commute safety of the army confided to me, or the reputation of his majesty's arms.-It was an additional satisfaction to me to find that the unanimous opinion of the lieutenant-generals of this army, whom I thought it right to consult, more out of respect to them, than that I thought a doubt could be entertained on the subject, concurred entirely in the sentiments I have submitted to your lordship.

I am concerned to say, that the effect of the climate at this unhealthy period of the year, is felt most seriously, and that the numbers of sick already is little short of 3,000 men.

It is my intention to withdraw gradually from the advanced position in this island, and sending into Walcheren such an additional force, as may be necessary to secure that supportant possession, to emback the semainder of the troops, and to hold them in readiness to await his majesty's further commands, which I shall most anxiously expect.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) CHATHAM.

British Deserters.— Case of the men arrested as deserters from the frigate L'Africaine, by John Hunter, esq. Sheriff of Baltimore, at the request of William Wood, esq. British Consul for the Port of Baltimore.

An Habeas Corpus was applied for to Judge Scott, late on Thursciny evening, on behalf of seven races, arrested and held in custody VOL. LI.

by the Sheriff, at the request, and on the statement of the British Consulthat they were deserters, by their counsel. The Habeas Corpus was issued as prayed for, returnable the next morning at nine o'clock. Accordingly, this morning, the mea were brought up amilest an immense concourse of citizens, who filled the court-house and the neighbouring street, and the Sheriff made return that he had arrested and detained the men in custody, in virtue of the following, from the British Consul:

British Consul's Office, Baltimore, Sept. 6, 1809.

Sir—Having received information that 13 seamen have deserted from L'Africaine frigate, and are now in this city, I have to request that you will be pleased to secure them till they can be sent on board. —I am, &c WM. WOOD.

John Hunter, Esq.

By virtue of this authority, I have arrested and put in prison the following persons, to wit: John Nowland, William Whokes, Denis Murphy, Richard Hewes, John Earp, John Burwell, and Jacob Lamb.—The Judge said, that he had conceived it his duty to give notice to Mr. Wood, (the British Consul) of the application, so that he might appear and shew cause, if any he had, why the men should be delained.

In the course of a few minutes Mr. Wood came into court, and the counse! for the prisoners, Messrs. Glenn and J. L. Donaldson, moved the court that the men be discharged, sufficient cause for their detention not appearing on the return.—Mr. Wood's counsel, Mr. Walter Dorsey, requested to be allowed time to inquire into the law; and O o

said they would be ready to prove that these men were deserters from his Britannic majesty's ship. counsel for the prisoners objected The Chief Justice to the delay. stated, that the opinion of the Seeretary of State had satisfied him. that deserters from British vessels ought not to be arrested or detained under the authority of the government of the United States, for the purpose of delivering them up to the officers of the British government; he therefore ordered the prisoners to be discharged. The audience expressed their approbation of his decision by three loud and tumultuous huzzas and execuations of the tories, and carried off the deserters in triumph!

Lord Castlereagh's Letter to Mr. Canning; and Mr. Canning's Answer.

St. James's-square, 19th Sept. Sir-It is unnecessary for me to enter into any detailed statement of the circumstances which preceded the recent resignations.——It is enough for me, with a view to the immediate object of this letter, to state, that it appears a preposition had been agitated, without any communication with me, for my removal from the War Department; and that you, towards the close of the last session, having urged a decision upon this question, with the alternative of your seceding from the government, procured a positive promise from the Duke of Portland (the execution of which you afterwards considered yourself entitled to enforce) that such removal should be carried into effect. Notwithstanding this promise, by which I consider you pronounced it unit that I should remain charged with

the conduct of the war, and which my situation as a minister the crown, was made dependent u on your will and pleasure, you co tinued to sit in the same cabin with me, and to leave me not our - 21 in the persuasion that I posses \_\_\_\_\_\_ your confidence and support as s colleague, but you allowed me, breach of every principle of g faith, both public and private, though thus virtually superseded originate and proceed in the execution of a new enterprise of the new wost ardent and important nature, - ith your apparent concurrence, and tensible approbation.

You were fully aware that if situation in the government been disclosed to me, I could have submitted to remain one ment in office, without the end ire abandonment of my private how our and public duty. You knew I deceived, and you continued to ceive me.

I am aware, it may be said, which I am ready to acknowle 45 that when you pressed for a clear sion for my removal, you also pæ €5\$ ed for its disclosure, and that it resisted by the Duke of Portl and, and some members of the gov ern ment, supposed to be my fric =: cls. A.Off But I never can admit that have a right to make use of su ch plea, in justification of an act fecting my honour, nor that the sertiments of others could justify acquiescence in such a delusiozz on felt your part, who had yourself and stated its unfairness. Nor aq-I admit that the head of anv ministration, or any supposed friend (whatever may be their moti - es.) can authorize or sanction any 3 3120 in such a course of long and pesse-For were I to vering deception. admit such a principle, my horrour

and character would be from that moment in the discretion of persons wholly unauthorised, and known to you to be unauthorised to act for me in such a case. It was therefore your act and your conduct which deceived me; and it is impossible for me to acquiesce in being placed in a situation by you, which no man of honour could knowingly submit to, nor patiently uffer himself to be betrayed into, without forfeiting that character.

I have no right, as a public man, o resent your demanding, upon public grounds, my removal from he particular office I have held, or ven from the administration, as a ondition of your continuing a nember of the government. But I ave a distinct right to expect that proposition, justifiable in itself, hall not be executed in an unjustiable manner, and at the expence f my honour and reputation. And consider that you were bound, at east, to avail yourself of the same lternative, namely, your own resigation, to take yourself out of the predicament of practising such a eceit towards me, which you did xercise in demanding a decision for y removal.

Under these circumstances, I must require that satisfaction from ou to which I feel myself entitled lay claim. I am, &c.

CASTLEREAGH.

Gloucester-Lodge, Sept. 20.
My Lord—The tone and purort of your lordship's letter, which
have this moment received, of
ourse preclude any other answer on
my part to the misapprehensions
and misrepresentations with which
t abounds, than that I will cheer-

fully give to your lordship the satisfaction which you require. I am, &c.

GEORGE CANNING.
Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c.

The following detail of the original cause of the animosity between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning is supposed to be written by Mr. Cooke, the private secretary to Lord Castlereagh:—

It is undoubtedly true, that Mr. Canning, during the Easter recess, did make a representation in a letler to the Duke of Portland, with respect to the war department, founded upon differences which had prevailed between him and Lord Castlereagh; but it is not true that this letter was shown to the cabinet, or that the subject was even stated to the cabinet, however it might have been secretly communicated to some of the members. It is also true that a suggestion was made for appointing the Marquis Wellesley to succeed Lord Castlereagh. It is likewise undeniable, that a decision upon this point was postponed till near the close of the It is further ascertained, that towards the close of the session, when Lord Grenville Leveson Gower's writ was to be moved for, on account of his coming into office, and the cabinet, that Mr. Canning called upon the Duke of Portland, as a condition of his remaining in the government, to give him a decision upon the proposition for removing Lord Castlercagh, and appointing the Marquis Wellesley his successor; and the Duke of Portland having given Mr. Canning a specific and positive promise to this effect, Mrr Canning pressed O o 2

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that it should be immediately acted upon, and Lord Castlereagh acquainted with it. Lord Castlereagh, however, was not acquainted with it, and Mr. Canning acquiesced in its being concealed from him.

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Undoubtedly, Lord Camden was acquainted with the transactions; but it is not true that his lordship ever undertook to make the disclosure to Lord Custlereagh, nor It is also did he ever make it. true, that Mr. Canning was thoroughly apprised that it was not made known to Lord Castlereagh. And it is further true, that Lord Castlereagh, being kept in profound ignorance of the decision for his removal from office, was permitted, though in fact virtually no longer a minister, and in this state of delusion, to continue to conduct the entire arrangement of the campaign, and to engage in a new expedition of the most extensive, complicated, and important nature, under the full persuasion, not that Mr. Canning had supplanted him in office, and possessed in his pocket a promise for his dismissal, but that he really enjoyed (as during the period he in outward show and daily concurrence, experienced) Mr. Canning's sincere, liberal, and bona fide support, as a co-operating and approving coileague. further known, that Mr. Canning having thus in his pocket Lord Castlereagh's dismissal, and having arranged with the Duke of Portland that it should be carried into execution at the termination of the expedition, he did, on the 3d September, the day that the account arrived from Lord Chatham that he could not proceed to Antwerp, write to the Duke of Portland, demanding the execution of the promise made to him. What were all the difficulties which were started from time to time against the immediate execution of this promise, it would be extremely difficult to detail: but there cannot be a doubt but the question of the writership, which it has been attempted to con-nect with this transaction, could have nothing to do with it: 25 Mr. = 2 Canning never contended for Lord > = 4 Castlereagh's removal from the government, but from the particular == # office he held, and into which he wished to introduce Lord Wellesley - =! It appears that the demand of the fulfilment of the promise led to the resignation of the Duke of Portland, and subsequently of Mr. Can- == nning. And it further appears, that at as soon as the whole of this unparalleled conduct was, at this late ste period, disclosed to Lord Castlereagh, he immediately placed he resignation in his majesty's hands is. —On the truth of the above fact= # ts the public may rely; and they care no longer he at a loss for the res. - sl causes and grounds of the deman made by Lord Castlereagh for satisfaction from Mr. Canning.

Mr. Canning's Answer to Lore

Castlereagh's Statement.

The following has been ushered to the world as the statement of Mr. Canning, on the subject of the difference which led to the recent duel between himself and Lord Castlereagh.

ago as Easter Mr. Canning had represented to the Duke of Portland
the insufficiency, (in his opinion) of the government, as then constituted, to carry on the affairs of the country, under all the difficulties of the

times

; and had requested that, unme change should be effected be might be permitted to reis office.—It is equally true, the course of the discussion, arose out of this representait was proposed to Mr. Canand accepted by him, as the ion of his consenting to retain als of the foreign office, that uge should be made in the war tment.

t it is not true that the time ich that change was ultimateposed to be made, was of Canning's choice; and it is ne that he was party or cong to the concealment of that led change from Lord Castle-

th respect to the concealment, Canning, some short time preto the date of Lord Castle-'s letter, without the smallispicion of the existence of mention on the part of Lord reagh to make such an apto Mr. Canning as this letter ins, but upon information that misapprehension did exist as r. Canning's supposed concurin the reserve which had been sed towards Lord Castlereagh, nitted to one of Lord Castle-'s most intimate friends, to ommunicated whenever he t think proper, the copy of a addressed by Mr. Canning to rake of Portland, in the month Jy, in which Mr. Capping res, " in justice to himself, that iy be remembered, whenever fter this concealment shall be ed (as he doubts not that it against him, as an act of ine towards Lord Castlereagh, it did not originate in his sugm;—that, so far from desiring it, he conceived, however erroneously, Lord Camden to be the sure channel of communication to Lord Castlereagh; and that up to a very late period he believed such communication to have been actually made."

The copy of this letter, and of the Duke of Portland's answer to it, "acknowledging Mr. Canning's repeated remonstrances against the concealment," are still in the possession of Lord Castlereagh's friend.

The communication to Lord Camden, to which this letter refers, was made on the 28th April, with Mr. Canning's knowledge, and at his particular desire. Lord Camden being the near connexion and most confidential friend of Lord Castlereagh, it never occurred to Mr. Canning, nor was it credible to him, till he received the most positive asseverations of the fact, that Lord Camden had kept back such a communication from Lord Castlereagh.

With respect to the period at which the change in the war department was to take place, Mr. Canning was induced, in the first instance, to consent to its postponement till the rising of parliament, partly by the representations made to himself, of the inconveniences of any change in the middle of a session, but principally from a consideration of the particular circumstances under which Lord Castlereagh stood in the house of commons after Easter: circumstances which would have given to his removal at that period of the session, a character which it was certainly no part of Mr. Canning's wish that it should bear.

Mr. Canning, however, received the most positive promise, that O o 3 a change

# ANNUAL REGISTER, 1809.

in the war department ke place immediately upon of the ression. When that fired, the carred wal reminaties of m 4 of Lord ragh's frame in the calmet any area to provid up on Mr. in to consent to the postpone-

of the arrangement. length, and most reluctante did give his consent to its pestponed to the period proat by Lord Castlereagh's Cambo the termination of the expedi-, then in preparation; but did upon the most distinct and sonu asmances, that, whatever ight be the issue of the expedion, the change should take place a that period; that the seat, of the war department bould then be offered to Lond Welles ex (fee person for where a cossion to the cabinet her Carried was Imon to be most a some a fine that the interral should be differ the employed by Lord Castle ica his his aus in preparing Land Casacreagh's mind to acquiesce in such an arrangement.

If was therefore mailer of a-tonishment to Mr. Conding, when, at the issue of the Openham he reminded the Dake or Porchard that the time was now come for his grace's withing to Lord W. Hosiel's to find, list so far fr in the marval having been employed by Lord Castle cach's tricials in Freparing Part Ca Bearing for the Chance, the same is erro had been continued towards how, wanted white, N.r. Camera la lef re so en maily remindrated Being laforned of this cheumstaice by the Dake of Portland, and learning of the same time from his pince that there were other anticulties attending the

À

promised an angement, of which Mr. Coming and not before been expected; and that the Duke of Portland had himself come to 2 determination to retire from office, Mr. Coming instantly, and before any sep whatever had been taken towards carrying the promised arrangement into effect, withdrew his claim, and requested the Diske of Portland to tend I las (VI. Canning's) resignation, at the same time with his grace's, to the king. This was on Wednesday the 6th of September, previously to the levee EZ CH

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quistion of the performance of the promise made to Mr. of that day. Canning being thus at an end, the reserve which Lord Custlereagh's friends had both the so persevering. ly practical towards Lard Castlereach, appears to have been laid Lord Castlereagh was now made acquainted with the nature of the arrangement which had been oshle. intended to have been proposed to  $I_{mn}$ 

What may have been the rea-Some which prevented Lord Castles reach's triends from forfilling the assurances given to Mr. Caming, that Lard Castle reach's mind should he prepared by their communication for the tarangement intended to be carried into cited; and what the motives for the disclusure to Lord Castercouth after that arrangement had ceased to be in contenplation, it is not for Mr. Canning io enlaiu.

In addition to Lord Castlereagh's and Mr. Canning's statements of the origin of the late duel, the following has teen published by Lord Camden :-

As it may be inferred from t

#### APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. 567

"statement which has appeared in The rather the sees, that Land Cam-a conserta rottor, which he had Been do creat to make to form, it is miecessary that it should be understood, that, however Mr. Canding might have conceived the commumication alluded to, to have been made to Lord Camden, it was never stated to Lord Camden, that the communication was made at the *<*esire of Mr. Cannog, and that, so far from Lord Camden having Deen authorized to make the com-Enunication to Lord Castiereagh, he was absolutely restricted from so Cloing.

As it may also be inferred that Lord Camden was expected to prepare Lord Castle eagh's mind for any proposed change, it is necessary that it should be understood that Lord Cainden never engaged to communicate to Lord Castlerea heavy circumstances respecting it, before the termination of the expedition.

Saturday's London Guzette -- Foreign Office, Nov. 11, 1809.

A letter, of which the following an extract, was this day received by Earl Bathurst, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign ffairs, from Lieutenant-colonel Carrol, dated Army of the Lett, Camp on the Heights of Tamames, Oct. 19, 1809.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the army of Marshai Ney, now commanded by General Marchout, advanced on the morning of yesterday, in force ten thousand infantry and one thousand two hondred cavalry, with fourteen pieces of artillery, to attack this army,

which was most judiciously posted on these heights.

The eventy divided his force into three columns, which advanced against the right, centre, and left of our time; it soon became evident that the principal object of his attack was to force and turn our left, it being the point in which our position was weakest.

The enemy, at the commencement, gained some advantage of position on our left, in consequence of the retreat of a small party of our cavalry, destined to cover the left of our line. This success, however, was momentary, as the vanguard. led on by Generals Mendizabel and Carrera, charged with the greatest spirit and gallantry, routed the enemy, and retook, at the point of the bayonet, six guns, of which the enemy possessed himself during the retreat of the division of our cavalry. The vanguard in this charge committed great slaughter amongst the enemy, taking from them one eight-pound gun, with a quantity of ammunition. After a long and obstinate contest, the enemy, being unable to gain a foot of ground, began to give way in all points, About three o'clock in the afternoon the enemy betook himself to a precipitate and disorderly flight.

The loss of the enemy, as far as we have been yet able to ascertain, exceeds one thousand, in killed and prisoners. The numbers of the wounded must be very considerable.

Our loss has been comparatively very trifling, not exceeding three hundred: one imperial eagle, one eight pounder brass gun, three ammunition waggons, twelve drums, with four or five thousand stand of arms, an immense quantity of bal

O o 4 cartridges

cartridges, carts of provisions, and knapsacks loaded with plunder, fell into our hands.

No language can do sufficient justice to the gallant and intrepid conduct of the troops on this memorable day; it would be impossible to make any distinction in the zeal and ardour of the different corps, for all equally panted for the contest. The vanguard and first division, however, had the good fortune to occupy those points against which the enemy directed his principal efforts, and to add fresh laurels to the wreaths they had acquired in Lugo, St. Jago, and San Payo.

The steady intrepidity displayed by the second division, through whose ranks the party of retreating cavalry passed, and the spirit and promptness with which it pushed forward against the enemy, who had at that moment turned our left, a deserving of the highest approbation.

The entire of the cavalry, with the exception of the party attached to the vanguard, about three hundred, who, from being overpowered, were obliged to retreat, evinced the greatest steadiness and resolution in maintaining the post allotted them, and keeping the enemy's cavalry in check.

It is, however, to be lamented that our cavalry did not find themselves in a situation to enable them to take advantage of the enemy's disorderly flight across the plain between these heights and the village of Carrascalejo, a league in extent; for had five or six hundred horse charged the fugitives, the victory would have been most decisive.

The vanguard of General Ballesteros's division is in sight; we only wait his arrival to pursue, as nihilate the discomfitted enem;

From prisoners we learr General Marchont proclaim Salamanca his intention of a lating, by two o'clock on the thirty thousand peasant insurhis orders to his army wer pain of death, to possess its the heights by twelve o'clock, proposed proceeding to de Ballesteros's division, after I dispersed and annihilated the my.

The French general certain pears to have held this arm cheap; judging from his p attack, which was far from ous, but executed, to a o point, with the greatest br and with that intrepidity whi confidence of success inspires.

Our light troops pursued hung on the enemy's rear; a parties of which, amongst were 200 of the regiment o lastro, have not returned a having expressed a determi of hanging on the enemies as long as the cover of the afforded a facility of so do The number of the enemy's already found and buried as to upwards of 1100. Seven doubt, will be found in the w

London Gazette Extraordin
Wednesday, Nov. 29.
Admiralty Office, Nov. 29.
The Hon, Lieutenant William'
grave, of the Ville de Parived here this morning we patches from Vice-admira Collingwood, commander of his majesty's ships and in the Mediterranean, add to the Hon, William We

#### APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. 569

Pole, of which the following are copies:—

Ville de Paris, off St. Sebastian, Oct. 30, 1809.

Sir,—By my letter of the 16th September, their lordships would be informed of the intelligence I hack received relative to the intended uncovenients of the French squadron, and of my reasons for changing my station to St. Sebastian.

While on this station, on the night of the 22d instant, the Pomanne joined, and Captain Barrie (w too with indefatigable perseverauce had, with the Alceste, watched the port of Toulon) informed me, that the day before, several of the enemy's squadron had put to sea, that others were coming out when be left them, and that there was every appearance of the whole fleet being on the move from the harbour. They had a numerous convoy with them, and as this movement was made with the first of an easterly wind, there was little doubt of their being bound to the westward. I immediately made the necomments for the squadron to prepared for their reception, and Placed the three frigates and sloop Mone, Hydra, Volontaire, and instrel) to windward, to give noof the enemy's approach.

On the following morning (the d) soon after eight o'clock, the plantaire made the signal for a set to the eastward; while they ntimued to come down before the ind, no alteration was made in the quadron, except by advancing two st-sailing ships, the Tigre and Bulark.—At ten, the Ponnone made in the signal, that the enemy had hault to the wind, and the convoy se-

parating from the ships of war (which were now discovered to consist of three ships of the line only, two frigures, two smaller frigates, or store-ships, and a convoy of about twenty sail of vessele,) I ordered Rear-admiral Martin to chase them, and eight of the best sailing ships, which standing on contrary tacks, might take advantage of the changes of the wind which was then variable.

At two p. m. the Pomone having got far to windward, was directed by signal to destroy such of the convoy as could be come up with; and in the evening she burnt two brigs, two hombards, and a ketch. The enemy before dark was out of sight, and the ships chasing not much advanced, were standing to the northward; while the squadron with me stretched to the southward. The next morning neither the French nor our own chasing ships were in sight.

This morning Rear-admiral Martin joined with his division, as named in the margin, having again fallen in with the enemy on the 24th, off the entrance of the Rhone, and on the 25th they chased them on shore; the Robust, of 84 guns, bearing the flag of Rear-admiral Boudain, and the Leon, of 74, off Frontignan, where the day following themselves set fire to them. The Borée, of 74 guns, and a frigate ran on shore at the entrance of the Port of Cette, where there is little probability of either of them being saved.

I cannot sufficiently express the high satisfaction I have felt at the intrepid perseverance of Rear-admiral Martin, and of the captains of

Canopus, Renown, Tigre, Sultan, Leviathan, and Cumberland.

the ships who were with him in the pursuit. Nothing less ardent, or less skilful, would have produced a result so fortunate, where the coast mear the Rhone is exceedingly shoal and dangerous, so that some of the ships were in five and six fathom water, the weather thick, and the south east wind blowing strong.

I enclose to you, Sir, Rear-Admiral Martin's letter; and beg to congratulate their lordships on three great ships of the enemy being thus destroyed, without the smallest resistance on their part, or a shot being fired by the British ships, except a few by the Tigre at the Borée, when she was pushing ashore at Cette; of their two frigates, the Pomone and Pauline, one hauled her wind some time in the night, and fetched into Marseilles Road.

The other part of the French squadron are found to remain in Toulon by the ships which have since examined that port.

I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) COLLINGWOOD.

Canopus at Sca, Oct. 27, 1809. My Lord, -- in obedience to the signal for the Canopus to chase E. N. E. I stood that way the whole of the night of the 23d, and the following day, in company with the Renown, Tigre, Sultan, Leviathan, and Cumberland; in the evening four sail were seen, to which we immediately gave chase, and pursued them till after dark; , when, from shoal water, and the wind being direct on the shore, near the entrance of the Khone, it became necessary to keep to the wind during the night. The following morning, the 25th, the same ships were again seen, and chased between Cette and Frontignan,

where they ran on shore. them (au 80 gun ship, b rear-admiral's flag, and a four) at the latter place, ship of the line and a frig former. From the shoal v intricacy of the navigation impossible to get close e the enemy's two line of ba near Frontignan, to at!ack th on shore; for in attempt so, one of his maje-ty's a under five fathoms water, ther in less than six. On I sent the boats to sound, if possible, to buoy the cl any had been found) by v enemy's ships could be a but at night we had the sa to see them set on fire.

From the circumstance which the ship and frigat shore at the entrance of of Cette, I have little deformer will be lost; and the must certainly have receive detable damage; but the be got at our account of teries.

Your lordship must aware that nothing but t press of sail carried by hi ty's ships, and the good kept, could have enabled close with those of the ene the distance they were at they commenced the chase

I have the honour to be, (Signed) G. N Vice-Admiral Lord Colli Commander in Chief, &

> Ville de Paris, off Ro 1, 1809.

Sir,—When the enemy's was chosed on the 23d their transports separated ships of war, and, under the

tion of an armed store-ship, two bombards and a zebec made for the Bay of Rosas. When the ships of war were disposed of, as related in my letter of yesterday, the convoy became the object of my attention, and on the 29th the Apollo was sent off Rosas to examine what vessels were there, and how far they were in a situation assailable.

The next day I appointed the strips, as per margin, \* for this service, under the orders of Cap'ain Hallowell to bring them out if the witad was favourable, or otherwise to destroy them. The state of the wired and sea would not permit this \*Peration until last night, when, after dark, the ships bore up for the bay, 44 anchored about five miles from Hace castle of Ro-as, under the protection of which castle, of Trinity hart, and of several other newly erected batteries, the convoy, conusting of eleven vessels, five of them arraned, as per accompanying list, We're moored.

The boats being arranged in separate divisions, the whole were Put under the orders of Lieutenant Tailour, First Lieutenant of the Tigre, and proceeded to the attack of the enemy, who, although he could have had no previous intimation of such an enterprize against him, was found vigilant and com-Pletely on his guard. The ship, Which was a smaller sort of frigate, was inclosed in boarding nettings, and a gun-hoat advanced a-head of her for the look out; on being hailed, and the alarm-gun fired, our bouts stretched out, the crews at the highest pitch of animation, fishing the air with their cheers; each nivi-MOD took the part previously allotted to it, the armed ship was boarded at all points, and carried in a few minutes, notwithstanding a spirited and sturdy resistance which the enemy made; all their armed vessels. were well defended, but the B itish scamen and marines, determined to subdue them, were not to be repelled, even by a force found to be double that which was expected, and besides the opposition made by the vessels, the guns from the castle, the forts in the bay, the gun-boats and musketry from the beach kept a constant fire on them. On the opening of day every ship or vessel was either burnt or brought off, aided by the light winds which then came from the land, and the whole of the convoy that came from Tou-Ion for the supply of the French army in Spain, has been destroyed, with the exception of the frigate, which escaped to Marseilles, and one store-ship not since heard of.

I cannot conclude this narrative without an expression of the sentiment which the execution of this hold enterprize has inspired me with, and the respect and admiration I feel for those who performed it.

In the first place, success greatly depended upon the previous arrangement which was made by Captain Hallowell with a judgment and foresight that distinguishes that officer in every service he is employed on: the division of the boats, the preparation of fire materials, and providing them with every implement that contingency could require, established confidence throughout the whole; and in this he was ably assisted by the experience and zeal of captains Wodehouse, Bullen, Taylor, and Hope. The brigs were

Tigre, Cumberland, Volontaire, Apollo, Topaze, Philomel, Scout, and Tuscan.

under sail, as near the vessels attacked as the light winds would allow, and captain Hallowell speaks in high terms of praise of the conduct of their commanders Crawley, Raft, and Wilson. The first lieutenant Tailour, led to the assault in a most gallant manner, and was followed by the other officers, as if each were ambitious of his place, and desired to be first; the whole party bravely maintained the character which British seamen have established for themselves.

I am sorry I have to add, that the loss has been considerable, of which I enclose a list. Lieutenant Tait, of the Volontaire, an excellent and brave young officer, and Mr. Caldwell, master's mate of the Tigre, a youth of great promise, were the only officers slain.

Many officers in the fleet were desirous of being volunteers in this service. I could not resist the earnest request of Lieutenauts Lord Viscount Balgonie, the Hon. J. A. Mande, and the Hon. W. Waldegrave of the Ville de Paris, to have the command of boats, in which they displayed that spirit which is inherent in them.

I transmit also captain Hallowell's letter relating his proceedings, with lists of the officers who commanded boats, and had appointments in this service, and of the vessels burnt and captured.

I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed)

COLLING WOOD.

P. S. I have charged lieutenant Waldegrave, of the Ville de Paris, with the delivery of my dispatches; an officer of great merit, and who commanded one of the boats employed on this service.

His Majesty's sk off Cape St. Nov. 1, 1809.

My Lord-In obedien lordship's order of the 30 I proceeded to the Bay with the ships and sloops the margin, where findi practicable to attack th convoy while under we wind being at S. E. and swell) I anchored the sl the squadron yesterday e ter dark, about five mil town of Rosas, and detac boats, under the comman tenant Tailour, first of the destroy them; the spirite in which he led them on tack, commanded the adr every one present; and manner in which he was reflects the highest bonot person employed on this

I have the honour to list of vessels captured stroyed on this occas and when your lordship i that the enemy was aware tention to attack him, and the precaution of fixing nettings, and placing a la a gun in it in advance, to notice of our approach, a vessels were also defent very strong batteries of trust your lordship will equal in gallantry and je any exploit that has occu your lordship's command

Our loss has been among the list of killed lament the loss of light of the Volontaire, of high 6 officer who has distinguiself upon many occasion Caldwell, master's mate

who looked to him for comfort and support. Among the wounded are lieutenant Tailour, of the Tigre, and lieutenant Forster, of the Apolico, severely.

The brigs were directed to keep the der weigh, and were in an admirable situation at day-light to have the assistance, had it been neces-

I have the honour also to enclose list of the officers employed on the is service, and I have only to state their conduct, and that of the men and marines under their mand, was such as to exceed y encomium from my pen, and titles them to my warmest thanks deprobation.

I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed)

B. HALLOWELL.

List of Ships and Vessels captured and destroyed by the beats of the squadron under the command of Benjamin Hallowell, ceq. captain of his majesty's ship the Tigre, in the Bay of Rosas, on the morning of the 1st November, 1809.

Armed store-ship La Lemproye, estault la Brectreete, lieutenant de aisseau, commander, of 16 nine-ounders, 116 men, and 600 tons: urnt.—Pierced for 22 guns on the anin deck—Vessel of war.

Bonabard La Victoire Garribou,

Tasign de Vaisseau, commander, of

4 six-pounders, nid 80 men:—

burnt—Vessel of war.

Felucia L'Assacien, Rouve, masber, of 25 muskets and 20 men: bernt—Transport belonging to povernment.

L'Union, of 150 tons; burnt— Landed her cargo.

La Bien Amie, 150 tons, laden with biscuit; burnt.

Notre Dame de Rosaire, of 150 tons : burnt-Landed her cargo.

Felucca Notre Dame de Grace, of 90 tous; burnt—Landed her cargo.

Bombard Le Grondire, Coreille, ensign de Vaisseau, commander, of 8 six-pounders, and 45 men, laden with biscuit; taken—Transport belonging to government.

Nebeck Le Normande, Arnaut, ensign de Vaisseau, commander, of 10 four-pounders, and 48 men; taken—Vessel of war.

Le Dragon, of 200 tons, laden with biscut; taken.

L'Indien, of 200 tons, laden with corn and flour; taken.

(Signed) B. HALLOWELL.

A return of the Killed and Wouned in the attack on the enemy's vessels on the morning of the 1st November, 1809, in the Bay of Biscay.

TIGRE. Killed—James Caldwell, master's mate; Thomas Jones, (!) able; Alexander Duncan, ditto; James Anderson, ditto.

Wounded—John Tailour, lieutenant, severely; D. R. Syer, midshipman, ditto; James Kilfoyle,
carpenter's crew, slightly; William
Window, quarter-gunner, ditto;
Peter M' Laughlin, able, slightly;
John Riley, (1) ordinary, ditto;
John Westway, private marine, ditto; James Terry, private marine,
ditto; James Grant, private marine,
ditto; George Lemon, able, ditto.

CUMBERLAND. Killed-John Leigh, ordinary; Thomas Gibson, marine.

Wounded

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Wounded—Richard Stuart, licutenant, slightly: John Webster, master's mate: W. H. Brady, midshipman; John White, able: John James, able, slightly: Charles Spraggs, ordinary; Oliver Isaac, ordinary slightly; Timethy Collins, ordinary; Isaac Stafford, ordinary, very, slightly: Stephen Miller, ordinary; John Rielly, ordinary; Robert Kelly, ordinary; George Hetherstone, private marine, very dangerously; Thomas Bowles, private marine, slightly; George Mitchell, private marine.

VOLONTAIRE. Killed--Dal-housie Teit, lieutenant; Thomas Harrison, quarter-gunner.

Wounded-Robert Grant, ma- rine, dangerously; Thomas Sutton, seaman, badly; Christopher Anderson, seaman, ditto; James Hays. seaman, ditto; Jacob Schwerin, seaman, dato; - William Hinson, marine; slightly; James Dawden, marine, ditto : J. hn Davis, scaman, ditto; William Thomas, scaman, ditto; Christopher Feat, seaman, ditto; Waliam Thompson, scaman, ditto; Joseph Lewis, seaman, ditto; John Smith, seaman, ditto; Hon. J. A. Mande, lieutenant, ditto-a volunteer from the Ville de Paris : John Armstead, midshipman, ditto -a volunteer from the Ville de Paris.

APOLLO. Killed—Evan Jones, serjeant of marines; Wm. Saunders, private marine; John Mackie, able.

::Wounded—J. Begbie, first lieutenant, slightly; J. Forster, lieutemunt, severely; Peter Manning, private marine, dangerously; Louis O. Sauf, ordinary, badly; Caul Sauster, able, slightly. TOPAZE. Killed—James C laghan, ordinary; Dong. Carchael, able; James M'Donald, dinary; William March, ordina

Wounded—ThomasWilson, a very severely; William Holbers ordinary, ditto; James White, dinary, slightly; John Roberts, € tain of foretop, ditto; James Irington, able, ditto; John Ca private marine, severely; Jos Carter, private marine, danger « ly; Henry Tub, ordinary, sligh

PHILOMEL AND SCOUT. N killed or wounded.

Tuscan. Wounded—Pass Dunn, lieutenant, slightly; Jan Lamb, ordinary, dangerously.

Total killed—1 lieutenant, 1 mit ter's mate, 10 seamen, 1 serjeant marines, 2 privates of marines.

Total wounded—1 seams, privates of marines, dangerously; lieutenants, 1 midshipman, 7 seamen, 1 private of marines, severely 3 lieutenants, 1 master's mate, midshipmen, 28 seamen, 5 privat of marines, slightly.

Grand Total-15 killed, wounded.

(Signed)

B. HALLOWEI

Letters from the Right Honoura George Canning, to the E Canden, Lord President of Council.

Gloucester Lodge, Nov. 1809.

My Lord—I had written to ylordship immediately after the plication of your lordships shi ment; but I delayed sending letter, in the hope of Belig w

#### PPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. 575

to submit it to the peruli Duke of Portland.

thope I have been disapy that fatal event which ed this country of one of apright and disinterested the king of one of his most devoted, and affectionate and the world, of one of blameless and most noblef men.

nated, I have thought it right hat I had written, and scrupe expunge every reference hority of the Duke of Porthwould nowstand upon my aony; retaining such only ported, either by written a which I shall be happy unicate to your lordship; its which are well known lordship or to your colad in which, for the most r lordship is yourself con-

r, however, can I content ith this precaution; but test, at the same time, in earnest manner, against ible misconstruction, by y thing in the following be strained to a meaning able to the motives which the Duke of Portland's

npossible, indeed, not to policy, however well in, which dictated the restised towards Lord Castlethe beginning of this transport hat practised towards its conclusion.

p be regretted, that the Portland should have imthat your lordship should pied, the condition of sithe first communications you. It is also to be regretted, that I should not have learnt in July, that your lordship was not party to the assurances then given to me, on behalf of lord Castlereagh's friends in general; and that another member of the cabinet, comprehended in that description, had (as I have since heard,) refused to concur in them.

Had I been made acquainted with these circumstances, I should then have resigned; and my resignation would, at that time, have taken place without inconvenience or embarrassment; and without stirring those questions (no way connected with the causes of my retirement) or subjecting me to those misinterpretations of my conduct and motives, which have been produced by the coincidence of my resignation with that of the Duke of Portland.

But, however this reserve may be to be regretted, it is impossible to attribute the adoption of it, on the part of the Duke of Portland, to any other motives than to that gentleness of nature which eminently distinguished him; and which led him to endeavour (above all things) to prevent political differences from growing into personal dissention; and to aim at executing whatever arrangement might be expedient for improving or strengthening the administration, with the concurrence (if possible) of all its existing members.

And no man who knows the affectionate respect and attachment, which the manly and generous qualities of the Duke of Portland's mind were calculated to command, and which I invariably bore to him, will suspect me of being willing to establish my own vindication, at the expence of the slightest disre-

spect to his memory, or prejudice to his fame.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant, GEORGE CANNING.

To the Earl of Canden, &c. &c.

My Lord—The statement, which
has been published in the newspapers, in your lerdship's name, has
decided a question on which I had
before been hesitating, as to the necessity of an authentic detail of the
transactions (so fa. as I am concerned in them or am acquainted with
them) to which that statement refers.

For that purpose, I think a direct address to your lordship more decorous, both towards your lordship and for myeelf, than an anonymous paragraph in a newspaper.

It is with the most painful reluctance that I recur to a subject which, so far as it concerns Lord Castlereagh and myself, had been settled in a manner, which is usually, I believe, considered as final.

Discussions of the causes of dispute more commonly precede, than follow, the extreme appeal to which Lord Castlereugh resorted: And when, after mature consideration, his lordship had determined to resort to that appeal in the first instance, I should have thought that such a choice, deliberately made, would have been felt by his friends to be equally conclusive upon them as upon himself.

But your lordship needs not to be informed, how assiduously my character has Leen assailed by writers in the newspapers, espousing Lord Castle reagh's quarrel, and suppose (I trust, most injuriously) to be if lordship's particular friends.

The perversions and misrep sentations of anonymous write however, would not have extor from me any reply. But to the succeeded the publication of Lastle reagh's letter to me of 19th September.

I entirely disbelieve that Castlereagh, and I distinctly furthan I myself had any knowledge of

this publication.

But, by what means it matter not, the letter is before the work; and though the course originally chosen by Lord Castlereagh precluded me from offering any explanation to him, the course which has since been adopted on his behalf (though undoubtedly without his privity) might perhaps have been considered as rendering such an explanation due to mysulf: It is, however, only since your lordships publication that I have felt it to be indispensably necessary.

The statement on my belalf, which has also found its way, (without my consent and against my wish) into the public papers, wis written under a sense of delicary and restraint, as to the particular of the transaction, which from the character of the transaction intellement always continue to prevail in great degree; but from which, met always continue to prevail in the degree; but from which, met il Wednesday, the 11th of October, the day on which I gave up the seals, I had not an opportunity of soliciting any dispensation.

Of the indulgence which I then most humbly solicited, I trust I shall be able to avail myself sufficiently for my own vindication, without le-

#### APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. 577

sing sight of those considerations of duty and propriety, by which the use of such an indulgence must necessarily be regulated and confined.

It is stated in Lord Castlereagh's letter "That I had demanded and pro**cured** from the Duke of Portland, before the rising of parliament, a promise for Lord Castlereagh's removal from the War Department; that, by this promise, Lord Castlercagh's situation, as a minister of the crown, was made dependent upon my pleasure; and that this promise I afterwards thought myself entitled to enforce;"

" That, after, and notwithstanding this virtual supersession of Lord Castlereagh in his office, I allowed him to originate and conduct the

expedition to the Scheld;"

" And that, during this whole period, I knew that the agitation, and the decision of the question for his remoyal, were concealed from him: and was party to this concealment."

Lard Castlereagh indeed admits,

That he "bas no right as a public man, to resent my demanding, upon public grounds, his removal from his office, or even from the administration, as a condition of my continuing a member of the government."

But he contends, that a proposition, "justifiable in itself," ought not to have been "executed in an unjustifiable manner ;" and he makes me responsible for the manner in which the "head of the administration," and some members of the government, "supposed to be his (Lord Castlereagh's) friends, executed the proposition which he attributes to me,"

He is ready to acknowledge, indeed, "that I pressed for a disclosure, at the same time that I press-

. You Ll.

ed for a decision; and that the disclosure was resisted by the Duke of Portland and his (Lord Castle-

reagh's) supposed friends."

But, in this circumstance, Lord Castlereagh professes not to see any justification of what he conceives to have been my conduct towards him: because, by acquiescing in the advice or intreaties of his "supposed friends," I admitted "an authority" on their part, " which I must have known them not to possess; because, by "pressing for disclosure," I shewed my own sense of the "unfairness" of concealment; and because, with that sense, I " ought" (as he conceives me not to have done) " to have availed myself of the same alternative, namely, my own resignation, to enforce disclosure; which I did to enforce decision."

Without offering a single word in the way of argument, I shall by a distinct detail of facts in order of their date, substantiate my contradiction of these charges.

I shall only premise, .

1st, That I had (as is admitted by Lord Castlereagh) an unquestionable right to require, on public grounds, a change in the War Department, tendering at the same time the alternative of my own resignation.

2dly. (What no man at all acquainted with the course of public business will dispute) That the regular, effectual, and straight-forward course for bringing that alternative to issue, was to state it directly to the " head of the administration," the king's chief minister, to be laid by that minister before the king.

I proceed to the detail of facts. In the beginning of April, (the 2d) I addressed a letter to the Duke , Pp

#### ANNUAL REGISTER, 1809.

ortland, containing a represenne on the state of his adminision, and expressing my wish and antion, unless some change were acted in it, to resign.

(April 4th to 8th.)-Upon the uke of Portland's requiring a more stailed explanation as to the moves of my proffered resignation. stated, among other things, that a drange either in my own department, or in Lord Castlereagh's, appeared to me to be expedient for the public service-I stated my perfect willinguess that the alternative should be decided for my retirement; and only requested that the decision might, (if possible) take place before the recommencement of business in parliament after the Easter holidays.

The Duke of Portland requested me to suspend the execution of my intention to resign: wishing to have an opportunity of consulting with some of his colleagues, before he determined what advice to lay be-

fore the king.

The Easter holidays thus passed away. On the 16th of April, shortly after his Grace's return to town from Bulstrode, the Duke of Portland opened the subject to one of the members of the cabinet, whose name, (not having been hitherto brought forward) I do not think it necessary to mention. Your lordship is perfectly acquainted with it.

By the Duke of Portland's desire, I had a communication with that member of the cabinet, within a very few days after his interview with the Duke of Portland.— He strongly represented the difficulty of making any new arrangement during the sitting of parliament; and urged me to defer the pressing my own resignation till the end of the session. To this recommendation I did not promise to accommendation or upon mine, I and a suggestion or upon mine, I and a suggestion or upon mine, I and a suggestion or upon that, at all events, no as a step whatever could properly because, until after the decision of the all a question upon the writership; which as a shout this time brought for a said ward in the House of Commons.

That question was decided one

Tuesday the 25th of April.

On Friday, the 28th, the Dukalia of Portland communicated full 2 as for with your fordship; and informed as the result of that communicated cation, that your fordship thought as the change in Lord Castlereagh's situation in the government desirable. She provided it could be effected how homourably for Lord Castlereagh, and and that it "could be reconciled as to Lord Castlereagh's feelings."

From this period, I understoe of that your lordship was constant to the constant of the cabinet was the created that you many of them, or at what precise periods, I neither the knew at the time, nor can now understant that your lordship was the time, nor can now understant that your lordship was the time, nor can now understant that your lordship was the time, nor can now understant that your lordship was constant.

dertake to say.

Shortly after your lordship's firm interview with the Duke of Portland, (I am sure before the 5th of May) that member of the cabine with whom his grace had first communicated, reported to me a suggestion of your lordship's of change of office for Lord Castle reagh, evidently calculated on the principles which your lordship had stated as indispensible to such change. Whether this communication to me was in the nature of direct message from your lordship.

I do not exactly know. But I was interview of the state of the sta

d distinctly that you knew eing made to me; and that r observations I might make , was to be reported to your

. What I observed upon in substance,—that it was me to presume to say what would be proper; that I ne all that I had thought either called upon or at li-· do, in stating to the Duke and my opinions, and my 1 to resign; that the Duke and alone could either proy change or obtain the neauthority for carrying it in-; and I therefore recomthat your lordship should ar suggestion to the Duke and.

e 5th of May the Duke of I informed me, that he had ied to lay the whole subject, following Wednesday, be-Majesty.

'ednesday the 10th of May, ned me that he had done that his Majesty had been y pleased to say, that he ake the subject into his sesideration.

ednesday, the 31st of May, iding it to be possible, that tion might not have been lained to his Majesty, and it my duty to leave no con it, I humbly repeated **lajesty** the representations had before made to the Portland, and hombly my resignation. I retreupon his Majesty's graimands, to retain my situil his Majesty should have d the whole subject.

fine in the course of the t, I think on the 8th of · Duke of Portland stated at he had received his Ma-

jesty's commands, to propose, and to carry into effect at the end of the Session of Parliament, an arrangement for a partial change in the war department.

The particulars of this arrangement I do not think it proper to detail: feeling it my duty to limit myself strictly to what is absolutely necessary for the explanation of my own conduct. It is sufficient to state, that the object of this arrangement was not the removal of Lord Castlereagh, but a new distribution of the business of the war department, whereby that part of it which was connected with political correspondence, would have been transferred to the foreign office; and the business of another office, then vacant, would have been transferred to lord Castlereagh. It is only necessary to add, that the effect of this new distribution would not have been to take out of Lord Castlereagh's hands the superintendance of the Expedition to the Scheld.

On the 13th of June, I wrote to the Duke of Portland, signifying to him that, although such an arrangement had never entered into my contemplation, and although I did not think it calculated to remedy all the difficulties which had induced me to bring the state of the administration under his Grace's consideration, I was ready, so far as I was concerned, to undertake and discharge to the best of my ability, any duty which his Majesty might be graciously pleased to devolve upon me; but I expressed at the same time, great doubts, whether this arrangement could be expected to be acceptable to Lord Castlereagh, or, in all its parts, satisfactory to the public feeling.

On Sunday, the 18th of June, Pp 2 (Parlia-



gether different from that which he had been authorised to carry into effect; and tated test he had sent for your fordship and the other member of the cabinet with whom vour lordship and the Duke of Portland had been in constant communication, to co-operate with him in forwarding this new plan, and to urge Lord Castlereagh to consent to it.

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The particulars of this new plan, I do not think it necessary to state, as I learnt from the Duke of Portland, either the next day or the day following it, that to this plan Lord Castlereagh certainly could not be brought to agree. Whether this was known to his grace only from your lordship, or through your lordship from Lord Castle-reagh himself, I was not apprized.

On Wednesday the 21st, the day of the rising of Parliament, I was assured by the Duke of Portland, that the specific arrangement which he had in the first instance proposed, viz. the new distribution of the business of the war department, should be carried into effect :- and that his Majesty had directed him

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on, in the event of your lordesignation, to submit to his y the nomination of Lord ley to the war department. as well known by the Doke tland, that I had been alinxious for Lord Wellesley's on to the cabinet, but this : first mention to me, in the of this transaction, of his iction into the war depart--But for a severe indisposiord Wellesley would, before ne, have been on his way to

Thursday, the 13th of July, ke of Portland informed me, our Lordship had, the day , actually tendered your reon; but that your lordship mexed to it the conditions, o change should take place er the termination of the exn to the Scheld; and that it be left to your lordship to the time of making any mication to Lord Castle-

y 13th to the 20th.)—I made ongest remonstrances against w delay, and this indefinite I of the concealment from Castlereagh. I said that after peated postponements which ready taken place, and after erve which had already been ed towards Lord Castlercagh, I not rely upon the execution arrangement which should now completely settled in all s; and, if this were not to e, I most earnestly intreated 8 Majesty might be advised accept my resignation.

Duke of Portland most anxdeprecated my resignation, ing, in his apprehension, to isolution of the administration. He declared himself to be authorised to assure me, in the most solemn manner, that the arrangement now in contemplation should positively take place at the termination of the expedition; that the seals of the war department should then be offered to Lord Wellesley-an office (to be vacated by means of your lordship's retirement), being at the same time to be offered to Lord Castlereagh :- and that in the interval, and without loss of time, Lord Castlereagh's friends should take opportunities of preparing him for the change, and reconciling him to it, by representing to him the great advantages to be derived from it, in the acquisition of additional strength to the government.

Not only the Duke of Portland, but other members of the cabinet. Lord Castlereagh's friends, some directly and some through common friends, urged me, in the most earnest manner, to acquiesce in the postponement now proposed. was represented to me, that if instead of pressing for the execution of the arrangement now, time were allowed to Lord Castlereagh's friends to prepare him for the change, and to reconcile him to it, the arrangement might ultimately take place in an amicable manner; that every public object might thus be answered, without any unnecessary harshness to the feelings of individuals; and that so far from finding fresh impediments raised to the execution of the arrangement, when the time arrived, I should find all those, to whose representations I yielded, considering themselves pledged equally with the Dake of Portland, to see it carried into effect.

It is due to your lordship to say. Pp 3

that your lordship's name was not, so far as I recollect, specifically mentioned to me on this occasion; Lut it is equally due to myself to declare, that I never for a moment inagined, nor could have believed, that the general description of " Lord Castleteagh's friends," as stated to me without exception or qualification by the Dake of Portland, did not compr head your lordship, whose proffered resignation was the basis of the whole arrangement, and without whose express consent, therefore, no other person could ann unce the arrangement to Lord Ca-tlereagh.

By these representations and assurances, at length, (July 20,) most reluctantly, and I confess against my better judgment, I was induced to acquiesce in the proposed post-ponement of the change; and consciled to remain in office till the termination of the expectation.

On Saturday, September the 2d, the result of the expedition to the Scheld being then knewn, I wrone to the Duke of Portland, at Bulstrode, reminding his grace, that the period fixed for offering the seals of the war department to Lord Wellesley, was arrived.

On the following Wednesday, the 6th of September, the Duke of Portland informed me, that no steps whatever had been taken by any of Lord Castlerengh's friends, to reconcile him to the change, or to prepare him for it; that the execution of the arrangement would be attented with other resignations, or at least with one other resignation, (of which I had never before received the slightest intimation); and that he had himself determined to retire.

Upon receiving this intelligence,

I immediately disclaimed any wish that the arrangement, however positively I understood it to have been settled, should be carried into effect under circumstances to me somewheeled; and instantly reverted to that "alternative" which, upon each successive stage of difficulties and delays, I had uniformly pressed,—that of the tender of invowresignation;—which I desired the stay before the King.

On the following day, Thursda I day
the 7th of September, I decline and
attending the cabinet; stating in seems
letter to the Dake of Portland (which I left it to his grace to conversion
municate to the cabinet if he shoul I are
think proper), that I considered mean it
resignation as in his Majerty's hands beaut
and myself as holding my office on so
by until my successor should be and
named.

On Friday the 8th, I heard from the Duke of Portland that Lors of Castlercagh had sent in his resigns of the Duke of Portland that Lors of the Castlercagh had sent in his resigns of the Castlercagh had sent in his resigns of the Castlercagh had sent in his resigns of the preceding day.

On Thursday the 14th of Ser > Set tember, your lordship called upon a sup me at the foreign office, by your own appointment, for the purpose of explaining the causes which has a prevented your making any communication to Lord Castlereagh in the set of carlier stages of the transaction.

On Tuesday, September 19the 1 > 9th your lordship, in answer to a letter > \$ \$ the of name of the preceding day, explained to me the grounds of yours \$ \$ the silence to Lord Castlereagh, during the latter period of the transaction.

communicated to Lord Castlereagh.

Wednesday morning, Seper the 20th, I received from Castlereagh the letter, which need our meeting.

on this series of facts it ap-

at, in April, I made a repretion to the King's first minisor the general state of the adration; and that, in the course discussions arising out of that entation, I proposed on pubounds, not, as Lord Castleappears to have been informing the removal from the adminiin, but the alternative of a e, either in the war or foreign ment.

of the 10th of May, the of Portland submitted to his ty the subject of my represent and informed me that ajesty would be pleased to e it into his consideration:

it, from the 10th of May un2. 8th of June, I was wholly rized of the result of that eration: but that, for fear of prehension, I had, in person, that interval,—viz. on May humbly repeated my repreon, and tendered my resignto his Maiesty:

to his Majesty; it, on or about the 8th of for the first time, an arrangevas stated to me, which had object a new distribution of siness of the war department, at, on the 13th, I signified quiescence in that arrangeso far as I was concerned; t, on the 18th, another arnent was stated to me, to be meted for that in which I had sced: but that, on the 21st, announced to me that the rrangement was finally decidm; was to be immediately That, on the 27th of June, no step appearing to have been taken, either to execute the intended arrangement, or to apprise Lord Castlereagh of it, I remonstrated against the delay, and against the concealment from Lord Castlereagh: and that, on the 28th, I again tendered my resignation; and that on the same day your lordship received an injunction to communicate the intended arrangement to Lord Castlereagh.

That, on the 5th of July, a new plan was stated to me to be in contemplation; a plan originating with your lordship, and depending for its execution upon a step to be taken by yourself: that this plan was, on the 13th, announced to me as settled, and as intended to be substituted for that which had been first proposed:

That I at that time renewed my remonstrances in the strongest manner, both against the delay and against the concealment; but that it was stated to me to be an indispensible condition of this plan on your lordship's part,—that it should not be acted upon till the termination of the expedition to the Scheld; and that the time of making the communication to Lord Castlereagh should be left to your lordship's discretion.

That, at length, in compliance with the representations and intreaties of the Duke of Portland, and of others, Lord Castlereagh's friends, and upon the most solemn assurances that Lord Castlereagh should in the mean time be prepared by his friends for the change, and that the change should post-

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tively take place at the period fixed by your lordship, I consented to remain in office.

That on Wednesday the 6th of September, finding that nothing had been done towards preparing Lord Castlereagh for the arrangement; and that the execution of it would be attended with difficulties of which I had not before been apprised, I desired the Duke of Portland to lay my resignation before the king.

Your lordship will therefore perceive,

That up to the 8th of June, so far from being in possession of any "promise for Lord Castlereagh's removal," and from his continuance in office being made thereby dependent upon my pleasure!"—no decision whatever had, to my knowledge, been taken up to that time; no proposal had been made to me by the Duke of Portland, in any way affecting Lord Castlereagh's political situation; and no intimation had been given to me, whether my own resignation would be finally accepted or declined;

That the arrangement which was in contemplation from the 8th of June to the 5th of July, in no degree affected, and was never intended to affect, "the conduct of the expedition to the Scheld;"

That Lord Castlercagh's "removal from the War Department" was first determined upon as part of the plan of which your lordship's resignation was the basis;

That his "removal from the administration" was not at any time "demanded" by me;

And, lastly, that I did employ the tender of my own resignation, not to "enforce decision," only (as Lord Custlereagh's Letter supposes), but equally to "enforce sure;" and that in fact I d mately resign, rather than force" the intended change, circumstances so different those which I had been auti to expect.

It cannot be expected should labour very anxiously fute the charge of my having posed" your lordship and "to be Lord Castlereagh's fr and having, under that imp deferred to your opinion and thority," in a matter affectin Castlereagh's interests and ings.

That your lordship, in par as well from near connect from an active and anxion tiality, was entitled to consuand to deference on such a sion;—is a persuasion which in common, as I believe, wit member of the governmer which not even Lord Castle disclaimer has induced me nounce.

I should not have been su nor should I have thought entitled to take the smal fence, if your lordship had, of concurring in the expedi a change in Lord Castlereas partment, protested against had recommended to the I Portland, to advise the king cept my resignation: and perfectly known by the L Portland, and I am confide unknown by your lordships. any moment from the begin these discussions to the end not only ready but desirous minate them by resigning.

But when the opinion of pediency of a change in t department, had been adop

many of the immediate friends of Lord Castlereagh, upon the condition that it should be reconciled to Lord Castlereagh's feelings, and when they and your lordship among the first, had devised and concerted with the king's first minister the mode of carrying that object into execution, I cannot help thinking that I should have been much, and Justly, blamed, if I had insisted upon taking the communication to Lord Castlereagh out of your hands into my own.

I now come to your lordship's Statement. That Statement is as

follows-

\*\* As it may be inferred, from **Statement** which has appeared in the public papers, that Lord Carnden withheld from Lord Cas-Hereagh a communication which he had been desired to make to him, it is necessary that it should be un-Clerstood, that however Mr. Canmira might have conceived the com-Francication alluded to, to have been made to Lord Camden, it was never stated to Lord Camilen, that the communication was made at the wire of Mr. Canning; and, so far Lord Canden having been athorized to make the communi-Stion to Lord Castlereagh, he absolutely restricted from so cing.

"As it may also be inferred that Lord Camden was expected to preure Lord Castlereagh's mind for any proposed change, it is necessary that it should be understood, that Lord Camden never engaged to communicate to Lord Castlereagh any circumstances respecting it, before the termination of the expe-

dition."

Morning Chronicle, Oct. 19th.

This Statement appears to me to have been much misunderstood. It has been construed, as if your lord-ship had meant to aver that what you were restricted from doing and what you had not ingaged to do, were one and the same thing;—whereas your lord-hip's Statement, in point of fact, contains two distinct propositions, and refers to two separate periods of time.

The period during which your lordship states yourself to have been "absolutely restricted" from making a communication to Lord Castlereagh, extends from the 28th of April, on which day the first communication was made by the Duke of Portland to your lordship, to the time at which the proposed arrangement, for the new distribution of the business of the war department was superseded by your lordship's tender of your resignation.

The period during which your lord-hip states yourself "not to have engaged" to make a communication to Lord Castleteagh, extends from the time of the tender of your lordship's resignation to the termination of the expedition to the Scheld.

It ought, however, to be observed, that during the first of these two periods,—from the 28th of April to the 12th of July,—the nature of communication to be made to Lord Castlereagh, and the nature of the restriction imposed upon your lordship, were entirely changed.

Previously to the 8th of June the communication which your lordship would have had to make to Lord Castlercagh, was simply that I had represented the expediency of a change either in his department or in mine; and that no decision whatever had yet been taken upon this representation.

With respect to this communication, it does not appear that the restriction upon your lordship was absolute and indefinite.—But I knew nothing of its existence.

Subsequently to the 8th of June, the communication to be made to Lord Castlerengh was, that an arrangement was in contemplation for a new distribution of the business of the war department.

With respect to this communication, not only was the restriction upon your lordship not indefinitely continued; but your lordship actually received on the 28th of June an injunction to make this communication to Lord Castlereagh at a period distinctly specified, viz. the sailing of the expedition. And this injunction was only superseded by a voluntary act of your lordship's your tender of your own resignation on the 12th of July as the basis of another arrangement.

During the whole of the period, from the 28th of April to the 12th of July, the concealment practised towards Lord Castlereagh was either without my knowledge and contrary to my belief, or it was against my earnest remoustrances.

It was without my knowledge and contrary to my belief, up to the week in which parliament rose; and from that time forth it was against my earnest remoustrances.

Even when I learnt, in June, that the communication had not been made by your lordship to Lord Castlerengh, I did not learn that you had been prevented from making it by any absolute restriction.

It was not till the month of July, in the course of the discussions

which took place from the the 20th of that month, re the proposal for postpon new arrangement to be fou your lordship's resignation, leaving to your lordship's d the time of disclosure to L tlereagh, that I learnt the lence which you had bithe served towards him, had b posed upon your lordship injunction of the Duke of I I did not till then know wit the concealment hitherto | had originated; I frankly ( I thought it had original your lordship; I was anxio all things that it should not suspected that it bad on with me; or that I had bee senting party to it, or eve late period) conscious of i

In my correspondence Duke of Portland at this therefore, at the same tin resisted the new delay th posed, I disclaimed any rence in the concealment w been hitherto practisedquested "that it might be bered hereafter, whenever t cealment should be alleged me, as an act of injustice. Custlereagh, that it did u nate in my suggestion, tha from desiring it, I had c (however erroneously) 🕬 skip to be the sure channel munication to Lord Cast and that up to a very late had believed such comme to have been actually made

The Duke of Portland, swer, acknowledged my remonstrances against the ment; stating himself at t time not to have been awar.

eved the commueen actually made; "that 'he should eady to avow that had originated e Duke of Portad enjoined it to om he had commotives which he ready to justify; lesirous of taking might have been,

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said, was my first
y restriction whatardship's commuCastlereagh.

time be, incurred

1 why 1 believed rave actually made on, I answer, bcal that you should ie the expectation it was the motive ie to desire (and I he communication o your lordship; mer in which you at communication ne by the Dake of to confirm the berdship was the fit unication to Lord d because I knew ce of any impediursuing what apd does still appear ural and obvious ued upon such an

ted, that I ought in contented with lisclosure to have ought to have dilid that it was so; —that no person bout ascertaining he entertains no

doubt:—and, secondly, I answer—that the moment that my suspicion of the fact was excited, I did set about ascertaining the truth; and that upon ascertaining it, I did remonstrate in the strongest manner against the concealment;—and enforced that remonstrance by the tender of my own resignation.

It was on the 26th or 27th of June (five or six days after parliament rose) that I discovered my suspicion to be founded.—On the 27th I remonstrated.—On the 28th I tendered my resignation.—And in the course of the same day, your lordship (as I have already stated) received an injunction to make the communication as soon as the expedition should have sailed.

The second of the two periods to which your lordship's Statement refers, begins from the 12th of July, the day of the tender of your lordship's resignation.

It does not appear, nor does your lordship's Statement aver, that at any time during the second period, the restriction which had been originally imposed upon your lordship was renewed; or that any other existed, except that which your lordship had imposed upon yourself, and which was therefore no longer binding upon your lordship than while you might yourself be willing that it should bind you.

Of the extent to which this self-imposed restriction appears to have gone, I had not any suspicion. I knew indeed that your lordship had stipulated to keep the time of the disclosure to Lord Castlereagh in your own hands; but subsequently to my being made acquainted with that stipulation, I had received the assurances,

assurances, which I have already described, on behalf of "Lord Castlereagh's friends; and had relied upon those assurances.

It was not till the 6th of September that I learnt that those assurances had not been carried into effect. It was not till the 19th of September that I learnt that your Lordship had been no party to them. Then indeed I learnt that your lordship had not only "not engaged" to make the communication previously to the "issue of the expedition being known here"-but that in July you had " stated to one of our colleagues," (not the Duke of Portland)-" who was urging an earlier communication," that the " time of communication, so far as you were concerned, was for you to decide; but that no one had a right to say you did not perform that part in the transaction in which you were concerned, if you did not open your lips to Lord Castlereagh before the issue of the expedition was known here."

This information I received from your lordship, in a letter dated the 19th of September. It was then

perfectly new to me.

I leave your lordship to judge what must have been my surprise, when, after receiving from your lordship, on the evening of the 19th of September, this frank avowal of the real origin of the concealment maintained, during this latter and most important period, towards Lord Castlereagh, I received on the following morning Lord Castlereagh's letter of the same date, making me responsible for that concealment.

I have not to trouble your lordship with any farther observations, I have confined myself to growing out of Lord Castle letter, and out of your lo statement: on those alone any right to claim your lo attention.

To this address to your I have been compelled to however reluctantly, to vimy private honour. As charges against my public them. If any such shall be against me, at the proper ti in the proper place I shall pared to meet and to repel t

I have the honour to be, GEORGE CA1

Letter from Vice-Admira Collingwood, Command Chief in the Mediterrand dressed to Mr. W. W. Pe ed on board the Ville de off St. Sebastian, the S October, 1809.

Sir,-My letter of the 4t informed their lordships of t posal I had had made to Lie Sir John Stuart, that the isl Zante, Cephalonia, &c. she seized on before the Frenc turn their regard from the of Naples, to strengthen points, and in which letter I ed to you a copy of the inst I had sent to Rear-Admiral to be delivered to Captain ger, of the Warrior, whom selected to command the na of the expedition. which at that time had take in the state of the armies North, required the Lie general's consideration, whe quate force might be spared n the army, and delayed their arture from Sicily, until the 23d tember, when the Warrior sailfrom Messina, with the Philol sloop and transports, carrying put 1600 troops, under the comnd of Brigadier-general Oswald. c Spartan, at the same time, sailfrom Malta, with Mr. Faresti 1 Count Cladau, a Cephalonian Mieman, who had for some time en refuge at Malta, and whose al knowledge and influence in country, I hoped would be adalageous to the service. Orders re also sent to Captain Eyre, of : Magnificent, to join them with ! Corfu squadron.

have now great satisfaction in Orming you, sir, of the complete cess of this expedition, and that

French garrison in the islands Zante, Cephalonia, Ithaca, and igo have, after a very faint retnee, surrendered to his Majesarms, the people liberated from oppression of the French, and rameut of the Sept'Insular reic declared to be restored.

gned) COLLINGWOOD.

rrior, Bay of Zante, Oct. 3, 809.

I have the honour to acyou, for the information of
mmander in chief, that, in
nee of his lordship's orders,
I from Messina on the 23d
ompany with the sloop Phiwo large gun-boats, and the
ts, with troops under the
d of Brigadier-general Osd proceeded off Cephaloze we arrived on the 28th,
nued in sight of the island
1st of October, during
we were joined, as had

been previously arranged, by the Spartan from Malta, and the Magnificent, Belle Poole, and King fisher, from Corfu, and anchored that night in the Bay of Zante, just without reach of the nearest battery.

At day light on the following morning, the troops assembled alongside the Warrior, and under cover of the Spartan, Belle Poole, and gun-boats, who soon silenced the batteries, landed a division of the army in the most perfect order, about three miles from the town, and whilst General Oswald was advancing, Captain Brenton and Brisbane, and the gun-boats, conducted by Mr. Cole, my first heutenant, were actively employed in keeping the enemy, who had re-manned their batteries, in check, and covering the second disembarkation, when the whole army moved forward, and closely invested the castle, to which the French had retired from every direction.

A proclamation was in the mean time distributed to the inhabitants. explanatory of our views, and finding, as was expected, that they rejoiced in the expulsion of these common disturbers of mankind, I forbore attacking with the ships a strong battery on the Mole Head, which could not be taken without destroying a great part of the town; and have the satisfaction of adding. that in the course of the day, the enemy, though advantageously situated in a most important and commanding position, thought proper to capitulate on the terms which I have the honour to inclose.

(Signed) J. W. SPRANGER. Rear Admiral Martin, &c.

Here follow the articles of capi-

tulation agreed upon for the surrender of Zante; as also of Cephalonia, Cerigo, &c. with the return of ordnance, &c.

The gazette contains also an inclosure from Lord Collingwood, giving an account of a very spirited attack made by the boats of the Excellent, Acorn, and Bustard, covered by the sloops, on a convoy of the enemy, in which six gun-boats and ten trabaccolas were captured, by

Captains West and Clephane.—Two marines were killed in the action; and one seaman has since died of his wounds.

## The following are the resolutions voted at the common-hall.

Resolved unanimously, That the enormous waste of treasure, and unprofitable loss of lives, in the late military enterprises in which his majesty's forces have been unfortunately employed, have excited mingled feelings of compassion, disappointment, indignation, and alarm, among all classes of his majesty's subjects.

Resolved, That the whole military strength and resources of this kingdom have been drawn forth to an extent unparalleled in its history, and have been most improvidently applied, and fatally consumed, in unconnected and abortive enterprises, attended with no permanent advantage to Great Britain, without effectual relief to her allies, and distinguished only by

the unprofitable valour displayed, and immense sacrifice of blood and

Resolved unanimously, That during these unprecedented failures and calamities, our misfortunes have been highly aggravated by

treasure.

the cabinet, where it a majesty's confidential se been engaged in the most intrigues and cabals, en

the imbecility and dis

to deceive and supplant

to the great neglect of t

duty, and scandal of t

180

ment.

Resolved unanimously are of opinion, that in arduous struggle, in when argued the experts of

engaged, the safety of empire can alone be pu wise and honest council the public force; and councils can alone be the energies of a free apeople.

Resolved unanimous such calamitous events is call for a rigid and imquiry; and that an hidress be presented to h praying his majesty to such inquiry.

City of London Address 20, 1809.

To the King's Most Majesty, The humble, loyal, and d

dress and Petition of
Mayor, Aldermen, and
of the City of London,
mon Council assembled
Most gracious Sovere

loyal, and dutiful subjects mayor, aldermen, and con the city of London, in council assembled, most approach your majesty's so son, in the perfect assurayour majesty will graciously our majesty will graciously.

scend to receive the sugge your faithful and loyal cit

We your majesty's mos



#### 'ENDIX to the CHRONICLE. [591

to seriously and deeply interests, in common of your majesty's peo-

witnessed with deep isastrous failure of the ion, as the magnitude sent had raised the just expectations of the me permanent benefit, annot avoid expressing sty the sorrow and inthe which we are affect-unhappy, disentions

unhappy dissentions prevailed among your inisters, and our fears dissentions may prove rejudicial to the best he nation.

jesty's faithful citizens, y loyal attachment to person aud illustrious solicitous for the honour esty's arms and the diglidity of your majesty's : deeply impressed with y of an early and strict the causes of the failure

Expedition; therefore majesty will direct be forthwith instituted, p ascertain the causes occasioned it.

ed by Order of Court, ENRY WOODTHORPE.

Address and Petition ajesty was graciously to return the following

on for your expressions attachment to me and ly.

ent Expedition to the directed to several obut importance to the inmy allies, and to the my dominions.

I regret, that of these objects a part only has been accomplished.

I have not judged it to be necessary to direct any military inquiry into the conduct of my commanders by sea or land in this conjoint service.

It will be for my parliament, in their wisdom, to ask for such information, or to take such measures upon this subject as they shall judge most conducive to the public good.

Proclamation of the Governor of Minorca, appointed last month by the Supreme Junta.

Noble and Loyal Minorquians. It is now five hundred seventy and nine years since Spain liberated you from a barbarous yoke, and bringing to you the light of the faith and liberty, you became the cherished children of the most kind and benevolent mother. The situation of this precious island, and other circumstances which the vicissitudes of time produce, occasioned you to change your governors; but they were temporary changes, and you have always preserved your holy religion, and your laws have been administered with justice.

Now there appears in Europe a malignant phenomenon, a tyranaical monster to humanity, thirsting for blood and destruction, and determined to count Spain amongst his victims; but she will never lose her heroic valour, though nearly extinguished by the insidiousness and apathy of a languid and depraved government; she will raise her head, and display her ancient golden crown, in defiance of the ferocious attack of the tyrant, and divest herself of the indolence to which the most infamous artifice had reduced

#### )2] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1809.

er, through the cloak of a strict mity and alliance; but the hydra vill lose its heads, and the emaliated body will soon be consumed. Minorquians, you have risen at the call of patriotism, which was heard from the most remote parts of the Peninsula, and of Europe.

You swore allegiance to and proclaimed the great Ferdinaud the You have offered to make the utmost sacrifice for the country, and for your legitimate Sovereign, and by an admirable union, obedience, and discreet tranquillity, you have formed a shield which will protect your island from the chains which have crippled the exertions of Spain against those men, who are transformed into furies for their injustious despot, and have nothing to do but to direct your efforts, since I am invested with the honour of being your chief, or , rather your companion and friend, Fill you hearts with ardent loyalty and virtue, and you will become invincible.

I am happy to be among you-and I shall only hint, that if any disgraceful individual of this land shall suffer himself to calculate upon his own personal situation, and believes the illusive stories of the senseless and besotted Frenchmen, let him go as a spurious child, and find his disgrace and ruin among the slaves; but if he remain among us, he shall suffer all the infamy and the punishment which his heinous offence deserves. But I do not believe that there is a single individual among the forty thousand who inhabit this island, who can commit such an offence. We are all Spaniards, and beloved subjects of Ferdinand, and will be so till our last breath.

Minorquians, justice and ed form my character; harmony obedience towards the governs are what I expect, without giving ear to the papers, or dis sious on what ambition or a se ous spirit would call rights and litics. To protect you by the r sincere frieudship will be my r cipal object. Eternal hatred to tyrauny of France; war and cl tian compassion to his unha slaves; honour and gratitude to generous allies, the English; and constant lovalty to our count

(Signed) Luis Gonzaga VILLAVA Y AIB Mahon, Dec. 22.

General Orders.—Saturday, 1 30.

The following regulations I been substituted for those not in the general order of the March last, which had been f not sufficiently explanatory o majesty's intentious:—

"No officer shall be protented to the rank of a captain whas been three years a subalt

No officer shall be prome the rank of major until he he seven years in the service, content in the service, content in the service, content in the shall have been at he years a captain; and no mage be appointed to the rank col, until he has been ning the service.

No officer shall be a fill any staff appointmer aid-de-camp excepted) u been four years in the se

No subaltern officer s' sidered eligible to hold! ment of aid-de-camp t been present with his least one year."

### APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. 593

### APPROPRIATION OF THE BRITISH SUPPLIES,

GRANTED IN THE LATE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT, BY THE ACT 49TH GEO. III. C. 128.

P		_	
For naval services		0	0
For the Emperor of Austria	3,000,000	0	0
For the exigences of Ireland	300,000	0	0
For his Sicilian Majesty	400,000	0	0
for the King of Sweden	300,000	0	0
For the Prince regent of Portugal	600,000	0	0
for the land service	21,144.770	10	O
For Ordnance for ditto	4,073,662	19	10
Day off exchequer bills of 1808	20,500,000	0	0
ulto ditto	1,500,000	0	0
the to. ditto	5.000,600	0	0
ult to, ditto	6,000,000	0	0
ed pursuant to addresses of the House of Com-	•		
mans	22.166	1	9 <del>1</del>
Cival establishment at Sierra Leone, for 1809	17,360	0	ō
Unner Canada	8,430	0	0
New Brunswick	5,500	0	0
Nova Scotia	10,105	0	0
···St. John · · · · · ·	3,100	0	0
Cape Breton	2,000	0	0
Newfoundland	1,985	0	0
Bahama Islands	3,700	0	0
Barmuda ditto	1,030	0	O
- · · · · · · · · · · · Dominica · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	600	0	0
- · · · · · · · · · · · New South Wales · · · · · · ·	15,131	16	0₹
	23,000	0	ō
Mil = Rary college	16,975	17	4
P. asylum	2 <b>3,</b> 350	9	2
<b>Daying off certain annuities, under certain acts</b>			
For of 37th and 42d Geo. II.	47,650	17	9
	100.5		6
Test laits and clarge of France	160,382	2	Ü
	55,295	O	0.
- Complete and a second and a second and a second as a	3,000	0	0
the and stationary for the two houses	31,700	0	Ü
	20,000	0	O
ol. Ll. Qq	Box	s-≒tr	ect

# 594 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1809.

	£.	5.	d.
Bow-street Office · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	12,000	O	0
Fees for passing public accounts	5.000	0	O
Alien Office	7,497	11	2
Interest on exchequer bills	1,500.000	0	0
Portsmouth Docks	13,4-1	15	0
Scotch bonds	10,000	0	0
Navigation from the East to the Western Sea	- 50,000	0	0
To officers of the House of Lords and Com-			
mons	5,523	0	0
Deficiency of grants, for printing the votes, &c	1,641	19	0
Deficiency of the grant for printing, and stationary	8,423	13	• 2
For printing the votes, &c. of the House of Com-	Ť		
mons	22,400	0	0
For printing vol. 61 of the Journals	4,000	0	. 0
Re-printing Journals	10,000	0	()
Stationary for the court and officers of the Exche-	,		
quer	2,154	3	11
For the home patrole	6,345	_	0
Relief of the Dutch in Davies's Streights	5,165		0
Thames Police	1,299	4	Ò
Examining East India accounts	1,333	9	0
Making an index to the Rolls of Parliament	439	•	Ö
Bounty on salt imported into Nevis	. 98	1	3
Serjeant at Arms	219	_	ő
Arrears of salary, for forming indexes to the Jour-	4.5		
nals of the Lords	1,623	0	0
Ditto, since 5th of July, 1808	1,192	14	õ
To J. H. Ley		13	6
To officers of the House of Commons	3,409		8
To the secretary of the Military Enquiry	745	8	6
Articles sent to New South Walcs	1,548	9	o
Bills on account of convicts	2,315	ő	1.
Vaccine establishment	3,163	8	ó
Bills drawn from New South Wales		12	2
Stores supplied at Sydney	114		ĩ
Board of Agriculture	3,000	0	ō
Secret services	175,000	o	ō
Poor of St. Martin's	1,328	5	4
To the Rev. T. B. Clark, for Act respecting the re-	5,525	•	•
sidence of the clergy · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	278	6	6
For the supplies for l'aro	1,550	0	ő
Bills from New South Wales, for the year 1809	30,000	ŏ	ŏ
British Museum	7,639	-	2
Protestant and dissenting ministers, and French re-	.,	-•	-
fugees	9,709	6	Q
Deficiency of ditto, 1808		12	. 0
Contingences of secretary of state's offices	14,000	ñ	Õ
G	- 1,000		tra

	£.	8.	d.
Extra charge for messengers	12,000	0	O
To sheriffs for felons' convictions	6,000	0	0
Military canal	20,800	O	0
Bounties for fish brought to London	4,000	0	0
Chairman of the House of Lords	2,698	13	0.
Serjeant at Arms	1,623	0	0
Surveyor of Scotch roads	506	1	6
To D. T. Blake, for trouble on clergy residence			٠.
act	278	6	6
Exchequer tellers	7,412	12	0
Westminster improvements	36,042	8	Q
Building the Mint	30,500	0	0
Corsican and Toulon emigrants	6,000	0	0
Dutch officers retired	16,000	0	0
French emigrants at Jersey	4.400	O,	0.
To Dr. Cartwright, for mechanical inventions	10,000	0	0
Building a naval asylum	35,000	0	Q
Printing vols. 36, 37, of Lords' Journals	. 3,057	1	8
Queen Anue's bounty · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	100,000	0	0
Queen Anne's bounty	4,500	O	. 0
Scotch military roads	<b>5,</b> 569	0	Q

Grand Total, £.82,976,218 12 @

18 pr. 12 pr.

 271 261

June

PRICES OF STOCKS FOR 1809. and lowest Prices of each Stock in the course of each Month are set down in that Mon

	N. B.	The th	ghest a	and low	rest P	ices of	each	Stock	in the co	urse of	each	Month	are set d	N. B. The highest and lowest Prices of each Stock in the course of each Month are set down in that reconds.	18t 18100	9	
1809.	Stock.	red.	3p.ct.	fp.ct.	Sp.ct.	3p.ct.	Long	India	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Exch. Bills.	Omu.	Jp.ct.	Imp.	Lottery
Jan. \{235 674 672 83 983 983 1876 185 11 pr. 714 652 65 2 pr. 14 dis. 95 642 21 18	\$ 235 243§	67 A	67 E	83.83	98±		80 80 16.	185	11 pr. 1 pr.	£1.2	07 J 65 g	666 65	13 pr. 2 pr.	13. Pr. Gis.	95 <sub>6</sub>	- <del> </del>	56. 0 <b>s.</b> 11. 18

TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF BANKRUPTCIES IN ENGLAND,

Dec.	113
Nov.	132
Oct.	11
st Sept.	69
August	70
June July	70
June	100
May	109
April	7.9
March	103
Feb.	118
January	55

## 598 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1809.

#### SHERIFFS

Appointed by his Majesty in Council for the year. 1809.

Bedfordshire, Robert Garstin, of Harrold, esq. Berkshire, sir Thon as Theophilus Metcalf, of Peruhill, bart. Buckinghamshare, Thomas Stanhope Badcock, of Buckingham, esq. Cambridge and Huntingdon, John Heathcote, of Conington-castle, esq. Cheshire, Thomas William Tatton, of Wittinshall, esq. Cumberland, Miles Ponsonby, of Hail-hall, esq. Derbyshire, Charles Upton, of Derby, esq. Devonshire, sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, of Kellerton, bart. Dorsetshire, James John Farquharson, of Langton, esq. Essex, J. Rutherford Abdy, of Albyns, esq. Gloucestershire, John Hodder Moggridge, of Dymock, esq. Herefordshire, W. Wall, of Leominster, esq. Hertfordshire, Edmond Darby, of Ashton-house, esq. Kent, sir Brooke William Bridges, of Goodneston, bart. Lancashire, Samuel Clowes, of Boughton-hall, esq. Leicestershire, sir William Manners, of Buckminster, bart. Lincolnshire, sir R. Heron, of Stubton, bart. Monmouthshire, John Kemys Gardner Kemys, of Pertholy, esq. Norfolk, James Coldham, of Anmer, esq. Northamptonshire, R. Andrew, of Harleston, esq. Northumberland, William Sadlier Brewere, of Bewicke, esq. Nottinghamshire, Thomas Walker, of Bury-hill, esq. Oxfordshire, J. Harrison, of Shelswell, esq. Rutlandshire, Abel Walford Bellaers, of Bulmerthorpe, esq. Shropshire, William Spurling, of Petton, esq. Somersetshire, J. Nurton, of Milverton, esq. Staffordshire, Theophilus Levett, of Whichner, esq. County of Southampton, John Blackburne, of Preston Candover, esq. Suffolk, John Dresser, of Blyford, esq. Surrey, Edward Bilke, of Southwark, esq. Sussex, Thomas Turle, of Landport, esq. Warwickshire, Abraham Bracebridge, of Atherstone, esq. Wiltshire. Sir Charles Warre Mallett, of Wilbury-house, bart. Worcestershire, Henry Bromley, of Abberley, esq. Yorkshire, sir G. Wombwell, of Wombwell, bart.

#### SOUTH WALES.

Brecon, Thomas Wood, of Gwernivett, esq. Carmarthenshire, Richard Isaac Starke, of Laughame-castle, esq. Cardigan, William Skyrme, of Altgoock, esq. Glamorgan, sir Jer. Homfray, of Llandaff. Pembroke, C. Allen Phillips, of the Hill, esq. Radnor, John Whittaker, of Cascob, esq.

#### NORTH WALES.

Anglesey, Sir John Thomas Stanley, of Bodewyrd, bart.
Caernaryonshire, Thomas Parry Jones Parry, of Madryn, esq.
Denbighshire, J. Ablet, of Llanbedb, esq.
Fluitshire, Thomas Peate, of Bistree, esq.
Merioneth, William Davies, of Ty Ucha, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Thomas Edwards, of Trefuant, esq.

SHERIFF appointed by his royal highness the prince of Wales, in council, for the year 1809.

Cornwall, the hon. Charles Bagnal Agar.

#### LIST OF HIS

## MAJESTY'S MINISTRY,

#### AS IT STOOD

In July, 1809.

In Dec, 1809.

#### CABINET MINISTERS.

		•
Earl Camden · · ·	President of the Council	Earl Camden,
Lord Eldon · · · ·	Lord High Chancellor	Lord Eldon.
Earl of Westmore-		{ Earl of Westmore- land.
Duke of Portland	First Lord of the Treasury (Prime Minister)	Rt. Hoñ. Spencer
Rt. Hon. Spencer Perceval	Chanc. and Under Treasurer of the Excheq. and also ('hanc. of the Duchy of Lancaster	Perceval.
Lord Mulgrave	First Lord of the Admiralty	Lord Mulgrave.
Earl of Chatham	Master Gen. of the Ordnance	Earl of Chatham.
Earl Bathurst · · · ·	Pres. of the Board of Trade	Earl Bathurst.
Lord Hawkesbury	Sec. of State for Home Dc-	Hon. Richard Ryder.
Rt. Hon. George	Sec of State for Foreign	Marquis Welles-
Canning	Affairs	ley.
Lord Castlereagh	Sec. of State for the Depart- ment of War and the Colo-	Earl of Liverpool.
•	( nies · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Right

or language the bottes, and of constructing the perches, of four-wheel carriages, by which such carriages are rendered less liable to be overturned.

Mr. Edward Steer's (Inner Temple), for a new method, directed by machinery, of using the screw, by which its mechanical power, or it motion, is increased.

Mr. Authory Berrolla's (Denmark Street), for a method of making infallible repeating watches.

Mr. Andrew Brown's (London), for improvements in the construction of a press for printing books and other articles, part of which may be applied to presses in common use.

Frederick Bartholomew Folsch and William Howard's (Loudon), for a certain machine, instrument, or pen, calculated to promote facility in writing; and also a certain black writing ink or composition, the durability whereof is not to be affected by time, or change of climate.

Mr. John Brierley's (Greenfield, Flintsbire), for a new mode of setting blue lead for corroding the same into white lead.

Mr. Abraham Seward's (Lancaster), for a new or improved hook, for bearing up the heads of horses in drawing carriages.

Mr. T. and J Clatsworthy (Winsford), for shears on an improved construction for shearing sheep, &c.

Mr. Nicholas Fairless, (South Shields), for a windlass, windlass bitts, and metallic hawse-hole chamber, by which manual labour and time are saved in heaving to, and getting on board ships' anchors.

Mr. James Young's (Theobalds-

Road, London), for improvements : on the stove.

Mr. George Finch's (King Street, Soho), for manufacturing various kinds of metal laces, so as to imitate gold and silver laces, and also for manufacturing gold and silver upon laces.

Mr. Jonathan Dickson's (Chri st Church, Surrey), for improvements in the construction of tuns, coolers, valts, and backs, used by brewers, distillers, &c.

Mr. Thomas Noon's (Burtownupon-Trent), for improvements in fire-arms, &c.

Mr. Thomas Well's (Erdingtox), Warwickshire), for an improved method of making and constructive barrel-cocks and water-cocks, where by leakage, and the stuckey or setting-fast of the key or plug, are prevented.

Mr. Richard Scantlebury's (Redruth, Cornwall), for a machine, by which he counterbalances the weight of any column of water, to be lifted by any steam or water engine, or other machinery, either worked by animals or men.

Mr. William Proctors's (Sheffield), for improved methods of raising or supplying tubes or lamps with oil, so as to remove the shade of the vessel containing the oil.

Mr. John Warren's (Poole,) for an apparatus to prevent chimneys from smoking, and to extinguish fires in grates and stoves, without making any dust or smoke, injurious to the room or farniture.

Mr. Joseph Islett's (Stratford), for a method of producing fast greens on cottons, and various other articles.

Mr. Robert Ransome's (ipswich)

improvements on the wheel and g plough.

Ir. Samuel Brooke's (Bermond, for splitting hides, so that each of the hide, so split, may be suffectured for the purposes for the an entire hide hath been becaused; the grain side for thes, &c. and the flesh side for the leather, vellum, &c.

Ir. Wedgwood's (Oxford Street), an apparatus for producing seal original writings or drawings,

one time.

Mr. Ferdinand Smith Stuart's llericay), for a substitute, the duce of this country, for Perun bark.

Messrs. Phillip's, sen. and jun. ondon), for a new method of puying the muriate of soda or compon salt.

Mr. W. F. Snowden's (Oxford

Street), for improvements in an engine for cutting hay, straw, &c. into chaff.

Mr. James Grellier's (Barking), for a building of a peculiar construction, for the purpose of burning coke and lime, whereby the superfluous heat of the fire used in burning coke is applied to burn lime, and also whereby such fire may be rendered perpetual.

Mr. John Curr's (Sheffield), for laying a rope, or twisting and forming the strands together that com-

pose the round rope.

Mr. Samuel Clegg's (Manchester), for a rotative engine, the piston of which makes a complete revolution at a distance from the revolving axis.

Mr. Thomas Cobb's (Banbury), for improvements in making paper

in separate sheets.

## 604 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1809.

## A GENERAL BILL

OF

#### CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS,

From DECEMBER 13, 1808, to DECEMBER 12, 1809.

	Iales 9981 } In a emales 9631 } 196			les 8044 \$ 1668	
	Decreased in	n Burials 2952.			
Died under 2 v	cars4937   5	0 and 60	1419	1 102	
		() and 70 ····	1235	1030	
		0 and \$0	1063	1040	
10 8	ınd 20 ···· 566 8	0 and 90 ····	369	105	
20 :	and 30 ····1145 9	0 and 100 ····	54	1100	
		00	£	1150	
40 a	and 40 ···· 1748 1	01	0	l	
DISEASES.	Dropsy 736	Scurry	4	Bruised ·····	5
171/1/1/1/1/1/		Small Pox			<b>30</b>
Abortive still	Fevers of all	Sore Throat		Drowned 1	4
born 514			•	Excessive	
	Fistula · · · ·		.5	Drinking	7
Aged 1251	Flux	Spasni	24	Executed	6
Ague 4	French Pox . 29	St. Anthony's		Found Dead · ·	8
Apoplexy and	Gout 50	Fire	2	Fractured ····	:
	Gravel, Stone	St. Vitus's		Frighted · · · ·	1
Asthma and	and Stran-	Dance		Prozen	1
Phthisic · · · 488	gary 10	Stoppage in the		Killed by Falls	
Bile 2	Grief	Siomach	20		
Bleeding 24		Strangury · · · ·	1	other Acci-	
Bursten and		Teeth · · · · ·	308		68
Rupture 15	Inflamination . 51		دين	Killed them-	
		Tumour · · · ·	1		<b>5</b> 0
		Water in the		Murdered · · ·	1
	Lunatic · · · · 160		11	Overjoy · · · ·	1
Colick, Gripes,	Measles · · · · 100			Poisoned	4
		Head ·····		Scakled	5 1
	Mortification 167		5	Smothered	1
Convulsions · 3463				Starved	7
Cough, and	Palpitation of	CASUALTIE	٠٠.	Suffocated	
Hooping-	the Heart · · 1			Take	246
Cough 591	Quinsy	Bit by a Rattle-	1	Total	210
		Bit by a Mad	-	•	
	1	Dog	1	ľ	
		- 208	•		

There have been executed in the city of London and county of Surrey 16; (which number 6 only have been reported to be buried (as such) within the bills of mortality.

BIRTHS in the year 1809.

an. 3. The lady of the hon. Her-Gardiner of a sou.

. The wife of Mr. M'Corrie of

e childr**en.** 

Countess Oxford of a daugh-

-. The hon. Mrs. Courtney

le of a daughter. 8. The lady of the rev. C. Raw-

of a son. 6. The hon. Mrs. Winne of a

O. Lady Caroline Lambe of a

gbter. eb. 1. The countess of Loudon

Moira of a daughter. . Lady Monson of a son and

(i). Lady Louvaine of a daugh-

4. Countess of Enniskillen of a

20. Viscountess Grimston of a and beir.

28. The wife of capt. Hodge of

laughter. March 3. The lady of R. J.

ambers, esq. of a son. —. Viscountess Glentworth of a

and heir. 5. Lady Augusta Leith of a

9. The lady of Mr. serjeant

ughan of a son and heir.

14. The lady of Thomas Cadell,

1. of a daughter. 22. The lady of Contts Trotter, q. of a daughter.

25. The lady of the hon. E. J. urnour of a daughter.

30. The lady of John Idle, esq. a daughter.

April 4. The lady of Edmond umo**r, esq. of a son.** 

8. The lady of Philip Francis, q. of a daughter.

13. The hon. Mrs. Pelham of a

16. The lady of gen. F. Dundas 20. The lady of major St. Paul of a daughter.

22. Countess Selkirk of a son and beir.

30. Hon. Mrs. Hugh Percy of a daughter.

May 3. Viscountess Hereford of

9. The lady of George Smith, esq. of a son. 11. Madame Catalani of a son.

17. Countess Grey of a son.

19. The lady of the right hon. R. P. Carew of a daughter. .

20. Countess de Mesnard of a 50D. 25. The lady of sir Thomas

Dyke Aclaud of a son. 31. The lady of the rev. J. W.

Burford of a daughter. June 6. Lady Mosley of a daugh-

13. Lady Caroline Stuart Wortley of a daughter.

14. Countess of Albemarle of a

16. Lady Ellenborough of her 7th son and 13th child.

21. Lady Audover of a son. 22. The lady of Mr. alderman

Atkins of a son. -. Lady Harriet Bagot of a son. 26. The lady of sir Robert Wit-

liams of a son. 30. The marchioness of Tavistock of a son.

July 1. The lady of sir C. M. Burrel of a son.

8. Lady Jane Taylor of a son. 12. Countess Craven of a son.

-. The counters of Aberdeen of a daughter.

13. The countess of Dalkeith of a son.

15. The

- 15. The lady of Isaac Goldsmid, esq. of a son.
- 19. Viscountess St. Asaph of a daughter.
- 23. The wife of Mr. Easton of two sons and a daughter.
- 21. The duchess of Richmond of a daugher, being the 14th child.
- 23. The countess of Abingdon of a daughter.
- 27. The lady of George Ormerod, esq.
- Aug. 1. The lady of the rev. J. Simkinson of a son.
- 8. The lady of William Tooke, esq. of a caughter.
  - 10. Lady Bagot of a daughter.
- 18. The Lady of sir John W. Smith, bart of a son.
- 19. Lady Elizabeth Talbot of a son.
- 23. The lady of F. Freeling, esq. of a daughter.
- 24. Mrs. Hazleton, wife of a journeyman wheeler, of three sons.
- 28. The lady of capt. Otway of a daughter.
- Sept. 2. The lady of the hon. P. R. D. Burrell of a daughter.
- 9. The lady of Ed. Popham, esq. of a daughter.
- 17. The lady of William Dom-ville, jun., esq. of a daughter.
- 25. The lady of George Polhill, esq. of a son.
- Oct. 2. Viscountess Primrose of a son.
- 4. Her Prussian majesty of a daughter.
- -. The wife of John Allen of three daughters.
  - 11. Lady Sinclair of a son.
  - 18. Lady Mulgrave of a son.
- 22. The lady of John Milford, csq. of a son.
- 26. The lady of William Stanley Clarke, esq. of a son.
- 27. The lady of sir R. Phillips of a daughter.

- 28. Lady Arundell ter.
- 31. The lady of sir ( yer, bart, of a daughte
- Nov. 2. The lady of a ker of a son.
- 16. Lady Mursham ter.
- 18. The lady of Ricesq. of a son.
- -. Hon. Mrs. Code daughter.
- 29. The lady of Dr. twins.
- Dec. 2. The lady of house, esq. of a daught
- 10. Lady Catherine a daughter.
  - 12. Lady Keith of a
  - 22. Lady Morpeth o
- 24. Lady Robert Fit:
- 31. The lady of the Neville of a son.

## MARRIAGES in the

- Jun. 2. George Ric to Miss F. Kettriby.
- S. Hou. D. P. Bouve L. May.
- 7. Ťbomas Moor, e
- Grey.
  9. Sir Thomas Gage lady M. A. Browne.
- 10. R. T. Farquhar, F. Lautour.
- 15. H. Jackson, ea Poole.
- 18. James Drummo lady A. S. Murray.
- Feb. 1. Rev. J. Grun A. Hancock.
- 2. J. Morrough, esq. Plowden.
- 9. Rev. G. W. Man S. Hart.

- 3. Rev. Dr. Werninck, to the Mrs. Wynn.
- 6. Sir A. Paget, to lady Augusta re, late wife of lord Boringdon, in whom she was divorced on

14th. 11. Rev. F. Graham, to miss

22. Rev. T. G. Tyndale, to miss

ele. 25. Stephen Vertue, esq. to miss

Brent. 27. J. O. Vandeleur, esq. to miss

Glasse.

Marck 2. Rev. J. St. Leger, to

ss Williams.

Capt. Reade, to miss Hoskyns.

9. Lieut.-Col. Townsend, to miss ott.

11. Reader Clarke, esq. to miss. Pinhorn.

16. Rev. Henry Raikes, to miss hittington.
21. Hon. and rev. Edward Grey.

miss C. Crofts.

23. Capt. G. Heathcote, to miss Lyell.

29. Capt. Baird, to miss Dixon. April 1. Capt. T. P. Bangh, to

oiss Scott.
5. Major George Evans, to miss palding.

10. E. J. Esdaile, esq. to miss

15. Rev. J. Dods, to miss Swayne.

18. Bev. Theophilus Prosser, to

22. J. G. Jones, esq. to miss F. Brent.

25. Mr. W. Armestead, to miss E. Godfrey.

May 1. Rew J. Rose, to miss

4. Rev. J. Stevens, to miss A. M. Norton.

8. W. Milner, esq. to miss H. Bentinck.

9. Edward Grove, esq. to miss E. Hartopp.

11. F. Popham, esq. to miss S. Fenwick.

13. Edward Davies, esq. to miss S. Jones.

17. The hon. George Lambe, to mademoiselle Caroline St. Jules.

18. Francis Evans, esq. to miss H. Locke.

23. D. W. Harvey, esq. to miss Johnston.

27. Dr. Parr of Exeter, to miss F. Robson.

June 1. Mr. William Caslon to miss Bonner.

-. Sir. H. V. Darell, to miss

Becher.
6. Henry Card, esq. to miss C.

Fletcher.
9. John Shaw, esq. to miss H. Eade.

9. John Snaw, esq. to miss 12. William Davey, esq. to miss A. Thornton.

19. Rev. D. W. Davis, to miss Akhurst.

22. W. C. Key, esq. to miss Down.

-. Thomas Wainwright. esq. to miss E. Kevill.

26. E. Wodehouse, esq. to miss Lucy Wodehouse.

29. Sir Thomas Ramsay, bart. to miss Steele.

· ..... Rear admiral Stopford, to miss Mary Fanshawe.

July 3. J. P. Bastard, esq. to miss J. A. Martin.

—. C. N. Noel, esq. to miss Welnan.

\* 5. Thomas Richards, esq. to Mrs. Edwards.

7. Sir A. O. Molesworth, bart. to miss Browne.

 T. H. Farquhar, esq. to miss Sybilla Rockliffe.

13. Sir G. Rumbold to miss F.. Parkyns.

17. H.

- 17. H. Parry, M. D., to miss E. M. Bedford.
- 22. T. Nicholls, esq. to miss H. Rivaz.
- 27. Cholmeley Dernigy, esq. to miss Hale.
- 31. Lambert Blair, esq. to the eldest daughter of the late general Stopford.
- Aug. 1. John Phillips, esq. to miss A. F. Shawe.
- 7. Sir H. Mildmay, to miss Bou-
- 10. Charles Pott, esq. to miss Cox.
- 17. J. W. Goodwyn, esq. to miss E. Flower, second daughter of the lord mayor of London.
- 19. Edward Carter, esq. to Mary, the fourth daughter of the late sir John Carter.
- 22. S. R. Solly, esq. to miss Hammond.
- 23. Lord Boringdon, to miss Talbot.
- 24. Philip Cipriani, esq. to Mrs. Waller.
- 31. Thomas Deacon, esq. to miss Durand.
- Sept. 4. Francis Carlton, esq. to miss Montgomerie.
- 7. James Briggs, esq. to miss Vincent.
- 13. Rev. J. Barrett, to miss Slade.
- 14. J. Osborn, esq. to miss Davers.
- 19. The hon. E. Harbord, to the hon. miss Vernon.
- 27. H. Gurney, esq. to miss Bar-clay.
- 28. Henry Erskine, esq. to the youngest daughter of sir Charles Shipley.
- 30. Mr. Redfern, to miss M. Greenwood.
- Oct. 1. R. C. Pyne, esq. to miss Pizzie.

- 4. Hon. S. II. Ongley, to misse. Monox.
- 11. Sir W. Sidney Smith, to-lady Rumbold.
- —. Edward Christian, esq. to 

  miss Walmsley.
- 16. F. Wharton, esq. to lad \_\_\_\_\_\_
- 19. Charles Walker, esq. to miss Curwen.
- -. The duke of Devonshire, to lady Elizabeth Forster.
- 21. Booth Grey, esq. to lady Sophia Grey.
- 23. John Henry Ley, esq. to lady Frances Dorothy Hay, second daughter of the late marquis of Tweeddale.
- 26. Jeremiah Dick, esq. to miss Harriette Le Coq.
- 27. Rev. R. Collett, M. A. to miss F. M. Smith.
- 30. Edward Ellice, esq. to lady Anne Bettesworth.
- Nov. 1: William Speke, esq. to miss Andrews.
- 9. Thomas Northmore, esq. to miss Eden.
- 15. R. C. Blunt, esq. to miss E. F. Mercer.
- 16. Viscount Bernard, to lady Suphia Poulett.
- 25. Lord Hamilton, to miss Douglas.
- 27. Captain Stoner, to the eldest daughter of Charles Butler, esq.
- 29. Lieut.-col. Egerton, to miss Trowbridge.
- Dec. 2. James Wilkiuson, esq. to the second daughter of C. A. Craig,
- 7. Robert Storks, esq. to miss Brooke.
- 13. Rev. Charles Brooke, to Charlotte, third daughter of the rev. F. Capper.
  - 16. Sir Brook W. Bridges, bart.



to the eldest daughter of sir Henry Hawley, bart.

20. O. G. Gregory, LL.D. to miss Beddome.

24. Lord Grenville Leveson Gower, to lady Harriet Cavendish.

26. Egerton Leigh, esq. jun. to mi-s Stratton.

30. Euclid Shaw, esq. to miss Saunders.

31. Charles Thomas Macklin, esq. to miss Moore.

#### PROMOTIONS in the year 1809.

Queen's palace, Jan. 4. Henry Bentinck, esq. sworn governor and commander in chief of the settlements of Demerara and Essequibo.

—Charles Bentinck, esq. sworn governor and commander in chief of Surinam.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 7. Cuthbert lord Collingwood, vice-admiral of the red, appointed major-general of his majesty's royal marine forces, vice lord Gardener, deceased.

Whitehall, Jan. 7. Henry Clements Thompson, esq. a commander in the royal navy, permitted to wear the insignia of the royal Swedish military order of the sword, conferred upon him by the king of Sweden for his services in the engagement with the Russian fleet in the gulf of Finland on the 20th of August last.—Hon. and rev. Auclitel Grey, M.A. appointed to the twelfth prebend of Durham, void by the translation of the bishop of Rochester to the sec of Ely.

Foreign-office, Jan. 20. Joseph Charles Mellish, esq. appointed his majity's consul in the territory of

Vol. LI.

Louisiana.—-Andrew Snape Douglas, esq. to be his majesty's secretary of legation to the court of his Sicilian majesty.

Carlton-house, Jan. 21. Rev. Henry Whitfield, D.D. appointed (by the prince of Wales) one of his royal highness's chaptains in ordinary.

Whitehall, Jan. 28. James earl of Hopetoun, created a baron of the united kingdom, by the title of baron Hopetoun, of Hopetoun, co. Linlithgow.

Downing-street, Jan. 30. Brigadier-gen, the hon. Charles William Stewart, appointed governor of Fort Charles, in the island of Jamaien, wice Smith, deceased.

Queen's palace, Feb. 6. Dr. Christopher Robinson, his majesty's advocate general (rice Nicholl, resigned), knighted.

Foreign office, Feb. 6. Charles Oakeley, e.q. appointed his majesty's secretary of legation to the United States of America.

Foreign office, Frb. 7. Mr. John Hawker, approved (by his majesty) as Siculan vice-consul at Plymouth.

Whitehall, Feb. 18. Rev. Charles Talbot, B. D. presented to the deanry of Sarum, vice Ekins, deceased. Queen's palace, March 1. John lord Brownlow, sworn lord lieutenant of the county of Lincoln, vice the duke of Ancaster, dec.—Owen Ellis, esq. of Evton, to be sheriff of the coun-

ty of Fint, rice Peat.

Queen's palace, March 18. John
Mytten, esq. of Penylan, to be sheriff of the county of Montgomery,
vice Edwards —William Griffith,
esq. of Bodegroes, to be sheriff of
the county of Caernaryon, vice
Parry.

B'Litekall, March 18. Rev. Willion Carey, D.D. appended a pre-R r bendary bendary of Westminster, void by the promotion of Dr. Walker King to the see of Rochester.

Whitehall, Murch 21. Reverend George Gretton, D.D. recommended (by his majesty's letter) to be elected dean of Hereford, vice Leigh, deceased.

Queen's palace, March 22. Right hon. gen. sir David Dundas, K. B. sworn of his majesty's most ho-

nourable privy council.

Whitehall, March 25. Right hon. gen. sir David Dundas, K.B. appointed commander in chief of all his majesty's land forces in the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, vice the Duke of York, resigned.—Robert Moorsom, esq. appointed one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, vice capt. Hope, resigned,---Rev. George Gordon, B.D. appointed dean of Exeter, rice Talbot, resigned .--Rev. Joseph Mends, B. A. presented to the rectory of Aller, co. Somerset, void by the promotion of Dr. King to the see of Rochester .-Rev. Robert Holdsworth, M.A. presented to the vicarage of Brixham, co. Devon, rice Fownes, dec.

Whitehall, March 28. Sir David Baird, knt. lieutenant-general of his majesty's land forces, created a baronet of the united kingdom; with remainder to Robert Buird, esq. of Newbyth, East Lothian, his brother.

Whitehall, April 1. Sir Samuel Hood, K.B. rear-admiral of the white, created a baronet of the united kingdom; with remainder to his nephew, Alexander Hood, esq.-Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, M.A. presented to the vicarage of West Ham Essex, vice Dr. Gre-

gory, dec.

Whitehall, April 4 Francis lord Napier, appointed high commissioner to the general assembly of the church of Scotland.

Whitehall, April 8. Archibald Campbell, esq. appointed a lord of session in Scotland, vice sir William Nairn, bart. resigned.

Queen's palace, April 12. Hugh Elliot, sworn captain-general and governor in chief of his majesty's Leeward Charibbee islands in America.

Whitehall, April 21. J. Sedgwick, J. Jackson, and S. Rose, esqrs. appointed commissioners of excise in Scotland, vice J. Stoddart, R. Graham, esgrs. and sir J. Stuart, bart. resigned.

Downing-street, April 27. Lieutcol. Lachlan Macquarrie, of the 73d foot, appointed governor and commander in chief of the settlement of New South Wales and its

dependencies.

Foreign-office, April 29. marquis Wellesley, K. P. pointed ambassador-extraordinary and plenipotentiary to his Catholic majesty Ferdinand the Seventh; and to reside in that character at the seat of the central or supreme junta in Spain.- Frederick Lindeman, esq. to be consul to the province of Batavia, in the Portuguese dominions in South America.-John Lempriere, esq. appointed consul to the province of Penambuco, in the said dominious.—Henry. Veitch, esq. to be agent and consul-general in the islands of Madeiras.

Whitehall, May 6. Michael Sevmour, esq. of High Mount, county Cork, and of Friery-park, co. Devon, created a baronet of the united kingdom.

Foreign-office, May 8. Robert

Adair, esq. appointed ambaszador **extraordinary and plenipotentiary** at the sublime Ottoman Porte; and Stratford Canning, esq. to be secre-

fury to that embassy.

Downing-street, May 15. Lieut.general Edward Morrison, appointed commander of his majesty's forces in the island of Jamaica and

its dependencies.

Foreign-office, May 26. Francis James Jackson, esq. appointed cuvoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

Whitehall, May 27. Right rev. John Randolph, bishop of Bangor, recommended by congé d'élire to the see of London, rice Porteus, dec .--James Clerk, esq. advocate, appointed one of the barons of the court of exchequer in Scotland, rice Cockburn, resigned; and William Rae, esq. advocate, to be sheriff-depute of the shire of Edinburgh, vice Clerk, resigned.

War-office, May 30. Lieut.-geperal David Douglas, lieutenantcolonel of the 18th foot, appointed governor of Tyumouth, rice Rains-

ford, dec.

Whitehall, June 6. William Erskine, esq. advocate, to be sheriffdepute of the shire of Orkney and Zetland, vice Rae, resigned. -Sir George Rupert, knt. Ambrose Serle, James Bowen, esqrs. the hon. John Donglas, John Harness, M. D. and the hon. Courtenay Boyle, appointed commissioners for conducting the transport service, for the care of sick and wounded seamen, and for the care and custody of prisoners of war.

Foreign office, June 7. Robert Fagan, esq. appointed consul at Sicity and Malta.

Downing-street, June 10. Major-gen. the hon. John Brodrick, appointed governor and commander in chief of the island of Martinique. - Lieutenant-general Edward Morrison, to be lieutenant-governor of the island of Jamaica, and commander of the forces on the Jamaica sta-

Foreign office, June 10. Bartho-Iomew Frere, esq. appointed secretary to his majesty's embassy in

Foreign-office, June 17. Mr. Emanuel Viale, approved (by his majesty) as his Sicilian majesty's consul at Gibraltar.

Whitehall, June 20. Hon. Henry Sedley, appointed gentleman and master of his majesty's robes, vice the earl of Harcourt, resigned.

St. James's, June 24. Edmund l'helps, esq. appointed lieutenant of the yeomen of the guard, rice Gar-

rick, resigned.

Whitchall, July 1. Right hon. Granville Leveson Gower (commonly called lord Granville Leveson (lower) appointed his majesty's secretary at war, rice Pulteney, re-

Whitehall, July 11. Right hon. Dudley baron Harrowby, and right hon. John baron Teignmouth, appointed commissioners for the management of the affairs of India; the former vice Dundas-Saunders (president), the latter vice Johnstone.

Whitchall, July 15. Right hon. Robert Dundas, added to the commissioners for the management of the affairs of India.—Benjamin Sydenham, esc. appointed a commissioner for managing his majesty's revenue of excise, vice Jackson.

Whitehall, July 18. Right hon. Dudley baron Harrowby, created viscount Sandon, of Sandon, co.

Stafford. Rr2

#### oig ANNUAL REGISTER, 1809.

Stafford, and earl of Harrowby, co. Lincoln.

Whitchall, July 21. George Kekewich, esq. appointed advocategeneral, and William David Jen nings, esq. procurator-general, at his majesty's settlement of the Cape of Good Hope.

Carlton-house, Aug. 8. Reverend Houlton Hartwell, of New College, Oxford, M. A. appointed one of the chaplains in ordinary to H. R. H.

the prince of Wales.

Whitehall, Aug. 12. Right rev. Henry William Majendie, bishop of Chester, recommended, by congé d'élire, to be elected bishop of Bangor, rice bp. Randolph, translated to the see of London.

Whitehall, Aug. 20. Right hon. sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. and lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces, created baron Douro of Wellesley, co. Somerset, and viscount Wellington of Talavera, and of Wellington in the said county.

Dublin castle, Aug. 26. Right rev. Euseby Cleaver, D.D. bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, translated to the archbishopric of Dublin and bishopric of Glandelagh, vice Charles earl of Normanton, dec.—Hon. and rev. Dr. Percy Jocelyn, promoted to the united bishoprics of Leighlin and Ferns, vice Cleaver.

Foreign-office, Aug. 26. Appointment of don Josef Alonso Orfiz, to be his Catholic majesty's consul-general in Great Britain and Ireland,

approved by his majesty.

Whitehall, Aug. 29. Sir Rupert George, of Park-place, co. Middlesex, and of St. Stephen's-green, co. Dublin, knt. first commissioner for conducting the transport service, created a baronet.

Whitehall, Sept. I. The king has been pleased to grant the dignity of

a baronet of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the following gentlemen: Paulus-Amelius Irving, of Woodhouse and Robgill Tower, co. Dumfries, esq. lieut .general of his majesty's forces: Thomas Roberts, of Robert's Cove, co. Cork, esq.; James Shaw, of the city of London, and of Kilmarnock, co. Ayr, esq.; Rowland Blennerhasset, of Blennerville, co. Kerry, esq.; William Smith, of Eardiston, co. Worcester, esq.; Charles Cockerell, of Sezincot, co. Gloucester, and of Piccadilly, co. Middlesex, esq.; Edward Bayntum Sandys, of Miserden-castle, co. Gloucester, and of Chadlington-ball, co. Oxford, esq.; Henry Halford, of St. George's Hanover-square, co. Middlesex, doctor of physic, and one of his majesty's physicians in extraordinary; and John Tyrell, of Boreham-house, co. Essex, esq.

Whitehall, Sept. 16. Major-gen. John Cope Sherbroke, appointed one of the knights companions of the most honourable order of the Bath.—-F. W. Grant, esq. to be lieutenant and sheriff principal of the shire of Inverness, vice sir J.

Grant, hart. resigned.

War-office, Sept. 16. Lieutenantgen. sir James Henry Craig, K.B. from the 22d foot, to be colouel of the 78th regiment of foot, vice, Frazer, dec.

Whitehall, Sept. 19. Thomas Sheppard, of Thornton-hall, co. Buckingham, esq. created a baronet.

Queen's palace, Sept. 27. Right rev. John Randolph, bishop of London, sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

Whitehall, Sept. 30. Louis Casamajor, esq. appointed his majesty's secretary of legation at Lisbon.

Downing-



Downing-street, Oct. 6. Alexander Johnston, esq. appointed chief justice of the supreme court of judicature in the island of Ceylon, vice Lushington, resigned; and William Coke, esq. to be puisne judge of the said court, vice Johnston.

War-office, Oct. 7. His serene highness William duke of Brunswick Oels, appointed a lieutenant-general, with temporary rank in the army; commission dated July 1,

1809.

Whitehall, Oct. 7. Rev. Bowyer Edward Sparke, D. D. recommended, by congé d'élire, to be elected bishop of Chester, vice bishop Majendie, translated to the see of Bangor.—Hon. and rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, M. A. recommended to be elected a canon residentiary of the cathedral church of St. Paul, London, vice Majendie resigned.—Rev. William Harry Edward Bentinck, M. A. appointed a prebendary of the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster, vice Wellesley, resigned.

Queen's palace, Oct. 11. Right hon. Henry earl Bathurst, sworn one of his majesty's principal secre-

taries of state.

Whitehall, Oct. 17. Rev. Samuel Gerrard Andrew, D. D. appointed dean of his majesty's metropolitical church of Canterbury, vice Powys, dec.

Queen's palace, Oct. 18. Right hon. William Wellesley Pole, sworn of his majesty's most honourable

privy council.

Whitehall, Oct. 21. Rev. Charles Henry Hall, D. D. appointed dean of the cathedral church of Christ, in the university of Oxford, vice Jackson, resigned.

Carlton-house, Oct. 23. Andrew Bain, M. D of Curzon-street, May-

fair, appointed one of the physicians extraordinary to his royal highness the prince of Wales, vice Hayes, dec.

War-office, Oct. 24. His majesty has been pleased to appoint lieutenant-gens. Robert Donkin, James Balfour, sir James Duff, knt. Henry lord Mulgrave, and Grice Biakeney, to be generals in the army. - Major-generals George Elliot, Baldwin Leighton, Richard Chapman, John Coffin, Richard Armstrong, John Murray, sir Charles Green, bart. William St. Leger, Richard Northey Hopkins, and Thomas Hartcup, to be lieutenant-generals in the army.—Colonels, from John Hamilton to John Michel, to be major-generals in the army.-Lieutenant-colonels, from Harry Chester to Phillip K. Skinner, to be colonels in the army. - Licutenantcolonel Andrew Ross, to be aid-decamp to the king. - Majors, from John Potter Hamilton to Charles Darrab, to be lieutenant-colonels in the army.—Captains, from J. S. Ridge to Charles O'Gorman, to be majors in the army.

Admirally-office, Oct. 25. This day, iu pursuance of the king's pleasure, the following flag-officers of his majesty's fleet were promoted, viz. Admirals of the white, to be admirals of the red : William Pere Williams, esq. and sir John Colpoys, K. B.-Admirals of the blue, to be admirals of the white: Isaac Prescot. esq. Thomas Spry, esq. and sir John Orde, bart. - Vice-admirals of the red, to be admirals of the blue: John Thomas, esq. James Brine, esq. sir Erasmus Gower, knt. John Holloway, esq. and George Wilson, esq. --- Vice-admirals of the white, to be vice-admirals of the red:

Henry Savage, esq. Bartholomew Rr : Samuel



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Samuel Rowley, esq. sir Richard Bickerton, bart. and George Bowen, esq. - Vice-admirals of the blue, to be vice-admirals of the white: Samson Edwards, csq. George Campbell, esq. Henry Frankland, esq. Arthur Phillip, esq. sir William George Fairfax, knt.-Rear-admirals of the red, to be vice-admirals of the blue; John Child Purvis, esq. Theophilus Jones, esq. William Domett, esq. William Woseley, esq. John Manley, esq. George Murray, esq. John Sutton, esq. Robert Murray, esq. hon. sir Alexander Forrester Cochrane, K. B. and John Markham, esq.—Rear-admirals of the white, to be rear-admirals of the red: John Wells, esq. Richard Grindall, esq. George Martin, esq. sir Alexander John Ball, bart. sir Richard John Strachan, bart. K. B. sir William Sidney Smith, knt. Thomas Sotheby, esq. Nathan Brunton, esq. William Hancock Kelly, esq. John Schank, esq. and the hon. Michael De Courcy.—Rear-admirals of the blue, to be rear-admirals of the white. Davidge Gould, esq. sir Richard Goodwin Keats, K. B. Robert Devereux Fancourt, esq. sir Edward Buller, bart. hon. Robert Stopford, Mark Robinson, esq. Thomas Revill Shivers, esq. Charles Cobb, esq. Francis Pickmore, esq. John Stephens Hall, esq. John Dilkes, esq. -The undermentioned captains were also appointed flag officers of his majesty's fleet, to be rear-admirals of the blue, viz. Rowley Butteel, esq. William Luke, esq. Isaac George Manley, esq. John Osborn, esq. Edmund Crawley, esq. Charles Boyles, esq. sir Thomas Williams, kut. Thomas Hamilton, esq. sir T. B. Thompson, bart. and George Countess, esq.

Admirally-office, Oct. 25. Sir

Charles Hamilton, bart, and the hon. Henry Curzon, appointed colonels of his majesty's royal marine forces, vice Charles Boyles, esq. and sir Thomas Williams, knt. appointed flag-officers of his majesty's fleet.

Whitehall, Oct. 28. Right hon. Henry John viscount Palmerston, appointed his majesty's secretary at war, vice lord Granville Leveson Gower, resigned.

Whitehall, Oct. 31. Joseph Philimore, LL. D. appointed professor of civil law in the university of Oxford, vice Laurence, dec.

Foreign-office, Oct. 31. Appointment of don Antonio Fernandez de Urruim, to be consul for his Catholic majesty at Gibraltar, approved

by his majesty.

Queen's palace, Nov. 1. hon. Henry John viscount Palmerston, sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy council.—Right hon. Richard Ryder, sworn one of his majesty's principal secreturies of state. - William Plomer, esq. alderman of the city of London; James Athol Wood, esq. captain in the royal navy; Alexander Johnston, esq. on being appointed chief justice of the supreme court of judicature on the island of Ceylon; and Francis Macnaghten, esq. one of the judges of the supreme court of judicature at Madras, knighted.

Whitehall, Nov. 4. Right hon. Charles Plower, of Lobb, co. Oxford, and of Woodford, co. Essex, esq. lord Mayor of the city of Lon-

don, created a baronet.

Whitehall, Nov. 7. Right hon. Robert Dundas, appointed first commissioner for the management of affairs in India, vice lord Harrowby, resigned.

Queen's palace, Nov. 8. Right hon.

on. Charles Manners Sutton, sworn
f his majesty's most hon. privy coun-

Whitehall, Nov. 14. William Lowther, esq. (commonly called viscount Lowther,) appointed one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, vice tord Palmerston, resigned.—Robert Dundas, esq. writer to the signet, appointed conjunct clerk to the bills in the office of his majesty's registers and rolls in Scotland, vice Anstruther, dec.

Queen's palace, Nov. 22. Jere Homfray, esq. of Llandaff-house,

co. Glamorgan, knighted.

Whitehall, Dec. 2. Snowden Barne, esq. appointed one of the lords commissioners of the treasury.

—William Alexander, of the city of Dublin, esq. and right hon. William Stamer, esq. lord mayor of the city of Dublin, created baronets.

Queen's palace, Dec. 6. The most noble marquis Wellesley, K. B. sworn one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.—Thomas Staines, esq. captain in the royal navy, knighted.

Foreign-office, Dec. 15. The hon. Henry Wellesley, appointed his majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to his Catholic majesty Ferdinand the Seventh; and directed to reside in that character at the seat of the central or supreme junta in Spain.

Queen's palace, Dec. 20. Right hon. John lord Sheffield and right hon. Henry Wellesley sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy council.—Henry Pelham, duke of Newcastle, sworn lord lieutenant of the county of Nottingham, vice duke

of Portland, dec.

War-office, Dec. 23. William Merry, esq. appointed, by the right hon. lord viscount Palmerston, his majesty's secretary at war, to be his deputy, vice Francis Moore, esq.

Downing-street, Dec. 26. Rear-admiral sir Richard Goodwin Keats, K. B. appointed his majesty's commissioner for the civil affairs of Malta, vice admiral Ball, dec.

## LIST OF PUBLIC ACTS,

Passed in the Third Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.—49th of George III.

An act for continuing to his majesty certain duties on malt, sugar, tobacco, and snuff, in Great Britain; and on pensions, offices, and personal estates in England; for the services of the year 1809.

An act for raising the sum of 10,500,000l. by exchequer bills, for

the services of Great Britain, for the year 1809.

An act for raising the sum of 1,500,000*l*. by exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain, for the year 1809.

An act to allow a certain proportion of the milita of Great Britain, Rr 4 to enlist voluntartily into the regular forces.

An act to ellow a certain proportion of the militia in Ireland voluntarily to enlist into his majesty's regular forces.

An act for the relief of prisoners in custody for non-payment of money, pursuant to orders of Courts of Equity.

An act to prohibit the distillation of spirits from corn or grain, in the United Kingdom, for a limited time,

An act to suspend the importation of British or Irish made spirits into Great Britain or Ireland respectively, until the 1st of June, 1809.

An act to grant bounties on the importation of flax seed into Ireland from Great Britain, until the 8th day of April 1809; and to amend the laws for the regulation of the linen manufacture in Ireland so far as relates to importers of flax seed.

An act to continue so much of an act of the 47th year of his present majesty, as allows a bounty upon double refined sugar exported, until the 25th of March 1811; and so much of the same act as allows a bounty on raw sugar exported, until the 25th of March 1810.

An act for further continuing, until the 25th of March 1810, certain bounties and drawbacks on the exportation of sugar from Great Britain; and for suspending the countervailing duties and bounties on sugar when the duties imposed by an act of the 46th year of his present majesty shall be suspended.

An act for punishing mutiny and descriton; and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

An act for the more effectually

preventing the forging of bank notes, bank bills of exchange, and bank post bills, and the negociation of forged and counterfeited bank notes, bank bills of exchange, and bank post bills, of the governor and company of the bank of Ireland.

An act for repealing an act of the parliament of Scotland, relative to child murder; and for making other provisions in lieu thereof.

- An act to indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices, and employments, and for extending the times limited for those purposes respectively, until the 25th of March 1810; and to permit such persons in Great Britain as have omitted to make and file affidavits of the execution of indentures of clerks to attornies and solicitors, to make and file the same on or before the 18t day of Hilary Term 1810.

An act to allow the importation of rum and other spirits, from the island of Bermuda into the province of Lower Canada, without payment of Duty, on the same terms and conditions as such importation may be made directly from his majesty's sugar colonics in the West Indies.

An act to authorize his majesty, during the present war, to make regulations respecting the trade and commerce to and from the Cape of Good Hope.

An act for continuing until the 25th day of March 1814, several acts for the free importation of cochineal and indigo; and until the 25th of March 1819, an act of the 46th year of his present majesty, to permit the exportation of weol from the British plantations in America.

An act for the regulation of his majesty's royal marine forces while on shore.

An act to make perpetual several laws relating to the encouragement of the silk manufactures; to the allowing the importation of rape seed, and other seeds used for extracting oil, whenever the prices of middling British rape seed shall be above a certain limit; to the encouraging the growth of coffee in his majesty's plantations in America; and for amending and making perpetual several laws relating to the preventing the clandestine running of goods, and the danger of infection thereby; and to the allowing the importation of seal skins cured with foreign salt free of

An act for granting annuities to discharge certain exchequer hills.

An act for allowing the importation and exportation of certain goods and commodities into and from the port of Falmouth in the island of Jamaica.

An act for further continuing until the 25th of March 1810, an act made in the 39th year of his present majesty, for prohibiting the exportation from and permitting the importation to Great Britain of corn; and for allowing the importation of other articles of provision without payment of duty.

An act for charging with duty spent wash, re-distilled in Great Britain.

An act to permit, until the 25th of March 1811, the importation of tobacco into Great Britain, from any place whatever.

An act for allowing, until the 25th of March 1810, the importation of certain fish from parts of the coast of his majesty's North American colonies; and for granting a bounty thereon.

An act for establishing courts of

Judicature in the island of Newfoundland and the islands adjacent; and for re-annexing part of the coast of Labrador and the islands lying on the said coast to the government of Newfoundland.

An act to enable the clerks of the king's coroner and attorney in the Court of King's Bench to be admitted as attornies.

An act for the appropriation of 20,000*l*, out of the consolidated fund of Ireland, toward the encouragement of the saving of flax seed for sowing in Ireland.

An act to continue until the 25th of March 1810, certain acts for regulating the drawbacks and bounties on the exportation of sugar from Ireland, and for warehousing in Ireland, rum or spirits of the British sugar plantations.

An act to continue until the 25th day of March 1810, an act of the 41st year of his present majesty, for prohibiting the expertation from Ireland, and for permitting the importation into Ireland, duty free, of corn, and other provisions.

An act for continuing and makking perpetual several duties of 1s. 6d., repealed by an act of the last session of parliament, on offices and employments of profit, and on annuities, pensions and stipends, and thereby granted for one year to the 25th of March 1809.

An act to grant an excise duty on spirits made or distilled from sugar in Ireland, during the prohibition of distillation from corn or grain there, in lieu of the excise duty now chargeable thereon, and to allow a drawback on the export thereof to foreign parts.

An act to permit the registry at Malta of ships taken as prize.

An act for the more convenient

pay.

payment of persions to widows of officers of the navy.

An act to amend an act made in the 45th year of his present majesty, for amending and rendering more effectual an act of the parliament of Ireland, for erecting and establishing public infirmaries or hospitals.

An act for increasing the rates of subsistence to be paid to inn-keepers and others on quartering soldiers.

An act for further continuing until the 25th of July 1811, an act made in the 33rd year of his present majesty, for rendering the payment of creditors more equal and expeditions in Scotland.

An act for making compensation to the proprietors of such lands and hereditaments as have been purchased for better securing his majesty's docks, ships, and stores, at Portsmouth: and for extending the lines and works at Dover; in pursuance of an act made in the 16th year of his present majesty.

An act to amend and render more effectual an act, passed in the last session of parliament, for enabling his majesty to establish a permanent local militia force, under certain restrictions, for the defence of the realm.

An act to amend an act made in the 48th year of his present majesty, to provide that British ships captured by the enemy, becoming the property of British subjects, shall not be entitled to the privilege of British ships.

An act for better regulating the public records of Scotland.

An act for regulating the mode in which the average price of Brown or Muscovado sugar, exclusive of the duty thereon, is to be ascertained under the provisions of an act

passed in the 40th year of his present majesty.

An act to permit goods brought in as prize, and restored by the court of admiralty, or which have been seized as droits, and so restored, to be sold or transferred within this kingdom, without paying the home consumption duty.

An act for more conveniently paying of allowances on the compassionate list of the navy, and of half pay to officers of the royal marines.

An act to authorize the principal officers of the customs in the British colonies and plantations in America and the West Indies, to examine witnesses on oath.

An act to permit certain articles, the growth, production, or manufacture of Europe, to be laden and shipped on board ships arriving with British North American produce, and fish taken by settlers in the British North American colonies, at any port of Europe, in order to be exported to the principal ports in the British colonies and plantations in North America.

An act to amend and render more effectual an act, passed in the last session of parliament, for enabling his majesty to establish a permanent local militia force in Scotland, under certain restrictions, for the defence of the realm.

An act to authorize his majesty to permit, until the 25th of March 1812, any goods and commodities to be imported into and exported from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in any ship or vessel whatso-

An act to amend so much of an act made in the 37th year of his present majesty, for granting to his majesty certain stamp duties, as re-

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to the limitation according to Natich the discount of newspapers regulated.

An act to continue until the 1st Of August 1810, and amend certain acts for appointing commis-Moners to enquire into the fees, gratuities, perquisites, and emoluments received in several public offices in Ireland; to examine into any abuses which may exist in the same, and into the mode of receiving, collecting, issuing, and accounting for public money in Ireland.

An act for raising the sum of 6,000,000l. by exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain, for

the year 1809.

An act for completing the militia of Great Britain.

An act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors in Ireland.

An act for rectifying mistakes in the names of the commissioners appointed by an act of the last secsion of parliament for appointing commissioners for carrying into exec. on an act of this session of parliament for granting to his majesty a duty on pensions and offices in England, and an act, made in the 38th year of his present majesty, for granting an aid to his majesty by a land tax to be raised in Great Britain for the service of the year 1798, and for appointing other commissioners together with those named in the first mentioned act, to put in execution an act of this session of parliament for continuing to his majesty certain duties on malt, sugar, tobacco, and snuff, in Great Britain, and on pensions, offices, and personal estates in England, for the service of the year 1809, also the said act made in the 38th year of his present majesty; and for indempilying such persons as have acted

as commissioners for executing the said acts.

An act for completing the militia of Ireland.

An act for improving the quality of beer in Ireland, by further preventing the use of unmalted corn, or of any deleterious or unwholesome ingredients therein, and for the better securing the collection of the malt duties in Ireland.

An act to explain and render more effectual an act, passed in the parliament of Ireland in the 36th year of his present majesty's reign. for the encouragement and relief of friendly societies.

An act to permit the trade between Great Britain and the United States of America to be carried on in ships or vessels belonging to the inhabitants of the said States.

An act for allowing the importation from any port in Europe or Africa, of goods or commodities the growth or produce of any country, until six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of

An act for making sugar and coffee of Martinique and Mariegalante liable to duty on importation as sugar and coffee not of the British plantations.

An act to amend several acts for the prevention of smuggling: for better securing the duties on coals, culm, and cinders; and for permitting the exportation of salt, pepper, and wine from Guernsey or Jersey to Sark, in small packages.

An act for repealing the duties on the materials used in making spread window glass and crown glass, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof, and for the better collection of the said duties.

An act to amend an act passed



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in the last session of parliament for enabling the commissioners for the reduction of the national Debt to

grant life annuities.

An act for giving jurisdiction to justices of the peace to hear and determine prosecutions for penalties incurred by any offence against the laws relating to the revenue of Customs; and also requiring all goods, customable and not exciseable, seized by any police or peace officer, to be brought to the Custom-House warehouses in London within a certain period.

An act for the abolition of certain holidays, and for altering and extending the time for keeping open

the chief office of excise.

An act to amend an act passed in the 40th year of his present majesty, for the redemption and sale of the land tax, and to make further provision for exonerating small livings and charitable institutions from the land tax.

An act to explain and amend the law of Bastardy, so far as relates to indemnifying parishes in respect

thereof.

An act to indemnify persons who have inadvertently printed, published, or dispersed papers or books without a full description of the place of abode of the printers thereof from penalties incurred under an act of the 39th year of his majesty's reign.

An act to amend an act passed in the 48th year of his present majesty, to enable his majesty's postmaster-general of Ireland to purchase premises for the enlargement of the general post-office in the city of

Dublin.

An act for raising the sum of 14,600,000l. by way of Annuities.

Au act to continue until the 25th

of March, 1811, certain ac parliament of Ireland, for provement of the city of D making wide and conveni sages through the same, and gulating the coal trade then for other purposes.

An act to grant to his duties upon spirits made or in Ireland, and upon Briti: imported into Ireland, and cences to sell spirituous lie Ireland in quantities not

two gallons.

An act to continue until day of July, 1810, several granting certain rates and and for allowing certain dr and bounties on goods, wa merchandize imported into ported from Ireland.

An act to provide for the collection of the duties and carriages, servants, horses, a

in Ireland.

An act for vesting in t Lieutenant of Ireland, by a the privy council, the p prohibiting the exportation rying coastwise of gunpowd petre, arms, ammunition, a stores.

An act to amend the sev for securing the duties or

made in Ireland.

An act for raising the 1,250,000l., by way of a and treasury bills for the se Ireland.

An act for raising the 500,000/., by treasury bills service of Ireland, for th 1809.

An act for allowing de roast their own coffee on

conditions.

An act to amend several excise relating to paper, si



salt, and for authorizing the seizure of utensils in cases where ressels used in excise manufactories are subject to forfeiture.

An act to amend several acts

passed in the last and present ses
sions of parliament relating to the

local militia.

An act for the amendment of the laws now in force in Ireland, relative to persons entering into recognizances in criminal cases, in custody under any fine, or under such recognizance.

An act for amending the Irish

road acts.

An act for defraying, until the 25th day of March, 1810, the classifier of the pay and clothing of the militia of Ireland; for holding earts martial on serjeant-majors, jeants, corporals, and drummers, of offences committed during the same such militia shall not be embled; and for making allowing; in certain cases, to subaltern officers of the said militia during peace.

An act to make provision in cerlain cases, for the wives and families of ballotted men, substitutes, and volunteers serving in the militia

of Ireland.

An act for defraying the charge of the pay and clothing of the militia and local militia in Great Britis for the year 1809.

An act for making allowances, in certain cases, to subaltern officers of the militia in Great Britain, while

disembodied.

An act to revive and continue until the 25th day of March, 1810, and amend so much of an act made in the 39th and 40th years of his present majesty, as grants certain allowances to adjutants and serjeant-majors of the militia of England,

disembodied under an act of the same session of parliament.

An act for providing relief for the wives and families of the militiamen in Scotland, when called into actual service.

An act to empower the judges to try civil causes in their own coun-

ties in England.

An act for charging the sum of 11,000,000*l*. raised for the service of Grc\*t Britain for the year 1809, and the sum of 7,932,100*l*. in Exchequer bills, funded, pursuant to an act of this session of parliament, upon the duties granted to his majesty during the continuance of the present war, and for certain periods after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

An act to enable the commissioners of his majesty's treasury to issue exchequer bills, on the credit of such aids or supplies as have been or shall be granted by parliament for the service of Great Britain, for

the year 1809.

An act for granting to his majesty a sum of money, to be raised by lotteries.

An act for further regulating the constitution of the board of commissioners for auditing the public accounts.

An act to provide for a durable allowance of superannuation to the officers of excise, under certain restrictions.

An act for empowering the board of ordunace to exchange lands at Purflect in the county of Essex, for other lands in the said parish.

Au act for repealing the several duties of customs chargeable in Great Britain, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof.

An act to amend the several acts for the regulating and securing the



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collection of the duties on spirits distilled in Ireland, and for the regulating the sale of such liquors by retail.

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An act to amend the several acts for securing the collection of the duties on auctions in Ireland.

An act to regulate the fees payable by persons charged with treason, felony, and all other offences, at assizes and quarter sessions in Ireland; and for amending an act of the parliament of Ireland, made in the 36th year of his present majesty, relating thereto.

An act to appoint commissioners to enquire and examine, until the 1st day of August, 1811, into the nature and extent of the several bogs in Ireland, and the practicability of draining and cultivating them, and the best means of effecting the same.

An act to amend an act, made in the last session of parliament, for making provision for the building and rebuilding of churches, chapels, and glebe houses, in Ireland.

An act to amend several acts, made in the parliament of Ireland, for granting life annuities with benefit of survivorship.

An act to continue, until the 25th day of March, 1810, an act of this present session of parliament, to suspend the importation of British or Irish made spirits into great Britain or Ireland respectively.

An act for allowing further time for taking goods out of warehouse, and paying duties thereon.

An act for the more effectual recovery of penalties and forfeitures, incurred in the British colonies and plantations in America.

An act to amend the several acts respecting the payment of wages and

prize-money, and allotment o to persons serving in his m royal navy.

An act to repeal several a specting the woollen manufand to amend other acts relithe said manufacture; and lowing persons employed branch of the woollen manu to set up trade in any place it Britain.

An act to rectify a mistak act, made in this session of ment, for continuing and perpetual several duties of or ling and sixpence on offices a ployments.

An act to continue, until the day of March, 1811, an act 45th year of his present in for appointing commissioners quire into the public experient and the conduct of the public ness in the military depart the interior mentioned.

An act to amend an act, in the forty-fourth year of h sent majesty, to provide for fence of the realm, with res the purchase of lands and he ments for the public service.

An act for better regulationation office of agent general for teers and local militia.

An act for enabling his to raise the sum of 3,000,00 the service of Great Britain,

An act for the relief of cer solvent debtors in England.

An act to make further per for the execution of the sever relating to the revenues, as and things, under the mana, of the commissioners of caste port duties, and of the comm ers of inland excise and ta Ireland.

An act for lowering the



e, of the growth of ominions in Africa. etter securing the innd purity of parliaenting the procuring of seats in parliament actions.

give to the persons majesty, pursuant to in the last session of tituled, 'An act condministration of jusnd, and concerning e House of Lords,' r making their report

nending and reducing parliament, the seveising and training the nd.

alter and amend the o bankrupts.

reventing frauds and committed on merwhers, and underwathen and others; emedying certain deo the adjustment of gland, under an act relfth year of Queen

xplain and amend an the forty-fifth year of jesty, for the encouseamen, and for the re effectually manning navy during the pre- i for the further enof seamen, and for more effectually prointerest of the Royal eanen at Greenwich, Hospital for Soldiers ad to extend the pro-

visions of the said act to cases arising in consequence of hostilities commenced since the passing of the said act.

An act for altering, amending, and explaining certain acts relative to the removal of the poor, and for making regulations in certain cases touching the examination of paupers as to their settlement; and for extending to all parishes certain rules and orders in workhouses, under an act of the twenty-second year of his present majesty, entituled, 'An act for the better relief and employment of the poor.'

An act to amend an act, made in the thirty-third year of his present majesty, for the encouragement and relief of friendly societies.

An act for the further prevention of the sale and brokerage of offices.

An act for further augmenting the salaries of certain of the judges of the courts in Westminster Hall, and of the chief and second justices of Chester, and justices of the great sessions in Wales.

An act for grauting to his majesty certain sums of money out of the consolidated fund of Great Britain, and for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the year 1809; and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of parliament.

An act to prevent the enlisting of local militia-men into the regular militia of any other county or stewartry than the county or stewartry to which they belong.



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#### DEATHS in the Year 1809.

At his house in Hertford-street, May Fair, the Earl of Liverpool .-The Right Honourable Charles Jenkinson, Earl of Liverpool, and Baron of Hawkesbury, was descended from a family which had been settled more than a century, at Walcot, near Charlbury, in Oxfordshire. His grandfather, Sir Robert Jenkinson, married a wealthy heiress at Bromley, in Kent; and his father, who was a colonel in the army, resided at South Lawn Lodge, in Whichwood Forest. Charles Jenkinson was born in 1727, and received the first rudiments of his education at the grammar school of Burford. He was afterwards placed on the foundation in the Charterhouse, from which seminary he was removed to Oxford, and was entered a member of University college. There he took two degrees, that of B. A. and A. M. and seems to have made himself first known to the public by some verses on the death of the Prince of Wales, father of his present Majesty. In 1753, he removed from Oxford, and possessing but a small patrimonial fortune, he commenced his career as a man of letters, and is said to have supplied materials for the Monthly Review. He next commenced political writer; and, in 1750, published " A Dissertation on the Establishment of a national and constitutional Force in England, independant of a standing Army." This tract abounds with many manly and patriotic sentiments, and has been quoted against himself in the House of Peers, on which occasion his lordship did not deny that he was

the author, but contented hims with apologising for his errors, account of his extreme youth. So after this he wrote "A Discou on the Conduct of the Governme of Great Britain, with respect neutral Nations, during the pres War." To this production, his r in life has been falsely attribute it was indeed allowed by every o to be an able performance; be like many others of the same kir it might have lain in the warehou of his bookseller, and he hims remained for ever in obscurity, h it not been for the intervention o gentleman of the same county, w whom he luckily became acquain Sir Edward Turner, of A broseden in Oxfordshire, being an ancient family, and possessi a large fortune, was desirous to present his native county in parl ment. Having attained conside able influence by means of a lar estate, and a hospitable and not mansion, since pulled down by l successor, he accordingly stood ca didate as knight of the shire. I was, however, strenuously but u successfully opposed: for in adtion to his own, he possessed t court interest. The struggle, t vertheless, was long and viole and it still forms a memoral epoch in the history of contest elections; but for nothing is it mo remarkable, than by being the fe tunate occurrence in Mr. Jenki son's life, which produced all i subsequent greatness. The co tending parties having, as usus called in the aid of ballads, las poous, verses, and satires, this ge



Meman distinguished himself by a soug in favour of Sir Edward and his friends, which so captivated either the taste or the gratitude of the baronet, that he introduced him to the Earl of Bute, then flourishing in all the plenitude of power. It is known but to few, perhaps, that his lordship, who placed Mr. J. at first in an inferior office, was not at all captivated with him; for it was entirely owing to the repeated solicitations of the member for Oxfordshire, that he extended his further protection. After a longer trial, he became the premier's pri-"te secretary, and in some respect \* member of his family, participating in his friendship and favour, and living with him in an unrestrained and confidential intercourse. Such a connexion as this could not fail to prove advantageous; and, accordingly, in March, 1761, we find him appointed one of the under sccretaries of state, a station which Presupposes an intimate acquaintance with the situation of foreign affairs, and a pretty accurate knowledge in respect to the arcana im-Perii in general. He now became a declared adherent of what was then called " the Leicester-house Party," by whose influence he was returned to parliament at the geneelection (in 1761) for the borough of Cockermouth, on the recommendation of the late Earl of Lousdale, his patron's son-in-law. Fie, however, did not remain long in this station; for he soon received the lucrative appointment of treasurer of the ordnunce. he relinquished in 1763, for the re confidential office of joint secrelary of the treasury; a situation which he was admirably qualiby his knowledge of the state VOL. LI.

of parties, and the management of a House of Commons, of which he himself had been some time a mem-To the Rockingham administration, which succeeded in 1765, he was both personally and politically odious, and he accordingly lost all his appointments; but in the course of the same year, he had one conferred on him by the king's mother, the late Princess Dowager of Wales, which no minister could bereave him of.; this was the auditorship of her Royal Highness's ac-That circumstance, added counts. to his close intimacy with the discarded minister, awakened the jealousy of the patriots; and, if we are to credit their suspicious, he became, in the technical language of that day, the "go-between" to the favourite, the princess-mother, and When Lord Bute rethe throne. tired into the country in disgust. promising to relinquish public affairs, a great personage is said to have construed it into an abandonment, and to have looked out for advice elsewhere; from that moment Mr. Jenkinson was ranked as one of the leaders of the party called "the king's friends," and his majesty ever after distinguished him by a marked partiality. Honours and employments now fell thick upon him. In 1766, he was nominated a lord of the admiralty, and in 1767, a lord of the treasury, in which place he continued during the Grenville and Grafton administration. But under that of Lord North, we find him aspiring to some of the higher offices of government; for in 1772, he was appointed one of the vice-treasurers of Ireland, on which occasion he was introduced into the privy council. In 1775, he purchased of Mr. Fox, S s the

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lish. To these favours, was added that of Earl

the patent place of clerk of the pells iu Ireland, which had constituted part of that gentleman's patrimony, and next year was appointed master of the Mint, in the room of Lord Cadogan. In 1778, he was elevated to the more important post of secretary at war, in which situation we find him in 1780, and 1781, defending the estimates of the army, in the House of Commons. The contests between the friends of Mr. Jenkinson and opposition, now became critical; the majorities which had implicitly voted with the ministry, were reduced in every division, and at last abandoned a premier, who tottered on the treasury bench. Mr. Jenkinson thought he had now ample leisure to compile his collection of Treaties; but he was soon, by another change in politics, called back from his literary labours, into active life, and took a decided part in behalf of Mr. Pitt. In consequence of his exertions on this occasion, in 1786, he was inominated to the lucrative post of chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, created baron of Hawkesbury, in the county of Gloucester, and appointed president of the committee of council for the affairs of trade and planta-For the last situation, his tions. lordship's regular and progressive rise, added to the various offices in which he had acted, admirably qualified him. Further emoluments were, however, reserved for him, for in 1790, on the decease of his relation, the late Sir Banks Jenkinson, who held the lucrative patent place of collector of the customs inwards, be procured the grant. Nothing can more clearly demonstrate his great influence than that

occurrence; for this was one of the sinecures which the premier had all rica, and is also said, r have pointed out, but to ated the whale fishery in Seas. His lordship wa for the first time, in 176 Amelia Watts, daughter vernor of Fort William, by whom he had a son, earl; and secondly, in 17 tharine, daughter of th Cecil Bishop, Bart. and

Sir Charles Cope, by wh left a son and daughter,

Charles Cecil Cope Jenkii

for Sandwich, and Lady Charlotte, married to the present Viscount Grimstone. Lord Liverpool partly inherited, and partly accumulated, a large forture during the course of a long and brilliant career. He has left to his eldest son, the present carl, 15,000l. per unnum, of which only about 3,500l. per annum is in land. To his widow, the Countess of Liverpool, only 700l. per annum for life, in addition to her former jointure, as Lady Cope, of 1000l. per annum. But the present earl has added 500l. more per annum to his father's bequest; and it is understood that the Duchess of Dorset, her daughter, adds 300l. per annum To the honourable Cecil Jenkinson, his second son, he has left 10001. per annum, in addition to an estate of near 3000l. per annum, of which Mr. Cecil Jenkinson is already in possession, by the death of a relation. To Lady Charlotte Grimstone, now Lady Forester, he has left only the 700l. per annum, bequeathed to the Countess of Liverpool, after her decease. The landed property is entailed to all the family of the Jenkinsons, in tail male, to a great

At Teddington, Viscount Aghrim, Baron of Ballymore, 66. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by Frederic, Viscount Aghrim. His lordship married Anne Elizabeth Christine, Baroness De Tuill de Scerosberkin, by whom he has left several children.

At his seat, Wardour Castle, Wiltshire, Henry Lord Arundell, Baron of Wardour, Count of the Holy Roman Empire. His lordship was born in 1740, and succeeded to the honours and estates of his

Seven years afterfather in 1758. wards he married Mary, daughter of Benedict Conquest, Esq. by whom he had three daughters, the eldest and youngest of whom are dead; the survivor, Eleanor Mary, in 1786, became the wife of Lord Clifford. Being a Roman Catholic, his lordship never took the oaths, or his seat, in the House of Peers. A few years since, as the ancient family seat was falling into decay, Lord Arundell erected a mansion in its immediate vicinity on a noble and extensive scale; but the expence incurred in this undertaking, tended not a little to embarrass his fortune. He is succeeded in his title by his first cousin, James Everard Arundell. Esq. of Irnham Hall, in the county of Lincoln.

In Tichfield street, Madame Jarry, relict of General Francis J. commandant of the Royal Military College, at Wycombe. She was a native of Posen, in Poland, and frequently amused her friends by relating anecdotes of the Buonaparte family, one of whom she employed as a mantua-maker during her residence at Paris.

At his seat, Hawkestone, Shropshire, sir Richard Hill, bart. 75. This gentleman was descended from a family of considerable antiquity, in the county of Salop, which can be traced up to the time of Edward Rowland was the first honoured with a patent of baronetage in 1726. He afterwards represented the city of Litchfield in Parliament, and had a large family, consisting of ten children, the eldest of whom Richard, was born in 1733. He was educated at Westminster school, and afterwards admitted as gentleman commoner of Magdalen College, Oxford; where he resided until he re-

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fore he had a rengious turn or minut, when he became known to the late reverend and learned Messrs, Romaine, Talbot, Stillingfleet, H. Venn, Berridge, S. Walker, and others of the most pious and laborious clergy an of the church of England; whose acquaintance was particularly beneficial to him. Desirous of being useful in his station, he published and distributed several religious tracts, visited and relieved the poor and afflicted in his neighbourhood, and exhorted them to repentance His controand newness of life. versial writings in defence of the six Students expelled the university of Oxford, and in defence of the Sã Calvinistic doctrines of the gospel, as held by and stated in the articles, homilies and liturgy of the church of England, do honour to his abilities as an able writer, and to his k piety, zeal and integrity as a christian, the polite gentleman, and a scholar; but his reply to the rev. a Mr. Madan, intitled, "The Blessings of Polygamy displayed," gained him more credit than any of his other publications. Sir Richard, when but a young convert, became

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whom the Calvinists regarded as their prophet, to spend some of the summer months in travelling, and in one of these excursions he was invited to preach at the doctor's church. He accepted the invitation; but his sermon was so little to the vicar's taste that he is said to have treated him rather rudely, and even to have preached against him from the same pulpit. The doctor was soon after attacked in a printed letter with great warmth by the author of Pietas Oxoniensis, and the controversy we believe was continued for some time with no little heat on both sides; though the doctor did not scruple to confess that his own doctrines were not those of the Church of England, and upon this ground it was that his antagonist had so great an advantage over him. But Mr. John Wesley, and a very pious minister in connection with that extraordinary vicar of Madely, were the principal antagonists of Sir Richard. whole field of controversy between Calvinism and Arminianism was traversed over and over again by these adroit polemics; but there was one gentleman who had a manifest advantage over all the rest, and that was Mr. Augustus Toplady. possessed a considerable degree of learning, a great command of language, an extent of reading, and such a competency of metaphysics and logic, as enabled him to give to Calvanism an attracting appearance. When that gentleman died, it seems the Wesleyan methodists propagated some scandalous stories concerning the manner of his departure, as that he had recanted his opinions, and expired distracted. In confutation of this slanderous reproach,

Sir Richard printed a small pamphlet, which abundantly vindicated the consistent integrity of his departed friend, and did honour to his own feelings. Since that time he has published a few other pieces, some practical and others controver-The chief of his works, however, is "An Apology for Brotherly Love, and for the Poctrines of the Church of England, in letters to the Rev. Charles Daubeny; with a Vindication of such parts of Mr. Wilberforce's Practical View as have been objected to by Mr. Daubeny in his "Guide to the Church." 8vo. 1798. In this work Sir Richard orinces greater moderation than in his former pieces; and it must be admitted that, so far as the faith of the Church of England is concerned, he encounters his adversary to great advantage. Sir Richard was elected one of the knights of the shire for the county of Salop, in man, the Rev. Mr. John Fletcher, 1780, and continued its representative in six successive parliaments till the dissolution in 1807. He formerly used often to speak in parliament, and never rose but to promote or to suggest some object of public utility. Every thing he uttered was marked by good sense, observation, knowledge of the world. and sincere patriotism. There was, however, something peculiar in his manner, and his mind having a strong bias towards religion, he frequently mingled passages from Scripture in his speeches, which subjected him to the ridicule of those whose dispositions were less serious: but the known rectitude and benignity of his character always secured him the attention and respect of much the greater number of his hearers. In his parliamentary career, it was his principle to support 85 3 admini-



1784 ne 280 supporceu zamerman Sawbridge, and in 1797, Mr. Grey on a similar occasion. He joined for a time in favour of the former contest with France; but we at length find him voting against the continuance of the war, as he wished a stop to be put to the effusion of human blood. In 1800, the knight of the shire for Salop seconded a motion made by the late Sir William Pulteney, for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the inhuman sport of bull-bating. In 1802, when Mr. Dent moved the second reading of a similar bill, he begged leave to "speak in behalf of a race of poor friendless beings who certainly could not speak for themselves." After quoting several apposite passages from the Proverbs of Solomon, and the writings of Sir Matthew Hale, in opposition to cruelty to brute creatures, he jocularly observed, that "as the gentlemen of Ireland had been so favourable to their own bulls he was sure they would be no less indulgent to ours."\* Sir Richard supported Mr. Addington's administration, and expressed his approbation of the address to

the king on the renewal of hostili-

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which he served successively under the captains Cockburn, Webber, and Digby. The latter being appointed to the Biddeford frigate, took with him Mr. Pasley, for whom he had conceived a strong attachment, and promoted him to the rank of acting licutenant. The frigate was soon ordered to England, having on board 300,000l. in bul-As soon as the vessel arrived at Portsmouth, Mr. Pasley, with a proper escort, was dispatched to London with the treasure. Having lodged his valuable charge in the bank, he returned to Portsmouth without delay, and embarked on board the Dunkirk, to which Captain Digby had been appointed during his absence. This ship was one of those which proceeded, in 1757, on the unsuccessful expedition to the coast of France; and, though its issue was so ill calculated to procure **either honour or promotion for those** who were engaged in it, yet the merit of Mr. Pasley had so powerfully ultracted the notice of his commanding officer, that, on his return to Portsmouth, he found a commission as an established lieutenant lying there for him, by which he was appointed to serve on board the Roman Emperor fire-ship. He was very soon afterwards transferred from this vessel, at his own special request, into the Hussar frigate, commanded by the celebrated Captain Elliot, with whom he removed to the Æolus of 36 guns. In this ship he assisted in the capture of Mignoune, a French vessel of 20 guns, which, with her consort, the Bloude, of 36, the Æolus fell in with off the coast of France; but, as the enemy immediately crowded all the sail they could set, the latter was fortunate enough to escape.

In the year 1760, the Æolus was employed on the Irish station, and captain Elliot, as senior officer commanded the little British squadron, which proceeded from the harbour of Kinsale in quest of the French, under Thurot, who had effected a landing in the north of Ireland. The event of the engagement which took place is too well known to render repetition necessary; but a circumstance, which occurred during the encounter, reflects too much honour on the judgment of Mr. Pasley to be omitted. The Æolus had fallen on board the French commodore's ship, the Bellisle of 44 guns, the bowsprit hanging over that ship's quarter deck, and was consequently not only left exposed to the whole weight of the enemy's fire, without being able to bring a single gun to bear on her antagonist, but also compelled to engage the Blonde, of 36, at the same time with her aftermost guns, that frigate having fallen on board the .Eo-In this perilous situation Mr. Pasley called the men from the foremost guns, which he at that time commanded; and having boarded the enemy at their head from the bowsprit, made himself master of the deck and obtained entire possession of the ship. As soon as this conquest was achieved, he sent on board the Æolus for an English jack, which he immediately hoisted on board the prize, as her signal of Captain Elliot, soon afsurrender. ter his arrival at Portsmouth with his prize, was removed into another ship, but Mr. Pasley retained his station under captain, now lord Hothain, who was appointed to succeed him, and with whom he continued till the year 1762. In the Eolus, Mr. Pasley returned to his S s .1



the satisfaction to find that he h been promoted, during his absen to the rank of commander, and w appointed to the Albany sloop war, a vessel employed in conve ing ships to and from the port Milford. After some continuan in that sloop, he removed into the Weasel, in which he had befo served as a midshipman, and pr ceeded to the coast of Guine From the Weasel he was appointe to the Pomona, of 18 guns, and wa ordered to Greenock, on the in press service, in consequence of th apprehended rupture with Spain re specting the Falkland islands. 1771, he was promoted to the ranof postcaptain, and being appointed to the Seahorse, of 20 guns, he sail ed to the West Indies, where he rendered material service during the contest with the Caribs. Having returned to England the ensuing year, and the Seahorse being put out of commission, he continued unemployed till 1776. He was then appointed to the Glasgow, and sent out to the West Indies, to convoy thither a valuable fleet of merchantmen, consisting of 120 sail. This



another of 64 guns, to take or destroy ber. Captain Paslev had, meanwhile, succeeded in getting the Jupiter afloat; but almost immediately fell in with the Tiger, the largest of the Spanish ships. The enemy immediately gave chace, and gained considerably on the Jupiter. Which had sustained considerable in-Jury. At the dawn of day, the Tiger, being within gunshot, and Captain Pasley finding escape impossible, called together his crew, to whom he addressed a short but spirited harangue. He declared his intention of attacking the enemy, which was warmly approved by three hearty cheers. The Jupiter brought to, and prepared for action. The enemy, probably intimidated by this appearance of resolution, immediately hauled their wind, and suffered the Jupiter to continue her Foyage unmolested. Captain Pasley immediately sailed for Antigua, to refit; and hostilities ceasing soon after, the Jupiter proceeded to Chatham, where she was put out of commission. The five years which iminediately succeeded the cessation hostilities, were passed by Captain Pasley in the relaxation of domesretirement. In 1788, he was ested with the chief command in Medway, and hoisted his broad and on board the Vengeance. om this station he removed, first to the Scipio, and then into the Bellerophon. In the latter he was lered to join the channel fleet, in esequence of the apprehended Stures with Russia and Spain. ese disputes being compromised, repaired to Chatham, where he ntinued during the customary peallotted to such a command. Retiring for a time from the ser-Vice, he again remained unemployed

till the commencement of the war with France in 1793. He was then appointed, as an established commodore, to hoist his broad pendant on board his former ship, the Bellerophon, and ordered to join the main fleet, under the orders of Lord Howe. On the 12th of April 1794, being advanced to the rank of rear-admiral of the white, he hoisted his flag on board the same ship to which he had been so long In the partial affairs attached. which preceded the glorious 1st of June, as well as in the engagement on that day, the Bellerophon took a conspicuous part; and towards the conclusion of the conflict, admiral Pasley had the misfortune to lose his leg. He had, however, the satisfaction to receive every palliative to his wound, which the attention of his sovereign, his commander, and his country, could bestow. His majesty conferred on him the dignity of a baronet, accompanied with a pension of 1000l, a year. The personal inj ry he had sustained necessarily deprived the nation of his farther services in an active capacity. In 1798, in consequence of the mutiny at the Nore. Sir Thomas was appointed for a short time commander in chief in the Thames and the Medway; but relinquished this station as soon as the trials of the mutineers were concluded. In 1799, he was appointed port-admiral at Portsmouth, where he displayed the same activity and ability which constantly marked his character, while the unimpaired state of his body permitted him to engage in a more interesting department of the service. Sir Thomas married Mary, daughter of Thomas Neywood, esq. chief justice of the Isle of Man, who died



in 1788, and was buried at Avignon, in France; by whom he had two daughters, Maria, married to Captain Sabine, of the Guards, and

Magdalen.

At his house, in Spital-square, William Hawes, M. D. a man whose long, active, disinterested, and unwearied exertions in the cause of humanity, justly secured to him the regard, esteem, and affection of all who knew him, or who feel an interest in whatever promotes the happiness of their species; nor can these exertions fail to endear his memory to posterity, as a benefactor to the human race. He was born at Islington, of respectable parents, on November 28, 1736. After receiving his education at St. Paul's school, he went as an apprentice, in the year 1751, to Mr. Corson, an eminent apothecary at Lambeth. On the termination of his apprenticeship, he attended with great diligence the lectures given at the hospital, and by the different lecturers of the time. His favourite lecturer was the late Dr. George Fordyce, and on whom he attended for some time after he entered into business, living in his immediate neighbour-In 1759, he settled as an apothecary in the Strand: here he practised for many years with considerable success to his patients and In the year 1767, a sohimself. ciety was instituted at Amsterdam, for the recovery of the drowned, in consequence of some instances of recovery which had been happily effected, a short time before, in Switzerland. Memoirs of this society were published, and a copy of them brought from Holland by Dr. Cogan; these he translated in 1773. in order to show to the British public the practicability of recovering persons who had hitherto been com dered as dead, in consequence being taken out of the water w every appearance of death. The memoirs were no sooner translat than they engaged the benevo = ent and humane mind of Mr. Have He immediately advertised that he would pay rewards to those who would acquaint him, within a cer. tain time, of any person who had been drowned in his neighbourhood. This he did till the society wasestablished in the following year; and certainly, he could not have given a more sincere or disinterested proof of his wish to promote so valuable and benevolent an object. In the spring of 1774, Mr. Hawes published his "Account of the late Dr. Goldsmith's Illness, so far as relates to the Exhibition of Dr. James's Powder: together with Remarks on the Use and Abuse of that powerful Medicine, in the beginning of acute Diseases." Dr. Goldsmith was his intimate friend, and one of the first whom he consulted on his plan of offering the rewards just mentioned. Mr. Hawes' only motive in this publication appears to have been the wish of being secviceable to others; and to prevent men, if possible, from destroying their own lives by the injudicious use of strong and (what are called) infallible remedies. " If the desire I have, (he observes) to warn mankind against the fatal effects produced by the indiscriminate exhibition of various potent medicines has betrayed me into an improper warmth of expression, I hope to stand excused by the humane and sensible part of the -public, when it is considered that the preservation of the lives of my fellow-creatures was my principal inducement to it." He acknow-

anowledges, however, with the ratest candour, that much good arisen from the proper and full exhibition of Dr. James's weder, in many cases of fever; teclares that he has also seen and cases in which it has proved

bly injurious.

In an advertisement to a fourth tion of this account, he remarks, it is not my disposition to be unndid, nor my wish to injure the cumstances of any man; but natsoever, in the form of mediie, appears likely to produce a ablic injury, I am determined to pose. I have made quacks of i denominations my sworn eneies: but what medical man of hoour **and reputation would wish to** e upon tolerable terms with the nurderers of the human race?" In ie summer of this year (1774) an ssociation of thirty gentlemen, one alf of whom were the friends of Or. Cogan, and the other of Mr. Hawes, formed themselves into a ociety, whose object, like that of Amsterdam, was to promote the reovery of persons who were appaently dead by drowning; and like hat society also, their views were at first confined to the recovery of the frowned. Other respectable names were soon added to the list; and succes**sful cases began to** increase its numbers and reputation. Dr. Cogan, during his continuance in England, prepared the reports of the society from year to year; that he did it with judgment, would be unnecessary to say, as he can do nothing but with the hand of a master. During this time, Mr. Hawes was most zealously active in promoting the views of the infant institution: but his wish to promote the welfare and happiness of others

was not limited or confined to one point. Early in the year 1776, he published an examination of Wesley's primitive physic, a work full of the grossest absurdities, and the most dangerous remedies; and which were likely to be destructive of the lives of many of those over whom the name of Wesley had influence. This examination, which passed through three large editions, it is believed, has been very serviceable in promoting the humane and disinterested views of its au-About this time he received his diploma of M. D. In the autumn of this year he gave his first course of lectures on suspended The doctor's object in animation. delivering these lectures was to excite an investigation of the subject in all its branches, and particularly to lead the minds of medical students to it, and to induce them to examine into, and pay the most minute attention to, all the received signs of life, in cases of supended animation, whether from drowning, suffocation by the cord, syncope, inebriation, or trance; from noxious vapours, intense cold, and even These lectures were lightning. continued for several years, and answered the very valuable purpose of turning the attention of many of his hearers to this benevolent, novel, and interesting subject. 1777, the doctor first published his " Address to the Public on premature Death and premature Interment." At a considerable expence he distributed seven thousand of this address in the course of a few months. He also offered the reward of one guinca to any nurse, or other attendant, on any child or grown person returning to life by their humane attention, provided

the fact was ascertained by a gentleman of the faculty, or attested by three creditable persons. The doctor asserts, and no one who knew him can doubt it, that his view in incurring such heavy expences was the hope of exciting an universal attention to the subject of so much importance to mankind. Some time in the year 1778, a more active post in the management of the affairs of the Humane Society devolved on him, by his being cho-This was still insen register. creased in the year 1780, when Dr. Cogan returned to Holland. On this event Dr. Hawes greatly regretted the loss of so able a colleague, and laments that the task of arranging and preparing the annual reports of the society should have " fallen into hands of such inferior ability;" but hopes that his zeal will compensate for the want of ability, that the important cause then entrusted to his sole care might not be permitted to lan-Those only who have witnessed the labour and fatigue which the multiplied concerns of the society necessarily impose on him who is entrusted with the entire direction of them, can justly appreciate the value and extent of his unceasing exertions for promoting a cause so near his heart, and with which his own happiness, as well as the happiness of others, was inter-The doctor remarks, that\* soon after this time, the execution of the reports of this institution, became more complex and intricate. As the instances of resuscitation multiplied, he observes that new and improved modes of treat-

ment suggested themselves to skilful practitioners; and that other species of apparent death than thos. hitherto treated, were also brough within the reach of art. circumstances arising from the libe ral spirit and unexampled fervor manifested by the medical assi tants, in the prosecution of the life-saving views, concurred to re der the task operose and compa But, he adds, all thes difficulties sunk before the pleasing contemplation of the immense good that would result to mankind from it. In 1781, Dr. Hawes published "An Address to the Kine and Parliament of Great Britain, on preserving the Lives of the lahabitants, and on regulating the Bills of Mortality." To the third edition of this work were made very considerable additions; particularly "Further Hints for restoring Animation, and for preserving Health against the pernicious Influence of noxious Vapours, or comtaminated Air, by simple efficacious Means," in a letter to him by P. The mind of Fothergill. Hawes was uniformly and arders # employed in the general cause His views of ben humanity. cence were by no means confirm to the object connected with institution of which he was the ze ous advocate and unwearied pr moter. His whole life was a comstant exemplication of his motto Homo sum, humani nihil a me a He did did not suffe enum puto. his exertions to abate, because could not succeed in the first, cond, or third attempt, but perse vered with uncommon ardour till

<sup>•</sup> In the Transactions of the Society from 1774 to 1784, published in 1796, by Dr. Hawes.

could obtain the object he wishto promote for the good of hers. Numerous are the ininces of his anonymous appeals to e public liberality for the relief virtuous indigence or unavoidole misery. In the year 1793, the troduction of the general use of ttons instead of silk, having ocsioned, as was to be expected, a ant of employment to the weaers of silk in Spitalfields, a great eal of disease, distress, and posive want, were the consequences. or. Hawes, in his capacity of phycian to the London Dispensary, itnessed them with real anguish f mind, and lamented his own nability to afford relief. He made everal appeals to the public; at ength he became happily instrunental in preserving, from absout**e ruiu, nearly twelve hu**ndred amilies. The following letter to a dergyman, is one, among a great many, which his humane and benevolent mind dictated on the occasion :—

"REVEREND SIR,

" Permit me to address you on the present occasion, and to return you my most sincere thanks for your voluntary exertions in behalf of the distressed weavers. me, sir, it is not in the power of language to describe their long and continued miseries; miseries not brought on by idleness, intemperance, or a dissolute course of life; human wretchedness, absolutely produced by want of employment. My profession obliges me daily to be an eye-witness to the severe distresses, trials, and afflictions, of these much to be pitied of our fellow-creatures. Whole families, without fire, without r iment, and

without food; and, to add to the catalogue of human woes, three, four, and five, in many families, languishing on the bed of sickness. I am sure, sir, you will believe me, when I declare, that such scenes of complicated woe are too affecting to dwell upon: and therefore shall conclude with my most earnest wishes, that by your pleading in their behalf, other divines may be animated to the same pious undertaking; I am certain that public benevolence will prevent the premature death of many, will restore health to numbers, and afford the staff of life to thousands of afflicted

"I am, reverend sir, your most obedient humble servant,

W. HAWES,
Physician to the London
Dispensary.
Spital Square, Nor. 16, 1798.

About ten years ago, Dr. Letsom, who had succeeded Mr. Horsfall as treasurer of the Humane Society. resigned, and Dr. Hawes was chosen as his successor. He had previously discharged that part of the treasurer's office, which consists in examining into the claims for rewards, and paying them. He therefore still continued his laborious exertions for supporting and extending the influence of the institution. which he had fostered with all theattention, assiduity, and interest of a parent. Indeed, a man of less ardoar, or zeal, or activity, must have failed in raising to that degree of eminence, which it now possesses, the Humane Society of London. The tide of prejudice, for many years, ran very strong against a set of men who presumed, or pretended, to bring the dead to life.

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of the bursting of an artery at the beart.

A few days ago, at Whaplode, near Spalding, aged eighty-five years, Mr. Golding, a respectable farmer and grazier, well known as one of the warmest votaries of Bacchus. For many years his constant answer to those who congratulated him on his attaining to so patriarchal an age, was "Aye, and yet when I die you will all say I killed

myself by drinking!"

At Ludlow, at an advanced age, that eccentric character, William Purslow, self-titled esquire, well known to many persons, besides his neighbours, for having some years ago so tamed two hedge-hogs as to make them to perambulate the streets with him, in a degree of discipline and subjection which astonished the beholders. In the early part of his life he was a soldier, and served under "the old Cock of the Rock" during its siege by the Spaniards. His latter years have been chiefly supported by the bounties of his opulent and benevolent neighbours. Though in the utmost degree of penury and wretchedness, he would never submit to receive parochial relief; and several years ago, he had saved seven pounds, which he deposited in the custody of a friend, for the express purpose of defraying his funeral expences; that even his interment might not be chargeable to the parish funds. Of this sum, threefourths remained untouched at the day of his death. His form was athletic, his constitution robust, and his features discovered a firm heroic Had he been placed in spirit. more fortunate circumstances for the exhibition of that spirit, he would probably have been a hero

of prominent merit. During several years past, rheumatic lameness, occasioned and confirmed by his hard manner of living, compelled him to hobble to eternity upon crutches. In principles he was strictly honest; in manners, civil and inoffensive, except when inebriated, as he too often was by the donations of travellers and military officers; on which occasions, he was frequently conveyed home in a single-wheeled chariot, to the no small amusement of boys and adults. Briefly, he was at heart a man of genuine integrity and independence of soul; and, so far poor Purslow has left thousands of survivors who are not his equals.

At Beccles, in the 71st year of his age, Henry Alexander, esq. who formerly commanded the forces of the Nabob of Arcot. By his military skill and daring courage, he early raised himself to rank and affluence; and by his strict integrity through life, he deservedly obtained the respect of all who knew

him.

At Weymouth, whither he went for the benefit of his health, the Rev. James Ogilvie, D. D. one of his majesty's chaplains. Those to whom the real worth of this gentleman's character was known, will long lament his loss, and cherish the remembrance of his piety, wisdom, and true christian charity. The doctrine he taught by precept, and practice, was mild, gentle, and persuasive; as far removed from bigotry and superstition, as from the pernicious principles of modern philosophy; which he always zealously reprobated as deadly poison to the mind. The pure religion of the gospel, which he professed, was as a lamp to his feet, through

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all the vicissitudes of life; his sure hope, and consolation, in the hour of death; and now, undoubtedly, the crown of his rejoicing. His benevolence was universal: his charity unostentations; often extended by an abridgment of his own personal comforts; and fell silently, as the dews of evening. These higher endowments of soul, were accounpanied by an excellent, well cultivated understanding, and the most distinguished courtesy of manners. He was brother to the Rev. Dr. John Ogilvie of Aberdeen, the effusions of whose classic pen, are too well known to the amateurs of poetry, to need any culogium.

At his house in Grafton street, the Most Noble John Denis Browne, Marquis of Sligo, Earl of Altamont, Viscount Westport, and Baron Mounteagle, in the United Kingdom; also a governor of the county of Mayo, and custos rotulorum of the county of Clare. Iordship was born in 1756, succeeded to the family honours and estates in 1780, and in 1787 married Lady Louisa Catharine, daughter of the late Earl Howe. occasion of the union between Great Britain and Ireland, he was elevated to the dignity of marquis in December, 1800, and in 1806 was created a peer of the United Kingdom. He is succeeded by his only son Howe Peter, Earl of Aliamont, born in 1788.

At Hampstead, aged 80 years, lieutenant-colonel Robert Stewart, who had been many years a martyr to most distressing and complicated complaints, which he bore with the greatest fortitude and resignation. This gentleman entered early in life into the service of his country, in 1754: and in 1755 was particu-Vol. LI,

larly distinguished at the battle of the Monongahela, in North America, where he commanded a troop of light horse, raised principally as body guards to the commander in chief, general Braddock. During the course of that bloody action, he had the honour to remount the general four times, having two horses killed under himself; and after the general had received a mortal wound, and the remnant of the army had retreated, he had the good fortune, assisted only by four privates of his own troop (the rest being either killed or wounded) to carry the commander in chief off the field of battle, across a broad river, under a heavy fire from the enemy, thereby rescuing his person from the cruelty of the savages. In the course of that war, he was intrusted with several difficult commands, and had the happiness to give entire satisfaction to the different generals under whom he served, of which the most ample testimonies remain among his pa-Lieut.-col. Stewart lived in great friendship and intimacy for many years, with that truly good and great man the late gen. Wash-At the beginning of the late American war, he endeavoured to remove the very erroneous opinions the ministers of that day had formed of the general's character, and military abilities; but most unfortunately, other advice prevailed. Towards the latter end of the war, he was brought up from Scotland, for the purpose of being sent with overtures to the American general: delays, indecisions, and at length the resignation of the minister finally prevented that measure being resorted to. Lieut.-col. Stewart will be long and sincerely regretted

who enjoyed his friendship, not only possessed of the ilities, and great knowledge world; but of the most beat qualities of the heart: anch polite accomplishments miable manners, as are the haracteristics of the well bred

inished geutleman.

r. Andrew Oswald. He was fifth son of the late Andrew ald, of Glenhead, in Stirlinge; he was bred to the honourand lucrative profession of a er to the signet, in Edinburgh, his talents were such, that he ght, in a few years, have been iment, had not his attention been ken up with the politics of the ly, which ran very high a few ears ago in Scotland; and as he, om principle, espoused the cause

the oppressed and persecuted, id a more general and correct nowledge of public affairs, than any of his contemporaries; and as more capable of expressing mself, clearly and distinctly, on ablic men and measures, which iten confounded, and frequently gainst their will, convinced his ponents of their error; his supeor abilities often created him eneies, for those who have an interest

supporting a corrupt system, ry sekiom like to acknowledge at they are defeated in argument. **hen the whig ministers came into** wer, lord Lauderdale was appinted as governor to India. Mr. swald, had then a communication ith his lordship, respecting an pointment under him, in that ttlement; but another arrangeent took place in the ministry, d lord Lauderdale was sent amssador to France, which cometely frustrated Mr. Oswald's

expectations. Soon after that disappointment, he returned to Stirling, where he followed the profession of writer; but his mind being rather unhinged from his bopes of going to India being defeated, he soon left and went to Glasgow, where he staid but a short time, and then returned to Edinburgh. In this unsettled state, and being foud of society, and frequently of convivial company, perhaps, as a consequence of some irregularities, by which he contracted a consumptive habit, which rapidly increased; and by the advice of his friends in Edinburgh, he took a journey by sea to London, in the hope that the change of air and climate, might restore him to health, and to his friends again; but the disorder had taken too deep root to be removed; it battled the skill of men eminent in the healing art. For four months. (the time he had been in London) he was gradually declining, until he was reduced at last to a mere ske-He kept his bed only about nine days, and died the 9th of November, 1809, aged 33 years. Mr. Oswald, was well known and much esteemed, in a very respectable circle of private friends and acquaintance: he was zealously attached to the genuine principles of freedom. and warmly and judiciously defended them in numerous letters and essays, in the periodical journals and in pamphlets under various signatures. The last of his productions, was a series of letters addressed to the Duke of York, in the Sunday Review, under the sig-nature of " Ignotus," written under great debility of body; the last was finished on his death bed, and was a posthumous publication. possessed a strong memory, had



read much, and was particularly **conversant** with universal history: was a classic scholar, and acquaint**d** with several of the living lanzuages; and as he was very com-**Example 2** and full of anecdote, it **exacte** him a pleasant and useful **companion**, and his company courted by some of the first people of Ediuburgh. He had travelled a good deal through Scotland, and was acquainted with the history of more families in that country, than perhaps any other man; for what be once read, or heard related, his memory retained.

At Beverley, Lieutenant-colonel Hutchinson, of Wold Newton, in the East Riding, and major of the 36th regiment of foot. He was an othicer of great industry and abilities, which he had shewn in the districts where he had been employed on the staff; nor was he less esteemed in the domestic circles of private life, by every friend who knew him. Some years ago he married the eldest daughter of II. Osbaldeston, esq. of Hunmanby, by whom he has left one daughter. He lived to finish a very neat house and grounds in the village of Wold Newton, and died as he had completed it, verifying the words of the Satirist-

We plan the edifice and raise the pile, Unraindful of the tomb which waits the while.

At York, William Burgh, esq. LL. D. in whom that city and the literary' world, have sustained a heavy loss. His genius and talents were of the first eminence, and they were always employed in the cause of religion and good government. His religious principles, which were those of the Articles of

the Church of England, strengthened by mature investigation and research. The cause of religion lay nearest to his heart, nor could be view the progress of error with indifference; and he will be ranked amongst the number of those who contended ably and "carnestly for the faith which was once delivered to the saints."-The " Scriptural confutation of Mr. Lindsey's Apology,"--with the subsequent " Inquiry into the Belief of the Christians of the three first Centuries," evince, at once, the extent of his learning, his indefatigable industry, the soundness of his principles, and his zeal for the truth. It was for the latter of these works that the University of Oxford, in a handsome manner. conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Civil Law; and they continue to be held in high estimation by the heads of that University, having been lately recommended by a learned prelate to the study of all who are under preparation for the church. Mr. Burgh was the most intimate and confidential friend of Mr. Mason, and furnished the commentary and notes to the celebrated poem of the " English Garden." He possessed a very extensive acquaintance with the first political and literary characters of his time; but was more particularly in habits of intimacy and friendship with Mr. Pitt, Mr. Burke, Mr. Wilherforce, Bishop Hurd, Sir Joslina Reynolds, &c. Mr. Burgh was nearly related to Mr. Foster. the present chancellor of the exchequer in Ireland, and to several families of the first distinction in that country.

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At Ba vburgh, near Norwich, in his eighty-second year, John Wag-Tt 2 staffe.



staffe, one of the society of friends. He was been at Overton, in Hamp-At the early age of ten vears he was placed as an apprentice to a baker in the metropolis: where, during those leisure hours which even the busiest any create, he laid the foundation of that scientific respectability which he afterwards attained. His education being extremely limited and narrow, afforded no presage of ripening talents. But his ardent attachment to literature enabled him successfully to combat every obstacie opposed to its advancement.-" Genius," as defined by the biographer of Sir W. Jones, " is the power of application:" this power he possessed in an eminent degree, and the reward of his assiduity, extensive knowledge improved by habitual thought, affords a source of encouragement to the similarly circumstanced in life. At the expiration of his apprenticeship, he settled in Norwich. An indefatigable attention to the concerns of business and the cares of a family engaged the greater portion of his time: his industry and conomy securing a praiseworthy in ependence, and affording an ample provision for the comforts of old age. This, as well as every subsequent period of his life, still afforded a retreat from the avocations of business, and enabled him to pursue his love of science and the liberal arts. Like the Edwin of Beattie, he delighted to wander in the paths of poesy. "Song was his favourite and his first pursuit," and afforded a peculiar relish to his powers of retirement. One of his poems entitled "Stonehenge," and inscribed to his friend and neighbour Edward Jerningham, e.q. contains

some noble reflections on that venerable pile of ruins, and was well received by the public. philosophy engaged his carly and continued attention. From a frequant correspondence with the Bath Agricultural Society, he was elected one of its honorary members, and gratuitously presented with a copy of its works. He was among the earliest and most ardnous promoters of the setting of wheat, which now so greatly and beneficially prevails. In various branches of horticulture and planting he was eminently versed, and possessed a well grounded knowledge of botany, entomology and other departments of natural history. His mind, expanded by liberal cultivation, exhibited a brilliancy and compass of imagination, united with a vigous of understanding rarely possessed. and fully exemplified the remark of Dr. Johnson, that " a tradesman by the economy of time, and a de votion of his leisure hours to study may become, if not a learned, least a very useful and sensib man."

Of his social character, cheafulness, strict integrity, and active benevolence were leading traits.

His morality was that of the chritian dispensation; and his life devoted to virtuous and honourable occupation was rewarded with a peaceful close and a happy earnest of unfading immortality.

At Lympstone, whither he went for the recovery of his health, J.J. Grellier, esq. several years secretary of the Royal Exchange Insurance Office, London. To this gentleman, the Monthly Magazine has been indebted for many valuable papers on political arithmetic, and other important subjects. He

was an able mathematician, and an excellent writer. For Dr. Gregory's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, he furnished a large number of articles, which exhibit a sound judgment, powers of correct rea-▶oning, and a vast store of general **Ecnowledge.** During the last two **years, he was a contributor to** the Rev. Dr. Rees's New Cycloredia, and perhaps almost one of his last efforts was the drawing up a short article for that work. In The volume that is yet unpublished. will be found among other articles from the pen of Mr. Grellier, one on the docks, that will be read with interest. In the office in which the greater part of his time was spent, he was highly respected for a most diligent attention to the various duties of his station; for his accuracy in business, for his strict and undeviating integrity, and for the amiableness of his manners. As a husband, a father, and a friend, his loss will be long and severely felt. In every relation of life, he was beloved while living, and those who were best acquainted with his virtues and talents, will most and longest revere his memory.

Killed, in the month of October last, in a glorious attempt to repulse a body of French troops who had landed in the Island of Capri, Major John Hamill, of the Mal-This gallant and tese regiment. heroic officer had only seen his 30th year, when his country was deprived of his valuable services. He was a native of the north of Ireland, and traced his descent from a most respectable Roman catholic family. His fate was attended with circumstances truly affecting-circumstances equally calculated to excite sensations of regret and admiration, and which must render his memory dear to the nation in whose service he b! d, and confer immortal honour upon his name.

In the London Road, St. George's Fields, Andrew Robinson Bowes, esq. whose marriage to the Countess of Strathmore, thirty-three years ago (when Captain Stoney), occasioned much bustle in the fashionable world. Pursuant to the will of her ladyship's father, he then took the name of Bowes (as Lord Strathmore, her first husband, had also done), and for a few years the splendour of his establishments. both in Grosvener square, and at the mansion of Gibside, in the county of Durham, eclipsed those of all his competitors. His political connections were also among the higher class; not only a seat in the lower House, but the dignity of the Irish peerage was destined for him, under the Rockingham Administration: but this bright aspect of his affairs was soon cloud-His friends went out of office. domestic broils between him and his noble consort arose so high, that the law was appealed to; he carried her off, placed her in confinement, and therein was guilty of . contempt of Court. Her ladyship made all advantage of this intemperate conduct; he was required to give security for keeping the peace in so large a sum, that he never would ask any friend to be bail for him, and has ever since, for the long space of twenty-five years, been a prisoner in the King's Bench prison. Lady Strathmore had afterwards interest to get a court of delegates appointed, which high court pronounced a sentence of divorce between her and Mr. Bowes. During Mr. Bowes's continement, his  $T \cup 3$ demeanor

nor obtained the confidence different Marshals of the priaho rendered it as light as pos-

By application to the Court King's Bench, the demand of cy bail was withdrawn; but durhis long imprisonment his affairs rc become too far deranged ever be settled; he therefore remain-I a prisoner for debt, but in that stuation obtained the privilege of residing any where within the Rules. In all his misfortunes, the Duke of Norfolk, who had been his intimate associate in prosperity, remained his firm friend, and frequently visited him, when a single room, on what is called the State Side of the King's Bench Prison, was Mr. Bowes's bedchamber, parlour, drawing room, and in short, the only apartment he could have for the accommodation of his family, and to receive his illustrious guest.

In Ely Place, J. C. Saunders, esq. late demonstrator of anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital, and surgeon to the London Infirmary for curing diseases of the eye.

In York Place, Portman Square, Philip Redwood, esq. late chief justice of Jamaica, and Speaker of the House of Assembly.

In Little Queen-street, Westminster, Mr. P. F. M'Callum; author of Travels in Trinidad, and various political publications.

In Charles-street, St. James's Square, John Hoppner, esq. R. A. one of the most eminent portrait painters since the time of Reynolds. He might indeed have meriled the praise of being the first, if he had not been so close an imitator of the style of that great master, as it related to the spirit and elegance of his touch, forcible effect of light and shade, picturesque back-grounds.

graceful simplicity of attitude, and especially the riciness and harmony of colouring, in which he certainly excelled all his cotemporaries. In some of his best coloured works, such as the Nymph, in the possession of Sir J. Leicester, the vivucity, truth, and delicacy of the various fleshy tints, have scarcely been surpassed by any master. But if he could hoast of displaying much of the merit, he possessed the faults of his prototype, especially that of incorrect drawing of the human figure, a defect for which not even the colouring of Rubens, or Titian himself, can ever atone.

At his seat, near Rumford, Jackson Barwis, esq. of Walbrook House, London, well known in the mercantile world for his extensive dealings, honour, and integrity; and in the literary world, for his dialogues on liberty, and other publications.

At Somers Town, Mr. Wilde, of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. He was reading, and complained of a sudden pain in the back part of his left hand, which instantly ran up his arm, and only allowed him the opportunity of requesting to be put to bed, which was scarcely done when he expired.

At Woolwich, Dr. Rollo, surgeongeneral to the artillery.

At Copford, Fssex, Dr. Kelly, L. L. D. a native of the Isle of Mann, upon which he reflected no ordinary degree of honour, by his abilities his acquirements, and his truly er emplary conduct, as a divine and scholar. He prosecuted his class cal studies under the late Revery Philip Moore, of Douglass; whi indefatigable coadjutor he as wards became, in the imposwork of revising, correcting, scribing, and preparing for the



The manuscript translation of the An oly scriptures into the Manks lanwage; the impression of which, comprising all the books of the Old and New Testaments, with two of € Fre Apocryphal books, he also suserintended at Whitehaven, in the capacity of corrector; to which, on The recommendation of the last men-**Lioned gentleman, he was appointed** by the society for promoting christion knowledge; the patrons of that impression, as of every subsequent religious work connected with it. I)r. Kelly also superintended the printing of an edition of the Book of CommonPrayer, and Bishop Wilson's Treatise on the Sacrament, all in the Manks language; and, in the course of his labours in this vineyard, he had transcribed all the Books of the Old Testament, three several times. before he had attained his twentysecond year! On the completion of this charitable work, begun by Bishop Wilson, who, like Bede, by his piety and virtue, acquired the appellation of venerable; and promoted by the active zeal of his successor, Bishop Hiklesley, Mr. Kelly was ordained, upon a title from the episcopal congregation at Air, where he resided, respected by all who knew him, until the Duke of Gordon engaged him to be tutor to his son, the Marquis of Huntley, whose studies he superintended at Eton and Cambridge; and afterwards he accompanied that young nobleman on the tour of the Continent. Soon after his return, Mr. Kelly graduated at Cumbridge; and again visited the Continent, with two other of bis pupils. In the course of a few months after his return, he was pre-: reuted with the rectory of Aruleigh, itt Essex; and afterwards, to that of Copford, in the same county: the

former of which he resigned some years since. From the time that he entered into the ministry, it might truly be said, that he made the vocation of holiness honourable. has left behind him a monument of his erudition in the Celtic, in a Grammar of the ancient Gaelic, or language of the Isle of Man, which was expected to be followed by a much larger work, a Manks Dictionary, which was unfortunately consumed in the fire at Messrs. Nichols' some months ago announced as being nearly ready for the press. A large edition, the fourth, of the Book of Common Prayer, printed under the patronage, and by the munificence of, the Bible Society, from the corrected copy of Dr. Kel-Whitebaven ly, was finished at and sent to the Isle of Man, and only about six weeks ago. twenty-seven clergymen, concerned in the translation of the Manks Scriptures since the year 1760, three only are now living. These are the translators of the books of Judges and Ruth: Ecclesiastes; and the Minor Prophets, from Joel to the end.

At Greatness, near Sevenoaks, aged 86, Peter Nouaille, esq. the oldest member of his Majesty's court of lieutenancy in the city of London. This gentleman's grandfather was descended from an ancient family in France, and cume over to this country from Nismes, in Languedoc, at the revocation of the edict of Nantz, having sacrificed a considerable property in that country, in common with many others, who, upon that occasion, voluntarily left France for the sake of their religious principles. Mr. N's. father resided at Hackney, and was a merchant of considerable eminence

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in the Levant and Italian trade. At the age of twenty-one, Mr. N. having previously been taken into partnership with his father, set out upon a tour through Europe, with a view to establish correspondences, and to acquire general knowledge; at the end of two years, having travelled through France, Italy, and Sicily, he was obliged to return home without visiting Germany, on account of the continental war, in which England was at that time engaged.— Whilst abroad he gained a perfect knowledge of the French and Italian languages, which he spoke and wrote with the fluency and correctness of a native, acquired a great taste for the fine arts, and brought home with him a valuable collection of pictures and prints, &c. which he continued to augment for many years after his return to this country. In the year 1761, he married Elizabeth, the only daughter and heiress of Peter Delamare, esq. of Greatness, whose ancestors were likewise refugees from France, in 1686. In right of his wife he became possessed of the silk mills at Greatness; they had been erected upon a very confined scale, and at that period they did not produce above 300l. perannum. He, however, soon perceived that great advantages were to be obtained by them, and possessing a profound knowledge of mechanics and mathematics, after expending at least 20,000l. in enlarging and improving the machinery, he very considerably increased their produce. Some parts of the machinery which he invented are so ingenious in their construction and movements as to render the silk, prepared by them for different branches of manufacture, far superior to that worked by any others in this country. He first

introduced the manufacture crapes into England, which before his time, were imported from Bologna; by his own ingenuity he discovered the process of their manufacture and soon rivalled them in his manner of preparing them. the year 1778, partly through the imprudent speculations of a near relation, in whom he placed implicit confidence, and partly by heavy losses, occasioned by the failure of a house with which he transacted business, he became a bankrupt. The unkindness and oppression which he experienced from some of his relatives upon this occasion considerably aggravated, and certainly tended to confirm this misfortune. which might have been averted, had proper time been given him to settle his affairs. He was, however, amply compensated by the countenance and friendly offers of assistance which he received from many of the most eminent merchants in the city, amongst the foremost of whom was his ever valued friend Peter Gaussen, esq. then Governor of the Bank. After the sale of his effects and collections, he prosecuted his business with unceasing energy. The silk mills now became his chief object: he more than doubled their number, and brought them to so a high a degree of perfection that they produced many thousands per annum, and in a few years he was enabled, as he had hoped to do, from the hour of his misfortune, most honourably to discharge the residue of his debts. which would have been due to the creditors had not the hanksuptry taken place, and which after it has he could be under no legal, obligation to pay. It was a men dictated alone by that high sense of honour



Paonour and integrity, which uniform-Jy directed all his dealings with **them.** In 1800, baving realized are independent fortune, which was Then considerably increased by the Ceath of a near relation, he withdrew from business, giving up the manufactory and property connected with it to his son, and retired to Sevenoaks, where he resided till the death of his wife, which took place in 1805. He then returned to pass the remainder of his days with his son at Greatness. About this time his memory began to fail him; it was the only symptom he exhibited of old age, and was probably occasioned by his intense **application to studies of an abstruse** nature, at an earlier period of life. In the year 1792, when the mania of the French revolution had nearly obtained a footing in this country, and it became necessary for every one to testify their attachment to the constitution, his name appeared almost the first upon the list of those public spirited men, who, at that critical juncture, established the association at the Crown and Anchor. He was blessed with a good, though rather delicate constitution, which had never been impaired by intemperance, or enfeebled by disease; and he had the enviable felicity of attaining to an advanced age without suffering from any of the infirmities which usually accompany that period of life, being able to read the smallest print without the assistance of glasses. He possessed a highly-cultivated understanding, and a considerable portion of general kriowledge, refined by an exquisite taste; the upright independence of his character and his high sense of honour, were manifested in every occurrence of his life. He had a

strong sense of religion and piety. and a sensibility and tenderness of feeling that rendered him ever alive to the misfortunes of others. In addition to the many Christian virtues which he exercised, the most prominent feature of his character. was an unbounded liberality and benevolence towards those who needed his support; his purse was ever open to encourage and assist young artists in their professional pursuits. To rescue merit from distress, and to bring into active and useful exertion, talents, which would otherwise have been lost, he was ever foremost to contribute his kindness to all those employed in his service, uniformly shone forth upon every occasion, amply providing for the comforts of those who had grown old in his employ. To the poor he was a kind friend and benefactor, and no one was more deservedly esteemed in the neighbourhood where he resided: the respect which attended him through life was equalled only by the sorrow which accompanied him to the grave. was buried at Christ Church, Spitalfields, and has left a son, who succeeds him in the business, and one daughter, who was married in 1791 to Edward Rudges, esq.

At Wratling Park, aged 85, General Hall, colonel of the old buffs, a brother of the late John Hall Stevenson, esq. of Skelton Castle, Yorkshire, and grand nephew of the first Lord Lowther, Viscount Lonsdale. He was one of the oldest officers in his Majesty's service, and aid-decamp to the Marquis of Granby, at the battle of Minden.

At Harleston, aged 72, Mr. Henry Tilney, master of the Mathematical Academy in that town, which he had conducted for many years,



with much credit to himself, and benefit to others. In justice to the memory of this worthy man, and to the honour of this academy, we mention, that those two highly-distinguished characters, the Rev. Professor Vince, of the University of Cambridge, and the Rev. Dr. Brinkley, Astronomer Royal at the University of Dublin, received the rudiments of their mathematical knowledge at this well known seminary. Mr. Tilney's great watchfulness over the conduct of his numerous pupils, and scrupulous attention to their improvement, will occasion his memory to be long remembered by them with gratitude, and his death to be lamented with much sorrow.

At Faulkbourne-hall, in the 78th year of his age, John Bullock, esq. one of the representatives in parliament for the county of Essex, and colonel of the eastern regiment of its militia. He was first elected to serve in parliament in 1754, and continued to represent Maldon and Steyning (with a very short interruption) until the general election, in 1784, when, notwithstanding the peculiar circumstances of the times, he was elected, without opposition, one of the members for the county of Essex, and to which situation he was five times re-elected. an officer in the militia for this county from its first institution, in 1759, and commanded the eastern regiment as colonel for nearly thirty years. He lived and died universally esteemed and respected by all who knew him.

At Highfield Park, General Sir William Augustus Pitt, K. B. a general in the army, colonel of the 1st regiment of dragoon guards, and governor of Portsmouth, aged 82.

At Tauntou, in her 88th year,

Mrs. Jones, relict of the Re Jones, formerly rector of ter's, Bristol. This veneral possessed a still more ve companion, a cockatoo, who was ascertained to be one h and two years. The poor b taken in strong convulsions, a pired within a few hours of t tress.

At Exeter, Joseph S. D1 aged 45, un eminent mem the society of Quakers, and valuable one of society in a His life was devoted to the c virtue, actively and universe though a conscientious belie the doctrine of Christianity, forth by the great predecesso. community, Barclay; and, his conduct was strictly in with its precepts and prin there was nothing of that i which we sometimes meet brethren, acting as " a rock fence, and stumbling block," ing a suspicion, that the relithis people were mere form was polite beyond all for breeding, and officious on all sions to do good; shewing in neral demeanor, that virtue, any habit of appearance, de respect. His last illness w companied with great bodil which he supported with for and manly resignation; and b with the praises of God us lips, happy in the assurance blessed immortality.

At Edinburgh, Dr. Adam, of the high school in that city was born in 1741, near Radio the county of Moray, of resp parents, farmers. He attems grammer-school there, and own efforts, with little sid frabilities of his teacher; atta

proti



**Solution Solution Solution** and and the University of Edin-Mr. Watson, then minister of casongate, and a relation of his **Examples.** In 1761, he was elected ORE a comparative trial, muster of alson's Hospital. On the illness Mr. Matheson, rector of the Figh School, he was applied to for zassistance; and, after teaching for some time, was, in June 1768, ap-Pointed rector, and ever since has Personally discharged the duties of the office. He was twice married very respectably, but had the misfortune to survive all the children of inst marriage, the eldest of whom, Mr. James Adam, late of the Elphinstone East Indiaman, died so recently as the 14th December, at Havitree, near Exeter, where he had gone for the recovery of his health. He is survived by a widow, a som, and two daughters. Dr. Awas no common character.— Strongly impressed with the importance of his public duties, the ambiof fulfilling them in the most superior manner became his ruling Pusaion. The whole powers of his mizaci were dedicated with unremitting exertion to this favourite purand the labours of a most laboxious life devoted to its attain-After the most animated acbeily, during the hours of teaching, to reader his pupils good scholars, and inspire them with the knowledge and admiration of Greek and Rome excellence, the remainder of his time was rigidly devoted to the preparation of works of great la-bour, which appeared to him wanting for facilitating the attainments of the youth, and exciting a relish for the study of letters. And though very susceptible of pleasure from

the society of friends, and though the fatigue of great exertions required from him, as from other men, some interval of repose, the former was ever considered by him as an includgence, which it became him to sacrifice: and the latter as a want, which was to be abridged as much as nature would permit: in short, he had imbibed the principles and fervor of the antients, whom he studied, and a Stoic as to all personal indulgence, he was an enthusiast as to importance of his undertakings, and a zealot for their accomplishment. In this way, by the concentration and perseverance of his efforts, he was able to produce works of first-rate utility and merit: and which, though neither distinguished by much originality of thought, nor refined by the nicer touches of discriminating taste, afford a lesson and an example to mankind, of what may be achieved by resolution and well directed industry. His Latin Grammar, though for a time, encountered by prejudice, is, beyond all question, the work best adapted to those for whom it was destined. His antiquities comprehended, within moderate dimensions, state, in good arrangement, and with excellent judgment, nearly every thing of value in the voluminous, tedious, and expensive Commentaries on the Latin Classics, and afford every requisite aid for studying the text with intelligence and satisfaction. His Biography, Summary of History, and Geography, are superiorly calcilated to furnish that general knowledge of great characters, and great events, and of the scene of action on which man is placed, which is so apt to apply the torch of Prometheus to well-born minds; and the Progress



progress he had made in the preparation of a latin dictionary, which he had destined to form the consummation of his labours, and the depository of the knowledge of latin, which the indefatigable study of fifty years had conferred, suggests an additional and abundant source of regret that the intelligent public must experience from the loss of this valuable man. To his pupils, however, and his friends, and the latter character belonged to all the worthy among the former, that loss will be felt with much more in-His kindness, teresting aspects. his humanity, his candour, his impartial justice, his warm applause of virtue and merit, his honest indignation at meanness and vice, and the deep and paramount interest he displayed for their improvement, rendered him for life dear to his scholars. And those persons who knew more particularly his private worth, his zealous rectitude, the steadiness of his attachments, and liberality even approximating to munificence, on proper occasions, though, by habit and principle, averse to all wasteful expense, will cherish his memory, as intimately allied with their most pleasing, virtuous, and approved of, recollections.

At Seville, in the 74th year of his age, L. Geronimo De Ustariz Tovar, Marquis of Ustariz, Member of the Supreme Council of War, Assistant of Seville, and Intendant in Commission of Andalusia. He was employed in various public situations for fifty years with the approbation of his country. When Intendant of Estremadura, he introduced a variety of reforms and improvements, the effects of which were soon manifest in the increasing

prosperity of that provin he had the satisfaction of many of his agricultural, and judicial regulations, ad the royal cab net, and ext the whole of Spain. From madura he was promoted assistantship of Seville. fortunately for his coun reign of favourites, strumpet and parasites, had now comand those practices so rec tected in the appointment tary officers in a country v will not name, began to l every branch of the Spanish ment. He was remove Seville, to make way for of the infamous Godoi. In for his public labours, he minally honoured with a se council of war, but was banished to Ternel; tho disgrace of this proceed attempted to be disguised pointing him a commissi mines in that quarter. remained many years; negl the court, but honoured attachment, esteem, and co of the Arragonese. To h lar conduct, and the gener ration of his civic virtues, i to be ascribed the patriot made by the Arragonese present contest. This ve but proscribed, reformer, th the proceedings at Bayon known at Teruel, sallied 1 retirement, and, with all the of youth, traversed the preevery direction, to rouse 1 hitants to resistance. nized and treated with the respect, the new authority Palafox, and accepted a se Junta of government. months of indefatigable s



he received a royal order Supreme Junia to resume tantship of Seville, and his i as member of the Suouncil of war. His death. naturally to have been exfrom his advanced years easing infirmities, was no ccelerated by the incessant to which he devoted himze the commencement of est with France. Before, er his arrival at Seville, aterval which he could rom his official duties was d in digesting a plan of a istitution for Spain. are said to furnish, upon ject, an inestimable treasure prical and political knowpplied to the exigencies of w-citizens with all the dision of a statesman and ther. Far from verifying ertions of certain persons : Spanish people have noarther in contemplation in ggle than the expulsion of mch, and the re-establishf the old government, the De Ustariz used to take opportunity of inculcating ary sentiment. "We shall me nothing," he frequently phatically observed; "we ve done nothing, if, before the this war, we have not a tion which shall rid us for tyrants."

a, capt. C. W. Boyes, comof his majesty's ship Statira. in, his 16th year, he lost a me battle of the memorable lune; and after a constant tion of the most honourable, be was cut of in the prime after a short illness, in the t of the first distinctions of

that profession, which was his pride, and the full attainment of every other happiness; leaving, to lament their irreparable loss, a most afflicted widow and two infant children. His remains were interred with military honours, at Hulifax, Nova Scotia, on the 25th November.

At Antigua, in the 23d year of his age, major George Gordon, of the 8th West India regiment, nephew of col. Gordon, military secretary to the Earl of Harington. His career was short, but brilliant. served in the expedition to Zealand. was aid-de-camp to General Anstruther, in the memorable battle of Vimiera; and commanded, with great credit to himself, the 6th regiment, during the campaign in Spain, which corps was the last of the British army that embarked at Corunna. An higher eulogium cannot be pronounced upon major Gordon, than to say that he was patronised by those great and good men, the late Sir John Moore and General Austruther, who honoured him with their friendship. Though snatched away at such an early age. he lived long enough to gain the affectionate esteem, as his immature death has occasioned the deepest regret, to all who knew him. He has left a disconsolate mother and sister to deplore his loss.

Of a wound received in a duel with Mr. Powell, of Devoushire Piace, Lord Viscount Falkland. The quarrel which produced this fatal meeting, originated in Lord Falkland's addressing Mr. Powell, with whom he was on terms of intimacy by a nick-name, and persisting so to do, after he had taken offence at it, in a large company at Steevens's Coffee-house in Bond-street. Hence ensued the challenge, and the subsequent

sequent duel at Goldar's Green; where, according to eliquette, Mr. Powell fired first, and inflicted the mortal wound. Lord F. stood for above a minute in his position, and then threw his pistol away without discharging its contents. On arriving in town, and the chaise coming on the stones, it was observed to his lordship, that Powell's house was near at hand; Lord F. instantly expressed a desire to go thither in pre-Receive to any other place, for the world would then be convinced he owed no enmity to his antagonist. Here his lerdship languished two days before he expired. Lord Fulkland was a captain in the navy, and succeeded to the title of Viscount Falkland on the sudden death of his brother Thomas, in May 1796; his patrimonial fortune was very small; but he was a very dashing officer; and though he lived in the gayest style, he had realized a very large

sum by prize-money. The sister of

Mrs. Gibbs the actress, who had succeeded Mrs. Clarke in the esta-

blishment of a royal duke, took the name of Carey, whilst she was un-

der the protection of Lord Falk-

lordship married in the West Indies

in the year 1803, the daughter of a

merchant of the first respectability.

She has three sous and a daughter,

the eldest boy who succeeds to the

title being only five years old. His

conduct as a husband and father has

been exemplary. He was about

forty years old, was distinguished

for a fine manly person, and his

company was much courted, which

occasioned him to mix too frequent-

kytely dismissed from his ship on ac-

count of some irregularities arising

from too free a circulation of the

land, then Captain Carey.

family. He was born in ty of Ancrum, in Roxbu 1724, and received the ments of education at the school, where Dr. Buch of Domestic Medicine, companion of his studie Mr. Home's inclination desire of his parents, that enter the church. He, attended the philosophic ological classes of the un Edinburgh for several y his studies were for a while ed by the public commot year 1745. On the ap the insurgents, the citizen

burgh assembled, form

selves into an associatio

support of their sovereig

was one of about twent

of the university who of

services as volunteers, to

the common enemy. I

dated by the number of

ponents, or adverse to ships of a military life, t

company soon disband

Home, however, retained

and marched with a deta

the royal army to Falkir

defence of their city.

bottle at his own table; b

about to be restored to a

a circumstance which ha

exhilirated his spirits, an

occasioned that levity

been attended with such s

lady Ashburton, relict of

brated John Danning Lo

John Home, who died at

ton-house, on the 4th o

ber, 1808, in the 85th y

uge. He was descende

spectable, and formerly

In Cadogan Place, the

Particulars of the life

sequences.

the battle fought in its neighbourod, in which the rebels vanquishthe king's troops, he was taken somer, and confined for some e in the castle of Doune. From place of captivity be effected escape, and the battle of Culden having blasted all the hopes the Pretender's adherents, tranillity and order were soon restored. r. Home resumed his studies, and is licensed to preach the gospel in 47. Not long after, Home visited ngland, for it appears that he was troduced to Collins, the poet, at inchester, by a Mr. Barrow, who id been his fellow student at the iversity. Collins addressed to m his "Ode on the Superstition the Highlanders," considered as e subject of poetry, composed in 749, but not published till many ears after his death. It is evident at Home at this period had exhiited some poetical powers. In the est stanza, Collins delivers a preliction, which was soon after fulfilld:-

Home, thou return'st from Thames, whose Naines long

Have seen thee lingering with a fond delay Midst those soft friends, whose hearts

some future day

Shall melt perhaps to hear thy tragic

song."

About the year 1750, he was settled minister of the parish of Athelstaneford, in East Lothian, and was the immediate successor of Robert Blair, author of "The Grave." Accustomed to the bustle of a city, and the society of men of letters, Mr. Home found himself rather disagreeably situated, in an obscure village, where he had no opportunity of distinguishing himself. From the vicinity of his residence to Edin-

burgh, he was in the practice of frequently resorting to the capital, to enjoy the company of men of talents. Several of these had instituted a society for literary and philosophical disquisition, of which Mr. Home was an original and distinguished member. This institution comprehended several of the most eminent characters of the day. Among others, were enrolled the names of Mr. Alexander Wedderburne, afterwards Earl of Rosslyn, and Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain; Ferguson the philosopher; Hume and Robertson, the historians; and Blair, the rhetorician and divine; men, whom it would be superfluous here to pauegyrise. It was about this period that Mr. Home, in his retirement, began seriously to court the dramatic muse. The first tragedy he wrote was Agia, founded on a portion of the Lacedæmonian history. He went to London with the manuscript, in hopes of getting it introduced on the stage, but in this he was disappointed, insurmountable objections having been made to the plot. Our poet, not at all discouraged by this failure, conceived the plan of another play, laid the plot in Scotland, and made his hero one of his own countrymen. In projecting this to the London manager, he had the mortification of a second refusal. Notwithstanding the abilities of Garrick, as a dramatist, his opinion of the merit of plays was not infallible. He rejected the tragedy of Douglas as being too simple in its fable, and destitute of stage effect. Whether Garrick ever examined at all into its merits, or delegated this office to another, on whose report he formed his decision, cannot now be ascertained. He, however, candidly



didly confessed, through the remainder of his life, whenever the subject was agitated, that no circumstance, in the course of his management, gave him so much concern, as the rejection of this play. By such repeated discouragement, the ardour of Home was by no means suppressed. Being acquainted with the leading characters in Scotland, a ready reception of his play at Edinburgh was secured. At the first representation of Douglas, in the theatre, in Canongate, on the 14th of December 1750, Mr. Home, and several of his clerical brethren were present. Of this circumstance the zealots of the day speedily got notice. That a clergyman should write a play, and that ministers of the gospel should witness its performance, were crimes unheard of m the annals of the church. The hue and cry of bigotry was immediately raised. All that ignorance could conceive, prejudice effect, or malice invent, was tried to suppress the play in its birth. It was violently decried as a production of immoral tendency, and furnishing, by its catastrophe, an encouragement to suicide. The clergy ordered a pastoral admonition to be delivered from their pulpits, on the sin and danger of attending the theatre. The author was summoned to appear before the bar of the presbytery: his friends were peremptority dragged before their tribunal, some of them dismissed with censure, and others suspended from their office. While such was the state of affairs m Scotland, Douglas having been performed to crowded houses during the greater part of the season, and fully gratifying the most sanguine hopes of the author, it was, through the interest of David Home,

brought forward on the 1 stage. Garrick having now vered his mistake, made t exertions to introduce it to notice and approbation. had, shortly before its repr tion, published four dissert and inscribed them to our: In his dedication he pronour. flattering a panegyric upor Home, and bestowed such u fied approbation on his play, the public expectation was raise high. The consequence wa the success of Douglas was ; doubtful in the metropolis. It however, became a standard dy, and maintains its ground British stage to the present The clamours of his enemie ing not yet subsided in Sci Mr. Home, seeing no prost overcoming their prejudices, p ed his farewell sermon to hi gregation, on the 5th of June The discourse was so pathetic it drew tears from most of his ence. To prevent further preings in the church courts against he gave in the resignation charge to the presbytery of dington two days after. continued to persecute with pe vehemence, Mr. Carlyle, o Mr. Home's most intimate fr as well for having accompanie to the theatre, as from its bei nerally understood that he as Home in the composition of 1 Although our author h did not appear at the presbyte was not negligent in defence of friend. He attended the me of Synod, and supported his with great firmness. In req the virulent railings of a bige declared, that if there was fault, it lay not at the door



friend, but at his own, with whom the crime originated, and concluded his observations in the words of the unifortunate Nisus,

Addition qui feci, in me convertite ferrum :

Tara tun infelicem nimium dilexit amicum.

The appropriate quotation made a serasible impression upon some of the judges, and, in all probability, man it igned the sentence against Mr. Carlyle. Instead of receiving a sereprimand from the presbyters, he might otherwise (to such Pitch had fanaticism arrived) have suspended, perhaps expelled frem his office. Before the concluof 1757, Mr. Sheridan, then in a mager of the Dublin theatre, sent over to Mr. Home a gold medal, wae in a suitable inscription, acknowked ging his singular merit in having era ched the English stage with the magedy of Douglas. With his livin . Mr. Home appears for a while have abandoned his native land, for he now repaired to London, w ■ = ere he produced several other traction, under the patronage of Gerick, who wrote prologues to so exe, epilogues to others, and warmly Enterested himself in the fate of the all. They are all indeed greatif inferior to his Douglas. Agis, the fire of his dramatic pieces, was finely seted, and assisted by spectacle, of berwise, it is probable, that it would not have been performed a **second night.** His third tragedy founded on the cruel treatment which the two Setons, sons of the governor of Berwick, had experienced from the English. At Mr. Garrick's suggestion, the title was altered (and consequently the characters and several local passages) from the Siege of Berwick, to the Vol. Ll.

Siege of Aquileia, for he very natually conceived, that any national allusions might tend to foment the , jealousy which then unfortunately subsisted between the Scots and English. It was acted in 1759. Some of the passages are very fine. but upon the whole, it is a tame performance. The Fatal Discovery was produced in 1769, and reluctantly permitted during nine nights. Though Alonzo had the advantage of Mrs. Barry's admirable acting. it shared the same fale; the author mentions in his preface, that she received applause greater than ever shook a theatre Mr. Home's last production, Alfred, lived only three In the year 1760, Mr. nights. Home published a volume of plays, containing, Agis, Douglas, and the Siege of Aquileia, which he dedicated to his present Majesty, then Prince of Wales. His other three tragedies appeared some time after. The whole was collected and edited in two volumes at Edinburgh, in 1798. under the inspection of the late Mr. Woods. Lord Bute having represented Mr. Home to his majesty as a man of talents, his name was placed on the pension list, nearly at the same time with that of Dr. Johnson. He lived in a state of retirement from this period to the time of his death. Nearly half a century after Douglas had been written, when the author had returned to, and was settled in his native country, Muster Betty, better known by the name of the young Roscins, commenced his theatrical labours at Edinburgh, in the character of young Norval. The author attended the representation, and declared that. That was the first time he had ever seen the part of Douglas played according to his



ideas of the character when he conceived and wrote it. Mr. Home, at the advanced age of seventyeight, published his long meditated work, entitled, "The History of the Rebellion in Scotland, in 1745-6," in which he recorded the exploits and remarks of his youth. Of this work it is sufficient to observe, that the principles are just, and the opinions liberal. For a considerable time prior to his death, Mr. Home's mind, as well as body, seemed to be much impaired. He lived in the most secluded manner. so much so, that the house he inhabited had all the marks of a deserted dwelling. So long as he continued to possess sufficient strength, he used to walk for a certain time every day; the most acute phisiognomist, however, who met him, could scarcely have traced any remains of the author of Douglas. He seemed to pay no attention to what was passing, and to possess little more than mere existence. In this distressful state, he lingered for many years. A life so little varied by incident as that of Mr. Home, affords few materials for personal character. With a mind well stored with useful and ornamental knowledge, he appears at an early age to have cultivated an acquaintance with the most celebrated literary characters of his time. Fidelity to his friends, and generosity to his enemies, were conspicuous traits in his character. If, in his declining years, his temper appeared to. be soured and morose, and his manners harsh and uninviting, we must attribute it to the infirmity of old age, rather than to original disposition. As a clergyman, he attuched himself to that party in the

church, who, enlightened is views, and liberal in their sent present their hearers with a 1 view of the doctrines of Chris Divesting religion of unmeaning tery, and checking the spiri perstitions bigotry, he appu have performed his ministeri with that fidelity and attention endeared him to his people which their conduct at his r tion abundantly testifiy. As of letters, he will be known terity by his tragedies, and ally by his "Douglas," whic probably retain a place amo most approved compositions class, and will long continue light and interest a British ence.

At Ross, Mrs. Flack, the surviving grandchild of Vanc Kyrle, esq. kinsman and heir celebrated Man of Ross, 76

At Bath, Mr. Charles Fo: merly a landscape and ture painter of Bristol. tleman will long be remembe his friends, for his mild and suming manners, and cousid literary attainments. He wa in the year 1749, at Falmot which place he afterwards bookseller's shop. But the part of his property being con by fire, he was induced to the bent of his inclination f art of landscape and portrait ing. The better to qualify ! for his profession, and to div mind from the painful recoll of his misfortune, he account his brother, who was the ma a merchant vessel, in a voy the Baltic. Impelled by U thusiasm which is the charact of a superior mind, he m

our, alone and on foot, through weden, Norway, and part of Rusa, taking views of the wild and iblime scenery which the Norweian mountains, the Kol of Sween, and the lakes and forests to ie north of the Neva, offer to the ye of the enthusiast of nature:

Pine-covered rocks, and mountain forests of eternal shade, and grens and vales, on whose green quietness The lingering eye reposes, and fair lakes Fuat image the light foliage of the beech.

Many of Mr. Fox's acquaintance will remember the pleasure they once ielt in beholding these beautiful productions of his pencil, and in hearing him read the manuscript account of his travels. He possessed great facility in the acquirement of languages, and pursued with much success the study of oriental literature. His collection of oriental manuscripts was a considetable one, and his poems of Hafiz, Sadi, Jami, Auvari, Ferdusi, and others: "Thirazian gardens, prodigal of blooms," would fill several volumes. About six years ago, he had prepared two volumes of poems from the Persian, for the But increasing debility of constitution, disqualified him for the labour of publication, and he continued to add to the number of his former translations, until within a short period of his death. In a recent letter to the writer of this, he says, " that the many disagreeubles of publication are so very opposite to every inducement of writing, that they cast a damp upon each generous mind, and destroy poetic sentiment. For the hapless author has not only to sustain the shock of caustic illiberality on the

one hand, but of talents prostituted to the interests of certain booksellers, who require every thing to be depreciated in which they have no copy-right on the other.' It is to this opinion of the dangers of authorship, that we may attribute the circumstance of Mr. Fox having written so much, yet published so little. In 1797, he published a volume of poems, "containing the Plaints, Consolations, and Delights of Achmed Ardebelli, a Persian Exile," which was well received. This work evinces vigour of thought, beauty of expression, and elegance of sentiment. The notes afford much information on oriental subjects. In 1792, Mr. Fox married Miss Feniers, the daughter of a Dutch merchant, who survives him. To young persons of a literary taste, he was particularly friendly; his fire-side and instructive conversation ever welcomed them. He encouraged them in their pursuits, directed their studies, and relieved their necessities. For several years prior to his decease, he had retired from business, and passed his retirement in the cultivation of that talent for poetry, which he ever valued as the companion of his solitude, the ornament and solace of active life. His heart was warm and benevolent, his conduct virtuous and unoffending, and his fortitude and resignation under long continued bodily indisposition, were manly and exemplary.

At Taunton, aged 70, the Hon. Sir Jacob Wolff, Bart. of Chumleigh, Devon. He was a baron of the Holy Roman Empire, and the elder and only brother of Baron Wolff. Sir Jacob was descended from an ancient and illustrious noble family, who possessed a fief of

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the empire in the Dutchy of Silesia, and were by the religious troubles expatriated to Livonia, in the time of Charles 11th and 12th of Swcden, where they were admitted into the ancient corps of nobles of Livo-Sir Jacob, and his brother the baron, are the only branches who were sent very young to this country, and naturalized. Sir Jacob married the only daughter of the Right Honourable Edward Weston, of Somerby-hall, Lincolnshire, and grand-daughter of the Right Reverend Stephen Weston, D. D. late Bishop of Excter. He was a true christian, a sincere friend, most benevolent to the poor, and anxious to afford them every aid in his power, both spiritual and temporal. He is succeeded in his title by his only son, now Sir James Weston Wolff.

At Lawrenny-Hall, Pembrokeshire, in the 80th year of his age, Hugh Barlow, esq. M. P. His name was originally Owen, and he married Miss Crespigny, the only daughter of Mr. C. formerly M. P. for Aldborough, Suffolk. He represented the boroughs of Pembroke, Tenby, and Wiston, upwards of 34 years, having been elected in eight successive Parliaments. In promoting both the general and individual interests of his constituents, he was zealous The duties arisand persevering. ing from his public station, he discharged with fidelity, and his private life was uniformly devoted to the exercise of those rare and estimable qualities which win irresistibly the good opinion and affectious of all ranks of society. The spirit of party never even attempted to depreciate his merits. No man possessed more friends-no man better deserved them. He died in a good and honourable old age, esteemed, beloved, lamented.

At Boddewran, in the pa Heneglwys, in the county of sea, Richard Williams, at the: ed age of 103. He had bee upwards of six years, but h was restored a short time be death, and he had also for teeth.

At Newton, King's cour Michael Smith, Bart, late m the Rolls in Ireland, and years a Baron in the Court chequer. Sir Michael is suc in his honours by Sir V Smith, a Baron of the quer. By Sir Michael's a pension of 2,700l, which joyed as a retired judge, cer

At Edinburgh, Isabella, Co dowager of Errol, mother late and present Earl of E. Henrietta Hope, daughter late Hon, Charles Hope W Craigie Hall.—James Fraze principal secretary to the B Scotland.

The Reverend Duncan N late acting chaplain of his M troops on the establishment o ras, in the East Indies. Hav turned from India some yea with a moderate fortune, h to express the respect which ways retained for that ancie of learning where he had n his education; his attachm that district of Scotland, wh was born'; and his desire to h ward virtuous and indigent men of genius, during the ca their academical studies, by ing a new Bursary in the College of St. Andrew's, an ing the patronage thereof chief, Lord Reay. Having municated his intention last a and corresponded with the upon the subject, he lately

three hundred pounds in the hands of Mr. Walter Cook, W. S. Agent for the College, but he died before to accessary deeds were finished, and he left them to be executed by his trustees.

In Spanish Town, Jamaica, Elizabeth Haywood, a free black woman, at the very advanced age of 130 years. She was a grown girl at the tirme of the earthquake which destroyed Port Royal, in 1692, and remembers having gone with her nach ther for a load of the wreck which drifted ashore on the beach near Post Henderson on that occasion.—She was a native of the island, and in her youth belonged to Dr. Charloock, of the above town.

On board the Mary transport, on his passage home from Corunna, Lieutenant-Colonel Symes of his Majesty's 76th regiment, formerly Arabassador to the Kingdom of Ava, and author of an interesting and wall mable account of that country.

In the harbour of Gijon, in Spain, tlac Honorable Captain Herbert, of the royal navy, second son of the el of Carnarvon. He was going shore from the Swallow sloop, The Mr. Creed, son of Thomas Creed, esq. navy agent; but just as the were on the Bar, a violent surf broke over them, filled the boat, plunged the whole into the sea. The greater part, by taking hold of the boat, kept themselves above water, and supported themselves on oars and planks, till the boats, which immediately put off from the shore, picked them up. Unfortunately, however, they were unable to save Captain Herbert and Mr. Creed, who sunk before they arrived. These two gentlemen went out for the purpose of visiting the country.--Captain Herbert was a gentleman of

respectable literary talents, and had la cly published a volume of poems, translated from the northern languages. He married Miss Byng, daughter of the Hon. John Byng, and sister to Captain Byng, of his Majesty's ship Belliqueux. His body was picked up a few days after the fatal accident, by the Unicorn frigate, and interred at Gijon, with military honours, on the 23d of September last; most of the English there, and many Portuguese of the first respectability, attended the funeral. The body of Mr. Creed has also been picked up, and buried with due solemnity.

At the lodge, Villier's Walk, Adelphi, Mr. Hugh Hewson, 85. He was a man of no mean celebrity, though no funeral escutcheons a formed his hearse, or heir expectant graced his obsequies. He was no less a personage than the identical Hugh Strap, whom Dr. Smollet has rendered so conspicuously interesting in his Life and adventures of Roderick Random, and for upwards of 40 years had kept a hair-dresser's shop in the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields. He was a very intelligent man, and took delight in recounting the adventures of his early life. spoke with pleasure of the time be passed in the service of the doctor, and it was his pride, as well as boast, to say that he had been educated in the same seminary with so learned and distinguished a character. His shop was hung round with Latin quotations, and he would frequently point out to his customers and acquaintances the several scenes in Roderick Random relating to himself, which had their foundation, not in the doctor's inventive fancy, but in truth and reality. The meet-

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ing in a barber's shop at Newcastleupon-Tyne, the subsequent mistake at the inn, their arrival together in London, and the assistance they experienced from Strap's friend, were all of that description. We understand, the deceased has left behind him an interlined copy of Roderick Random, pointing out these facts, shewing how far they were indebted to the genius of the doctor, and to what extent they were founded in He could never succeed in reality. gaining more than a respectable subsistence by his trade, but he possessed an independence of mind superior to his humble condition. Of late years he was employed as keeper of the Promenade, called Villier's Walk, and was much noticed and respected by the inhabitants who frequented that place.

In Bruton-street, the Earl of Orford, of Woolerton, Norfolk. His lordship was the nephew of the famous Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford. He sat many years in the House of Lords as Baron Walpole, of Woolerton. He married Lady Rachel Caven-dish, daughter of William, third Duke of Devonshire, by whom he had several children. On the death of the late Horace, Earl of Orford, he succeeded to the Barony of Houghton, the Earldon becoming extinct; but during the late administration he was created Earl of Orford. His lordship's eldest son, Lord Walpole, (now Earl of Orford) sat many years as member for Lynn, in which representation there is now a vacancy. General Walpole, who concluded the treaty with the Maroons in Jamaica, who was the second to Mr. Tierney in his duel with Mr. Pitt, and who was also one of Mr. Fox's secretaries, is the younger son of the lat His lordship was in his 86th So long as true nobility, nob mind and conduct, no less t birth and station, shall be con ed as deserving the best regar esteem of men, so long will characters as that of the late able Earl of Orford he had spectful remembrance. By no implicitly assenting to the "1 false estimate of things," be ciated no higher than they de the gifts of rank and fortun used them with munificence nourable and useful purposes. qualities which are the mos ing ornaments of elevated a piety without ostentation, lik of mind, kind attention to the and wishes of others, ex bounty, an hospitality rarely led in these times, and an in dent public spirit, were the guished features of his lor character. He lived revere happy to an advanced age, w nour and integrity inviolate died universally lamented.

At Ramsgate, in his 78t the Right Honourable John ray, Earl of Dunmore, Fincastle, &c.: his lordship scended in the female line fr royal house of Stuart, and cestors were related to most crowned heads in Europe: I ried Lady Charlotte Stewart of the late Earl of Gallows by that marriage has left issu sons and three daughters : lti son George, Lord Fincari Earl of Dunnore, is man Lady Charlotte, daughter Duke of Hamilton: one daughters, Lady Augusti married to his Royal High Duke of Sussex, at Rome,



▼ember 1793, and had a son born Jamuary 15, 1794; but a suit was instituted in Doctors Commons, by his majesty's orders, and the marriage was declared null and void in the following August, and Lady Augusta has since taken the name of D'Ameland; another daughter, Lady Susan, has been twice married, and has lost both husbands.-Mr. Thorpe, and Mr. Drew; the other surviving daughter, Lady Virgitain, was named at the request of the assembly of Virginia, of which Province the earl her father was governor, and was certainly the most zeralous and active of his majesty's **EOvernors** during the whole of the

**≈volutionary war.** 

French Lawrence, Regius Professor of Civil Law in the Univerof Oxford, Chancellor of that diocese, Judge of the Cinque Ports, and Member of parliament for the city of Peterborough. Dr. Laurreceived his first education at Bristol; whence he was removed to the college at Winchester: he then became a member of Corpus Christi college, (of which college he was afterwards fellow,) proceeded MA. June 21, 1781, and was created DCL: October 19, 1787: his pro-Seasonship he obtained in 1796, on the decease of Dr. Wenman. The active part which he took in the memorable contest for Westminwer, in the year 1784, in writing for Mr. Fox, particularly in the opposition newspapers of that period, was the cause of his introduction to public notice; although his subsequent literary exertions were of a a very different kind, he was the author of many election ballads, which at that time were highly popular with the party. As some recompense for his zeal and his services,

the party patronized the publication of the Rolliad, of which be was, indeed, one of the authors as well as The Probationary Odes, and these works proved a source of considerable emolument to him. Dr. Laurence then began to be ambitious of a seat in the House of Commons, and for that purpose, as well, indeed, as from a high admiration of Mr. Burke, attached himself particularly to that great ornament of the British senate, by whose interest with Earl Fitzwilliam, the doctor was gratified in his desire of parliamentary honours. From this time he considered himself rather as the adherent of Mr. Burke, than as an implicit follower of the party with which that great man had hitherto acted; and when the French revolution induced Mr. Burke to withdraw himself from Mr. Fox and his friends, who had, as some persons thought, so rashly committed themselves in the eyes of mankind, by hailing that dreadful political explosion as an event calculated to promote the happiness of mankind, Dr. Laurence traced the steps of Mr. Burke, and remained inflexibly attached to that gentleman and his principles till the world was deprived of his great tulents. doctor, however, had for some time wisely considered, that politics afforded but an uncertain means of support, and therefore directed his attention to the civil law, and, by his practice in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts, gradually acquired a considerable fortune. Burke had indeed derived great advantage from the doctor, during the prosecution of Mr. Hastings, as he was indefatigable in exploring and arranging the documents necessary in that arduous and compli-U u 4 cated



cated transaction. The public are indebted to the doctor for a complete edition of the works of Mr. Burke, which will for ever remain a monument of the vast talents and varied acquisitions of that extraordinary man. Dr. Laurence possessed extensive knowledge; and his abilities, if not shining, were solid. In parliament he had no pretensions to the fame of oratory, but his speeches were characterized by good sense. His death was occasioned by a decline, in about the 60th year of his age. The following eulogium was pronounced by Mr. Whitbread in the debate on the Orders in Council, on the 6th of "Now Dr. Laurence is March. dead, I am sure there is no one in this house but will do justice to his memory. Now that party-animosity is silent, let justice, let gratitude, let a sense of our dignity, as a bouse, awaken, and let us acknowledge with one common voice, that we have lost a man whose like we shall not soon see again. Would to heaven that his skirt only had fallen amongst us, I should then not have feared, under its influence and inspiration, to have opposed myself to the learned advocates whom I see ranged against me."

In Grosvenor square, the Duchess of Bolton, 75. She was the youngest sister of the late Earl of Lonsdale, and was married to Lord Harry Powlett, then captain in the British navy, but whose exploits, while in that service, did not entitle him to rank with our naval heroes. Lord Harry was at the siege of Carthagena, in South America, in 1743, where Smollett has consigned his memory to posterity, though not in the most brilliant or

flattering colours. He is tain Whiffle of Roderic By the death of his elder b succeeded early in the pres to the dukedom of Bolto became extinct some years his person. He left only tw ters, the eldest of whol Catherine Powlett, mar present Earl of Darlingto Duchess of Bolton, her survived her, and has left th part of her fortune, w considerable, to the Hc Frederic Vane, Lord Da second son.

In the sixty-sixth year of Anna Seward, a lady dist for her talents in various literature. She was the of the late Rev. Thomas of Eyam, Derbyshire, pr of Salisbury, and canon tiary of Litchfield. From rent she received an excel cation. She early discover toms of a rhyming propen becoming acquainted with Lady Miller, of Buth En a frequent, and sometime cessful candidate for th wreath of the poetic insti that villa. Her first regul cation was a beautiful Captain Cook, which toge an ode to the Sun, a Bat prize poem, was publish quarto paniphlet in 178 following year she produc nody on her gallant and friend, Major André: a said that Dr. Darwin, sp this poem, and that on Cook, used to style inc ventress of epic elegy. sequent productions have poem to the memory of ] ler; Louisa, a poetical 1

ibraltar; Llangollen Vale, with ner poems; Sonnets and Horatian des; and a Life of Dr. Darwin. liberal attainments of Miss lie ward, and her devotion to the luses, long rendered her name cebrated in the lettered world; hilst her amiable manners, hospidity, and highly cultivated conersation, caused her to be univerally sought after, and respected. Perhaps no person ever possessed, in a greater degree, the colloquial powers of pleasing, than Miss Seward. To a minute and accurate acquaintance with the English classics, she added an inexhaustible fund of local and literary anecdote. Naturally eloquent, she communicated her knowledge in the choicest, and most energetic language. The animation of her countenance, and the brilliant lustre of her eye, gave a most forcible expression of feeling and intelligence to her words and actions. Conscious of her ability. she freely displayed herself in a manner equally remote from arrogance and affectation. Her mind and information were accessible to all; and no one ever parted from her dissatisfied with himself, or without the desire to renew his visit. In familiar conversation she greatly excelled; and in reading, more particularly poetry, she was uncommonly spirited and correct. Her doors were at all times open with liberal hospitality, and to diffuse chearfulness and happiness over her domestic, and social circles, was the endeavour of her life. Of infant genius and merit, wherever she met them, she was the warm encourager, and zealous friend. Her band was ever extended in active benevolence towards the dis-

le on General Elliot's return from

tressed, and her heart most readily paid the tribute of overflowing pity to the tale of misery. In her intercourse with society no woman had less pride. At the table of the respectable tradesman, she was as easy, affable, and entertaining, as at the most sumptuous board of the Politeness in her was nobleman. an inherent quality, not an acquired babit; and her natural humanity was such as to prompt her to acts of kindness, even towards persons who had forfeited her esteem. Such, divested of the fulsome praise, which designing flatterers lavished upon her writings and genius, was the amiable and intelligent Miss Seward. . Her merits were peculiarly her own: the spontaneous offspring of a good heart, and a liberally endowed mind. Her errors arose from a glowing imagination, joined to au excessive sensibility, cherished, instead of being repressed, by early habits and education. At the time Dr. Darwin came first to reside at Litchfield, Miss Seward was about thirteen or fourteen years of age. The circle which the doctor drew around him, for ten or twelve years from that period, was composed of young men of acknowledged talents, and of ardent speculative minds; whose spirits, too buoyant for the beaten track of knowledge, soared to explore the yet untrodden paths of science, and give new systems to an astonished world. To turn aside the smooth current of nature, and to despise established asages, were the principles upon which they conducted their researches. Their visionary pursuits were dignified with the application of philosophy; but were evidently more calculated to gratify their own passions and propensities, than to promote the improvement

provement of mankind. Variety and originality were the objects of their adoration, to which they sacrificed without remorse, reason, and common sense. Among those persons were Mr. Day, (who from Miss Seward's own account of him, was a capricious wild enthusiast;) Mr. Edgworth, and Sir Brooke Boothby. - Doctor Darwin promoted and encouraged their idle schemes, and gave consequence to their speculations, by the reputation of his genius, and the variety of his talents. In this coteric, Miss Seward's early impressions were formed. In the daily habit of hearing new, and ingenious hypotheses, she became enamoured of novelty, and sighed for the meed of fame; in which she was encouraged and flattered by the gallantry of her admirers. Possessed of an active and ductile mind, and a romantic disposition, she fed with avidity upon the intellectual variety thus placed before her. To poetry she had been fondly attached from her childhood, and her warm imagination naturally became emulous of distinction in her favourite pursuit. But Miss Seward's genius was not of a class to strike out new models of poetic excellence; and her natural good taste had been perverted. She was deficient in fertility of invention; and wanted new and forcible combinations of thought, to accomplish such a task. All her attempts at originality evaporated in turgid obscurity, and pompous inflation. We frequently meet in her poetry with nervous lines, and sometimes with beautiful stanzas; but neither the pleasing vein of casy flowing verses, nor the more happy inspiration of graceful energy, ever accompany We seldom see her her long.

thoughts clothed in the dignified simplicity of nature, but usually find them loaded with factitious and ill-assorted ornaments. Her prose bears pretty much the same character with her poetic compositions. They abound in sparkling sentences, poetical images, and high sounding epithets; but want arrangement and precision. It is understood that she has left the whole of her works, as a legacy, to Mr. Scott, the northern poet, with a view to their publication in a collected edition, with her life and postbumous pieces; several of which the present writer has heard her name. But of all her works, her epistolary correspondence must be the most desirable. She had all her life an extensive acquaintance, and especially with men of literature. Her talents and disposition peculiarly fitted her for a species of writing free from the trammels and constraints of regular composition. It is from this source that the nature of her genius, and the powers of her mind, may be fairly appreciated; where, although intermixed with much tinsel and alloy, will doubtless be discovered no common portion of sterling metal. In her remarks upon the writings of her contemporaries, always a favourite topic of communication with ber friends, she will be found to display much acute and genuine criticism. Her judgment in the selection of the poetic beauties of others, was for the most part chaste and correct; qualities which in her own compositions seemed to be sacrificed to empty sound and vain show. Had the taste, and exquisite feeling, of this lady, been reared and cultivated with care and prodeace. it is highly probable that she would bave

have ranked among the first favourites of the Muses; instead of which, the candid and unprejudiced must acknowledge that her poetic fame cannot long survive the remembrance of her friends, and the partiality of her personal admirers. That a mind formed like Miss Seward's should be more liable to act from the impulse of feeling, than from the steady dictates of reason and principle, cannot be matter of surprise. A woman independent in fortune, and fascinating in manmers, is more likely to be surrounded by flatterers than friends; and. if the blandishments of the former found too easy an admission to her heart, it is a weakness which she shared with nine-tenths of the buman race. And perhaps those who lamented the readiness with which she admitted the specious and designing to her friendship, will allow that, placed in her situation, few women would have conducted themselves with greater circumspection.

On Sunday the 26th of March, aged 21 years, Miss Shuckburgh, daughter of Sir Stewkley Shuckburgh, baronet, of Shuckburgh The following are the circumstances relating to the very melancholy death of this truly amiable and accomplished young lady: Lieutenant Sharp, of the Bedfordshire militia, with the other officers of that regiment, quartered at Daventry, frequently visited at Shuckburgh Park, during which visits, Mr. Sharp formed or professed to have formed an attachment for Miss Shuckburgh. As soon as the baronet perceived that Mr. Sharp's attentions to Miss Shuckburgh wore the appearance of particularity, he enquired into his character and connections, and finding neither such as he approved, he communicated the intelligence he had received respecting them to his daughter, and immediately desired Mr. Sharp to discontinue his visits at the park, as he would no longer be received there. Miss Shuckburgh also wrote to him to the same effect, and desired him to return her letters. From that moment he seems to have conceived the dreadful idea of destroying her and himself, for his answer to her was "You shall have your letters and I will have revenge ---revenge is sweet, and revenge arising from disappointed love is most inveterate." Defeated in his hopes of obtaining the object of his wishes, he by excessive drinking worked himself up to the highest pitch of frenzy, during which he meditated the horrid deed which he afterwards perpetrated. As an interchange of letters was to take place, it was agreed between them that they should be left in a summer-bouse a short distance from the mansion. About half past seven o'clock in the morning, Miss Shuckburgh was observed by the butler to go out of the house with a parcel of letters in her hand, which excited his curiosity and induced him to watch her. She went towards the summer-house, and he took a circuitous way to the same spot. As soon as he got to the door he heard two voices, and the first words which he distinctly heard were those of Miss Shuckburgh saying, No-no-no, in answer, as he supposed, to a proposal of elopement. A pistol was immediately fired and one fell—the butler was about to open the door, when in the space of two seconds another pistol was fired and the other fell:

burgh died by his hand. She was not at all disfigured by the shot, there being no appearance of it but the small perforation where the bullet penetrated, which was on the left side of her head. A more angelic corpse was never seen, as in life, so in death, her countenance exhibited a smile of complacency. Her remains were interred in the family vault at Shuckburgh, on Monday the 3d of April. The amiable and virtuous life of this young lady, is the only source of consolation which her distressed family and friends have under this extraordinary and most afflictive occurrence.

At Tackbrook, in the 101st year of his age, Thomas Smith, esq. His benevolence to the poor caused him to be sincerely regretted by all those who knew him. He retained his faculties to the last moment, and used to walk twenty miles a-day to superintend his farms, and performed that arduous task in the week preceding his death.

At his house, in Cavendish-square, aged 73, George Simon Harcourt, Earl Harcourt, and Viscount Nunehum, of Nuncham-Courtney, in Oxfordshire.

At Dover, John Bazely, esq. Admiral of the Blue. Though fortune did not favour this gentleman with so many opportunities of displaying his skill and prowess as she afforded some of his brave contemporaries, yet his services were of an active and advantageous nature, and claim for him the gratitude of his country.

In Guy's Hospital, William Cummins, formerly belonging to his majesty's ship Isis. Several years ago, according to his own account, this man swallowed six of his mess-

mates' knives in a drunken and that, feeling no immedi consequences, he had on two quent occasions, swallowed or thirteen more. For the years past he had applied, quent intervals, for admissi various hospitals, and he v formly dismissed as an in upon telling his strange stor was received into Guy's onl weeks ago, after having bee ped and minutely examined Babington and Mr. Ashley ( On opening the body, a por iron, four inches long, was loose in the abdomen; and: was making its way throu Ischiatic notch. In the s were several portions of ire lining of a small pocket knil small ornaments of a knife apparently of silver; and : captain's uniform button. pieces of iron, twelve are di the remains of blades, at others may possibly be con The remaining fragme portions of the springs and of the kuife handles, some of tapering to a point, and us as a pin. The bludes are all ed, longitudinally, giving pearance of several parallel g running lengthways. appears to be uninjured. E lowed the knives in 1805, an ed some of them in 1807. the fact was publicly made it did not obtain general though most respectably sup but his death, connected wit circumstances must destroy doubt.

At Thorndon Hall, the Honourable Robert Edwart Petre, Baron of Writtle, 4: lordship succeeded his fat



1801, but being a Roman catholic, he never took his seat in the legislative assembly of the nation. Hence he had the more time to bestow on agricultural pursuits, to which be was particularly attentive. Urbanity of disposition, unaffected politeness and affability of manners, added dignity to his rank and conciliated the estimation of the distinguished circle in which be moved.

In Craig's court, Charing Cross, David Pitcairn, M. D. F. R. S. F. A. S. Fellow of the College of Physicians of London, and Physician extraordinary to the Prince of Wales. He was the eldest son of the gallant major John Pitcairn, of the marines, who was killed in the attack upon Bunker's Hill in June 1775, and Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Dalrymple, esq. of Annefield, in the county of Dumfries. Paternal family was one of the most antient in Fifeshire, deriving its name from a landed possession called Pitcairn; Nisbett in his heraldry says, that he has seen a charter to it dated in 1417. In the course of time, one of the family quired by marriage the estate of Forther, in the same county; after which the lands of Pitcairn went off with a younger son, from whom descended Dr. Archibald Pitcaire, of Pitcaire, justly famed as a Physician, poet, wit, scholar, and the elder branch Dr. David Pitcairn became be representative upon the death of his uncle, the well known Dr. William Pitcairn who had practised physic here for nearly half a century, and had been many years President of the college of physi-Dr. David Pitcairn was born on the 1st of May, 1749, in

the house of his grandfather, the Rev. David Pitcairn, minister of Dysart, in the county of Fife. When about nine or ten years old, he was sent to the high school at Edinburgh, where he remained four years; after which he went to the university of Glasgow, and prosecuted his studies there till he arrived at the age of twenty. period of his life he used to spend much of his leisure time with the family of the Rev. James Baillie, minister of Bothwell, in the county of Lanark, and father of the present Dr. Mathew Baillie, of London, and of the celebrated dramatic writer Miss Joanna Baillie. During this intercourse commenced an affectionate intimacy between Dr. Pitcairn and Dr. Baillie; which afterwards, as the difference of their years became less in proportion to their whole ages, gradually changed into the warmest friendship, that continued ever after. It being now determined that he should be a physician, he went in 1709 to the university of Edinburgh, and studied medicine there for three years, under the immediate direction of the illustrious Cullen. In 1772 he came to London, and attended the lectures of Dr. W. Hunter, and Dr. G. Fordyce. About the same time also, that he might attain an English degree in physic, though he was then nearly 20 years old, he entered at Bennet's college Cambridge. In 1780, several years before he received his Doctor's Degree, he was elected physician to St. Bartholomaw's Hospital; and about the same time may be placed the commencement of his private medical practice. In 1792, he was chosen physician to Christ's Hospital; and in the following year, his private practice



practice being now considerable, he resigned the office of Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. office at Christ's Hospital demanded but little of his time, and was therefore retained by him several years longer. By the death of Dr. Warren, which took place in June, 1797, Dr. Pitcairn was placed at the head of his profession in London. One or two other physicians possibly derived as much pecuniary emolument from the practice of medicine as himself; but certainly no other was so frequently requested by his brethren to afford his aid in cases of difficulty. But this prosperous state In the audid not endure long. tumn of the same year he fell from his horse, and bruised his side.-Shortly after, his heart began to beat with violence, and his attention was more particularly directed to this sympton, as it had occurred in one of his brothers, likewise in consequence of a fall, whose heart, after death, was found considerably enlarged. He continued, however, to follow his profession till February, in the following year, when he was attacked with an hæmorrhage from his lungs. From this he recovered, after some time, so far as to be enabled to resume the exercise of his profession; but the same disease having recurred in summer, be embarked in September for Lis-During a stay of more than 18 months in Portugal, he had no return of the hæmorrhage, in consequence of which he ventured to come back to this country in May, He was still feeble; and his beart was still bearing too forcibly; he for some time, therefore, declined altogether engaging in medical practice. Afterwards, as his health improved, he began to receive patients at his house; then to other physicians in consultal the houses of their patients; length, after an interval of years, to undertake the enti of sick persons at their own l except during four mouths latter part of the year, wh speut almost wholly in the co —In the mean time, however palpitation of his heart cont on which account he, for time, lived very abstemiously, ing only water, and abstaini most entirely from animal But, as the beating did not in and no other sign of a d heart existed, and as he foun getable diet to produce in hin flatulence, about a year or t fore his death he began to e derately of animal food once and to take sometimes after, a single glass of wine diluter Under this change of waler. men his appearance altered derably, and during the 1 months of his life, he frequer ceived the congratulations friends on the improvement his health had undergone. garding the advice given by the masters of his art, " si aliquis, et spe**ciosior, et cols** factus est, suspecta habere be debet," he seemed to look u increased strength as a pen acquisition, and as chiefly, from enabling him to bear. crease of professional lains the course of the month of for instance, he rose savaga from his bed soon after a and travelled between Jug thirty miles before morning a patient. From these, ex however, he speered too immediate, injuryou; But a



beginning of April, he found that he beated by his single glass of though diluted largely with water, and therefore discontinued it. On the 13th be felt a soreness in his throat, but he thought so lightly of it. that he continued his profession-Lisits during that and the two following days. In the night of the 15th, his throat became worse, in Consequence of which he was copibled at his own desire, and a large blister applied over his toat; but the irritation occasioned the latter remedy was so distresto him, that it was removed beits intended effect was fully Produced. On the evening of the Oth, Dr, Baillie called upon him, without knowing that he was ill; and having heard the history of his **Silment**, and an account of the remedies employed, he entirely ap-Droved of what had been done. At this time Dr. Baillie observed no sympton which indicated danger.— The disease becoming more violent in the course of the night, a considerable number of leeches were applied to the throat early in the morning. Dr. Baillie visited him at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. His countenauce was now sunk, his pulse feeble and unequal, his breathing laborious, and his voice almost lost, from the swollen state of the parts concerned in its formation. In this state he wrote upon a piece of paper, that he conceived his windpipe to be the principal seat of the discase, and that this was the croup.-Mr. Home was also present; and it was agreed that an attempt should be made to give relief by wounding the tonsils. This was accordingly done; some blood issued, but nothing purulent. Both the patient, however, and those about him, con-Vol. U.

ceived that he had derived benefit from the operation. Dr. Baillie saw him again between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, and thought his situation much improved; for the pulse was now equal and more firm, and his general appearance indicated less debility and distress.-Under this persuasion he left him, having previously agreed to return at ten in the evening, when he was to meet in consultation Mr. Home, and another Physician, who had long time been intimate with his pa-A little before Dr. Baillie tient. had paid the visit just mentioned, a slight drowsiness had come on, and this symptom rather increased after his departure. But nothing more remarkable occurred till near eight o'clock, when the patient's breathing became suddenly more difficult. About 20 minutes after this he died. The body was examined the second day after his death by Mr. Home, Dr. Baillie, and Dr. Wells. throat and tongue were found much The inner inflamed and swollen. membrane of the windpipe was also found inflamed, but altogether free from that præternatural coating which occurs in croup. The heart and lungs were entirely sound; but the great artery, close to its origin, was somewhat diseased; sufficiently, perhaps, to occasion in a person of an irritable frame an increased force in the pulsation of the heart, though apparently not in such a degree as to affect the duration of life. On the 25th, his corpse was deposited in a vault in the church of St. Bartholemew, near Smithfield, which contained the remains of his father Dr. D. Pitcairu had and uncle. five brothers: one of them died young; three others, all of them officers in his Majesty's service, died Хx



after they were men; the youngest, a counsellor at Law, survives him .--He had four sisters, all of whom bave been married, and are alive. His mother also still lives, and is in her 79th year. In 1781, he marrick! Elizabeth the only daughter of William Almack, esq. of London, and a niete of his preceptor, Dr. Cullen, but had no issue. She likewise survives him. His person was tall and erect, but of late years rather thin; his countenance during routh was a model of manly beauty, and even in advanced life was remurkably bandsome. While a boy, he was moted for possessing a grave and manly manner, connected with much sweetness of disposition. These qualities, added to considerable bodily strength and courage, gave him great influence over his play-fellows. But, though of a studious turn, he did not acquire knowledge at school as quickly as some of his companions. His memory, however, was strong, and his judgment sound; whatever, therefore, hie learned was retained, and well assorted; so that in time he excelled. most of those who had once been regarded his superiors. His knowledge of history and geography, from the strength of his memory, was particularly accurate. Few persons ever gained, without any direct effort to this end, so extensive an acquaintance with the various orders of society. His education began at the largest school in Great Britain. He afterwards studied for several years at each of the great universities of Glungow, Edinburgh, and Cambridge, and attended the principal lectures upon medicine in London. While a young man in London, he lived with his uncle, who had many friends, and frequent-

ly entertained them at his house .-He resided many years in Lincoln's Inn Fields; and, while there, doociated daily with gentlemen of the law. He was early telemitted a Pellow of the Royal and Antiquaries Societies; and bence knew many learned men in addition to those of his own profession. He was fond of country sports, and athletic games, particularly the Scotish out named Golf, which carried bi among other sets of men. He had a taste also for the Fine Arts; in consequence of which, he became = acquainted with many of the professors of them; and his employment as a physician in the largest Hospital in the kingdom, and in a private, made known to him a very great number of persons of every rank and description in life. From such opportunities, and an original turn for the observation of character, he obtained a most extensive knowledge of human nature, and and infinite fund of stories and anecdotes which, when at case unoting hi friends, he used to relate in the happiest way. None of his stories. however, related to himself; indee he scarcely ever spoke of himself to his most intimate friends; no doubt, from a wish to avoid a fault be unto so frequently committed by others In conversation he shanned ditag When he dissented from others, he either declared his opinion in a for? words, or remained altogether the With literary men his to lent. as a compution was sisterial incremed by his judgment lecting, and lively motio of 10 presides from new weeks of: most of which he send i after they were public though he had lived so a ciety, he never entirely



years of meaner, which was become times than Where. " This was often imputed lime who did not know him to e though, is truth, it seemed arise from a diffidence of his own wit. As he advanced in years, s manisors became less reserved to Trangers; for to his friends they had Sharrye been frank and affectionate. Effic feelings were warm, and he was Litte insproprieties; but this disadventage was greatly outweighed by the energy which was hence given to his character, and the interest which he took in the happiness of ethers. It may be regarded, perhaps, as no inconsiderable title to praise, that he behaved with the utmost kindness and generosity toands his numerous relations. But his endeavours to serve, were not fined to these. He was ever **by to assist** his friends in their **credits, not only** by his advice, but r his influence with others, and the sagrifice of his time; to say nothing of other aids which he frequently farnished. Like other men of warm tempers, he was apt to bestow upon his present pursuits more than their due importance; and, as increase of years and professional **doymen**t, together with great variction in the state of his health, necountily produced alterations in his views of his, he was hence thought by some: to be of a changeable disposition. But this was never said, respecting his attachment to perss, affer continued to the last, leging to his first friends, and was, erat reast cordially beloved by them. Dis manner, as a physician, wat dimpley gentle, and dignified, and always sufficiently chearful to gribusilo. suodise chaud agent

by its incongruity with the scene about him. From his kindness of heart, he was frequently led to give more attention to his patients than could well be demanded from a physician; and as this evidently sprung from so interested motive, he often acquired considerable influence with those whom he had attended during sickness. No physician, indeed, of his rank in London, perhaps, ever exercised his profession to such a degree gratuitiously. His behaviour to other physicians was highly candid and liberal, and he most studiously avoided the slightest appearance of interfering in their professional concerns. Such conduct is no doubt, recommended by its ultimate utility; but in him it arose from a native sense of hon nour, that appeared in every other transaction of his life. As he attended very carefully to the symptoms of diseases, in the order and degree in which they occur in nature, he had, from this source, and the excellence of his memory, acquired great practical knowledge of his profession. He had, in consequeuce, also made many original observations upon the history and trentment of diseases. He was, for instance, the first who took notice of the connexion between Rheumatism of the external parts of the body, and a certain affection of the heart, which he hence called rhenmatism of that organ. Since it was mentioned by him, numerous examples of it have been seen by others. which puts the justness of the observation beyond doubt; though no. trace of it exists in any author prior toDr. Baillie, to whom he had communicated it. He never published any of bis observations himself: but several. besides that which has just been spon-

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ken of, have been given to the world by others. He never long enjoyed very good health from the time of his commencing to practice physic in London. For, not to repeat what has already been said, respecting his disorders, he was, during many years of the first part of his residence here, much subject to violent head-achs. He twice laboured under severe agnes; and suffered several attacks of inflammatory sorethroat. But none of his ailments made any considerable permanent impression upon his external appearance; for immediately before his death no person would have supposed, from seeing him, that his health had ever been bad, or that he had attained the age of nearly sixty years.

At Newcastle, Mr. John Gray, 81.—This man was an instance of the diversity that exists in human constitutions. For the last 50 years his beverage was Holland Geneva. He drank it without water, sometimes in copious libatious, yet continued healthy until within a few weeks of his death.

At Stitchill, Berwick, in his 84th year, Sir James Pringle, of Stitchill, bart, master of the King's Works, who represented the county of Ber-He was wick, from 1769 to 1779. son of Sir Robert Pringle, of Stitchill, bart, nephew of Sir John Pringle, M. D. F. R. S.; and married Elizabeth, daughter of Norman Macleod, of Macleod, by whom he had several children, one of them married to George Baillie, of Jerviswood, M. P. for Berwickshire; and is succeeded by his eldest surviving son, now Sir John Pringle, bart.

At York, in his 80th year, Alexander Hunter, M. D. F. R. S. L. &

E. and Physician to the Y natic Asylum. He practis 50 years in this city with th eminence and credit in hi sional character, his know which was the result of skill, and well founded ex His goodness as a mannity and gentlemanly man practice of every real ar virtue—the manly and plea: ner with which he gave h whether as a physician, a fi Mentor-his encourageme arts, or whatever appeared neficial to mankind-will balm his memory in the his friends, and of all those an opportunity of knowi while his family and co will long have to regret th a tender husband, an af parent, a kmd relative, a dulgent and liberal master world of letters he was highl ed, being author and ann several works of great meri which were his editions c lyn's Sylva," 2 vols. 4to; "1 Essays," o vols. 8vo. &c. his leisure hours he used ally to amuse bimself with sing miscellaneous pieces "Essays on cases of Insa " Agriculture," &c. &c. a were always well receive public His remains wer in the church of St. Micha frey, attended by a nume very respectable body of l and fellow citizens.

At Birmingham, Geon D. D. formerly fellow of sity College, Oxford, pr the Bampton Lectures, in car of Arncliffe, and R Thwing, Yorkshige, tate I ter of Brewood School,



shire, and for the last 18 years, Lecturer of St. Martins, Birmingham. To great classical learning, he added a considerable knowledge of the Hebrew, the Syriac, and some modern languages, and an extensive acquaintance with ecclesiastical law. He was a zealous supporter of the Constitution, in Church and State, and made himself known in the liteworld, by several publications on theology, politics, and ethics.-By all who knew him in private life, he was highly esteemed for his inkgriky, his hospitality, his constan-57, Lis ardour as a friend, his kind and anxious attention to the poor, and his most amiable disposition as a hus band and a father.

At Mymunsing, an eastern district of Bengal, on the 28th of A-In the 25th year of his age, Hen Townly Roberdeau, esq. register of that zillah upon the Hora ourable Company's civil establish Bent. He was the son of Roberdeau formerly of Kenning Łon, and nephew of the late Alderman Le Mesurier. He a young gentleman of disting mished and most promising literary attainments, and had attracted favourable notice in India, for his poetical talents. Eminently qualified by study, judgment and assiduity in the judicial line of the Company's government, he had risen in rank at the earliest possible period; and for his superiorly-meritorious conduct, on the eve of being farher rewarded by a promotion which would have effected his return to England with a liberal fortune, at a very early age. Inured to the climate from before his sixteenth year, he had been blessed with perfect health until attacked by the falal fever, which in ten days terminated the fairest prospect and the fullest hope, ever fostered by success and merit! His private virtues were fully consonant to his more public traits of character To a suavity of manners, and a condescending urbanity not to be exceeded, he united the strongest filial affection and fraternal kindness, which were evinced by an almost-fatherly profecting attention to his two younger brothers (both upon the Company's Bengal establishment,) the elder of whom being officially stationed with him, had the mournful satisfaction of performing towards him the last duties of morta-His afflicted relatives in England (who partook of munificent tokens of his regard) can only alleviate their deep-felt sorrow for his untimely loss, by the indelible and soothing remembrance of his many virtues; and with the full and most heart-reviving persuasion, that for so much excellence "There is another and a better world."

At Walthamstow, in his 81st year, David Barclay, esq. the only surviving grandson of Robert Barclay, of Urie, author of the celebrated Apology for the Quakers. He was bred to business in the city of London, and was long at the head of a most extensive house in Cheapside, chiefly engaged in the American trade, and the affairs of which he closed at the commencement of the revo-He was, at that time, as luti m. much distinguished by his talents, knowledge, integrity, and power, as a merchant, as he has been ever since in retirement by his patriotism, philanthropy, and munificence. We cannot form to ourselves, even in imagination, the idea of a character more perfect than that of David Barclay. Graced by nature with a most noble form, all the qualities of his mind and the heart cor-

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responded with the grandeur of his for the benefits of his country and enterior. The superiority of his countenance in their early stages of it. It is a proof of the segerity of understanding confirmed the impression which the dignity of his demeanor made on all; and though, by the tenets of his religious faith. he abstained from all the honours of public trust, to which he was frequently invited by his fellow citizens, yet his influence was justly great on all the public questions of the day: his examination at the bar of the House of Commons, and his advice on the subject of the American dispute, were so clear, so intelligent, and so wise, that, though not followed, Lord North publicly acknowledged he had derived more information from him than from all others on the east of Temple-bar. It was the revolution that determined him to wind up his extensive concerns, and to retire; but not as busy men generally retire—to the indulgence of mere personal luxury. flis benevolent heart continued active in his retreat. He distributed his ample fortune in the most sublime ways. Instead of making all those persons whom he loved dependent on his future bounty, as expectants at his death, he became, himself, the executor of his own will, and by the most magnificent aid to all hisrelatives, he not only laid the foundation, but lived to see the maturity, of all those establishments which now give such importance to his family. Nor was it merely to his relations that this sensonable friendship was given, but to the young men, whom he had bred in his mercantile house, and of whose virtuous dispositions he approved. Some of the most eminent merchants in the city of London are proud to acknowledge the gratitude they owe to David Barclay, for the means of their first introduction into life, and

his putronage thit he had very few necessions to repetit of the protect tion he had conferred. And the unialterrupted imposses he enjoyed for many years, in the midst of und numerous connections be lead read ed, held ont a littly example, and a lesson to others, of the value of a just and well directed beneficence. His virtue was not limited to his relatives, to his friends, to his sect, to his country, or to the colour of his species... he was a man of the warmed affections, and therefore loved his family and friends-be was a patricl. and therefore preferred his own coultry to all others; but he was a Christian, and felt for the human race. No man, therefore, was ever more active than David Barclay, is promoting whatever might aucliouse the condition of man-largely or dowed by Providence with the means, he felt it to be his duty to set great examples; and when m argument was set up against the emancipation of the negroes from slavery, "that they were too ignrant and too barbarous for freedom," he resolved, at-his own expens, 10 demonstrate the fallacy of the inputation. Having bad an estate in Jamaica fall to him, he determined at the expense of 10,000% to expense cipate the whole game (as they at termed) of slaves. He did this min his usual prudence as well as gesrosity. He sent out an agent to Je maion, and made him hire a send in which they were all transported to America, where the little conmounty was established in minu handiciast trades; the member of it prospered under the blessing his care, and lived to skew that if black skin inclosed bearts as fulled gratitude,



Politude, and minds as capable of Provement, as that of the proudest white. Such was the conduct of this English merchant! During All this course of well-doing, his manners were simple, his hos-Palatity large, and his charities uni-Ile founded a house of indealry near his own residence, on ch solid principles, that, though east him 1500/, for several years, transported in his object of makit a source of comfort, and of independence, to all the disposed families of the poor The numberless individual sets of his benevolence, though diseximinate, was never degraded by the nerrowness of a religious distinction. Mr. David Barclay was twice married—he had but one daughter by his first marriage, who vas married to Richard Gurney, eg. of Norwich. She was a most beautiful and benevolent woman, every way worthy of such a father. She died some years ago, leaving isque, Hudson Guruey, esq. and the wife of Sumpson Hunbury, esq. -Nothing could surpass the tranquillity of his last moments. was composed, cheerful, and remed. He had no struggle with fife; he rather ceased to live than felt the pang of death.

At Chelsen, Sir William Henry Douglas, bart, vice-admiral of the blue, 81. He is succeeded in his title by his brother, a lieut, col. in the arms, and commundant of the Benni Military College at High

Wgeonibe.

George Baker, burt. M.D. F.R.S. and physician in ordinary to his Majorty. He was formerly of King's College, Cambridge, R.A. 2745, M.A. 1749, M.D. 1756.

At Dawlish Villa, Walsh Porter, esq. of Farm-Combe, Worocater, shire, a gentleman well known in the fushionable world, and the author of two or three dramatic pieces, Mr. W. Porter married the beautiful and accomplished daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Scrope, of Castle-Combe, near Bath. He had on the evening preceding his death, desired his valet to order the post chariot to be got in readiness by five o'clock on the following morning. The man attended his muster's order, and on entering the room found him dead in his bed. His death is supposed to have been produced by the bursting of an abscess which had been formed in the liver.

At Clifton, near Bristol, in his 90th year, J. P. Hungerford, esq. of Dingley, a deputy lieut., and many years an honourable, independent, and able representative in parliament for the county of Leicester, to which dignified station he was first elected in the year 1775, after one of the severest contests

ever remembered.

At Kilmarnock, Ayrahire, aged 84, John Goldie, esq.; a man, for acuteness of apprehension, and eqcentricity of ideas, equalled by few, The last forty years of his life were almost cutirely speut in the study of the science of astronomy, in which he is said to have corrected several prevailing errors. His book upon the subject was almost ready for going to the press when he died and it is to be hoped his friends will put it into the hands of some person, who will give it soon to the public. He published some years since, a voluminous work, intitled, "The Gospel Recovered;" and a few months after his death, "A Treatise upon the Evidence of a  $X \times 4$ Deity;"

Deity; in which he confutes all atheistical doctrines, and ably proves the existence of a God. This work will remain a testimony of his great

power of reasoning and extensive information.

In the Island of Jamaica, Lieut.gen. Villettes. This officer was descended from one of the most an-

cient families in France. His ancestors were Lords of Montdidier

in Languedoc, in the thirteenth century, and many of them held considerable offices under different monarchs. During the civil wars, they

were much distinguished for their exertions in favour of the Hugonots; and after the revocation of

the edict of Nantes they withdrew from France and settled in this kingdom. The father of the late

heut.-gen. was educated in the diplomatic line, and was many years minister pleninotentiary to the late.

minister plenipotentiary to the late and the present king; first at the court of Turin, and afterwards with the Helvetic Cantons. He with-

1762, and resided at Bath till 1776; when he died, in the 75th year of his age. His second sou, William-Anne Villettes, was born at Bern,

drew from public life in the year

on the 14th of June, 1754. He received the early part of his education at a private school near Bath, and the latter part of it at the Uni-

yersity of St. Andrew's. A mildness of disposition, and a regular performance of whatever it was his

duty to do; qualities, which through life were distinguished features of his character, were remarkable even at this early period. It was observ-

ed at the school, that he never received a blow, either from his master, or any of his school-fellows; for was he ever known at the university to have experienced a repri-

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or to have been engaged in a quarrel with any of his fellow-students: His father originally intended him for the bar, and he was according.

mand from any of the profesors,

entered at Lincoln's-inn, and kept two or three terms; but his ardour for a military life was so great, that Mr. Villettes at last gave way to his

son's inclinations, and obtained for him, in the year 1775, a corneter in the 10th regiment of dragoons. In this respectable corps, Villettes continued till he rose to the rank

of major. In this, as in every other part of his life, a punctual discharge of the duties of his station was constantly observed. By the lie obtained the approbation of his supportant and he his amignly man-

superiors, and by his amiable mauers he secured the esteem and good will of his equals and his referiors. During a great part of

this period, Capt. Villettes attended Sir W. Pitt (then commander of the forces in Ireland) as his aid-decamp and secretary. The character of that venerable officer of

ter of that venerable officer requires no panegyric; and it certainly was an honour to Villettes, that he lived several years in his family,

not only as his secretary, but as as confidential friend. His attachment to Sir William Pitt was, indeed, that of a son to a parent; and like all other attachments that he formed, continued invariable to the

end of his life. In the year 1793, Major Villettes quitted the dragooms, and was appointed lient-col. of the 69th regiment of lost which, in consequence of the break

ing out of the war in 1793, we sent to the Meditermnean, serving as marines on board a division of the fleet under the command of Lord, Hood. From this cense Col. Villettes was exempt, as a

ficid-



Seld-officer: but when Toulon was Breen up to the allies, he left Engregistrent, then forming a part of the garrison. His services there were much distinguished by General Dundas. The heights of Faron Dundas. entrusted to him; and during time that he commanded in important station, his vigilance such, that he never retired to till day-light appeared. All atin usy now are accordingly ustrated, and every thing remainsecure; the strength of the po-Stion scarcely exposing it to any Other d. nger. At leugth, French army being increased, after The reduction of Lyons, the danger which Toulon became exposed was proportionably greater, and Col. Villettes was called to a station of still more importance, and requiring the execution of greater amilitary talents. This was the de-Tence of Les Sablettes, a narrow **Sethmans, by which the peninsula** That forms the south side of the route of Toulon is connected with The main land. As long as this post was in our possession, the whole peniusula was secure, and the ships could remain in safety in the road; but if this had been lost, the vari-**-ods-batteries on the peninsula might** have been turned upon them, the shipping must have removed into the bay, and the subsequent embarkation of the troops and the inhabitaits would have been rendered himpiracticable. At this post Colonel Villettes commanded; having un-See him 700 British, and 800 Neabolitim troops. On the 16th of Deccitiber, Faron was taken by surprice (but not by the fault of any British officer); and Fort Mulgrave,

the nearest port to Les Sablettes. was carried by storm. These disasters rendered the evacuation of Toulon unavoidable. The Neapolitan troops, under the command of Colonel Villettes, behaved very well as long as they were exposed to no danger; but when they saw that Fort Mulgrave was lost, and the French appeared ready to attack them, they retired in a body, got into their boats, and embarked on board their ships. Notwithstanding the desertion of so great a part of his forcer Col. Villettes kept up so good an appearance with the remainder, that Les Sableftes, and, of course, the whole of the peninsula, continued in our possession till the evening of the 18th; when the evacuation of Toulon being complete, he received orders to withdraw his troops. This service. though rendered very difficult by the proximity of the enemy, was nevertheless effected during the night; and the troops were marched to the other end of the peninsula, where they were embarked in boats, which conveyed them, with-out loss, on board the fleet. The out loss, on board the fleet. next service in which Col. Villettes was engaged, was the conquest of Corsica. He acted here in his proper station at the siege of St. Fiorenzo; and afterwards in a more distinguished manner, at that of Bastia. Lord Hood having proposed to the commander of the land forces the attack of this latter place, and the measure being deemed inexpedient by that officer, his lordship resolved to undertake the siege, without the assistance of any troops but those who were originally given him as marines. After a close blockade of forty days, Bastia was taken, and Lord Hood

erstafully acknowledged the essential assistance which he received on that occasion from Cal. Villettes. The merit of this service will perhops he more fully appreciated, when it is known, that the force which Col. Villettes commanded. was composed of no more than 3000 British soldiers, 250 landed esmen, and 1200 Corsicans; which last were fit only to scour the country. The garrison, on the other hand, consisted of 4000 French regulars, and about as many of the armed inhabitants. Even after the surrender of the place, the difficulties of Col. Villettes' situation did not cease. With his small force, he was to guard 8000 prisoners; and this arduous task was continued several days, the state of the weather rendering, it impossible to send them away in a shorter time. For this important service Colonel Villettes was rewarded, by being appointed Governor of Bastin; and a vote of thanks to him being proposed in the House of Commous, it seemed to be a subject of regret with every person, that some circumstances of parliamentary etiquette rendered it impossible to ucsede to the motion. In the year 1796, an intermittent fever, of a very bad kind, which is common in Corsica, abliged Col. Villettes to resign, the government of Bastin. and return to England; and the following year, Portugal being threatened by the French, he was sent to that country, and served in the army commanded by his friend Sir. Charles Stuart, about a year and: a half; when, the danger being for the present removed, the Mritish troops were withdrawn, and Cel. Villettes came back to Entland, where he was promoted to الندين ت

the rank of a major general on the 18th of June, 1798. About this time, General Villettes was uppointed comptroller of the house sold of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent; and his royal bit ness continued to honour, the gensral with his confidence as long as be lived. In 1799, General Vir lettes was sent to Corfu: it being then in contemplation to raise a corps of Albanians for his majesty service. Of the inexpediency of this measure the general was soon convinced; and bewever advantageous the adopting it might base proved to himself, he strongly air vised the contrary, and the put was accordingly relinquished. The mutiny which some years afternoon took place at Malie among troops of a similar description, fully proed the justness of his opinion. When his presence was no longer work sary in Corfu, Gen. Villettes un sent to Maita; where he acted for some time as second in command to Gen. Pigot; and, after his do parture in 1801, as commander a chief of the forces, in which impartant situation be remained till lik year 1807. Those persons who ir collect the stipulations concerning Multu in the treaty of Amien. ik discussions which arose during the peace in consequence of those th pulations, and the value attacked is this island by all parties since the renewal of lightilities; and allo, # the same time, consider the star tion of Malta, with respect to he ples, Sicily, Egypt, and indeed in whole of the Mediterraness the Levent, will readily count that there were few minetions ! which a firm, temperate, and job cious conduct could be men m site then in the commander of in LUT CO



that islanded It may safely led, that few men were su-Gen. Villettes in the quams which such a conduct His judgment was so at, though he seldom stood of advice, yet, on every occasion, he was ready to it to adopt it with canhe judged it to be right; here to his own opinion, if no just grounds for abanit. His firmness in pursulive of conduct, which he it his duty to adopt, was remarkable; and to these were united a temper the rituble, and manners the iciliatory, that can be well The favourite maxim witer in modo, Fortiter in perimps reldom been more exemplified. Many inaccurred during his com-1 Malta, in which these were exerted, and executthe very best effects. When the French-elected Grand laid claim to the island; French agent sought an ocf quarrel, and endeavournice a disturbance in the shad been done successfully iv Naples, and elsewhere, nost alarming mutiny took nong the foreign troops in osoli: on all these, and on ther occasions, the firm, te, and judicious conduct Villettes was successfully A. In the year 1807, the and professional merit of er, his perfect knowledge of the European languages, long acquaintance with the systems of the continental pointed him out to his Mawesterent as a proper yer-

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son to command the foreign traces who were to form a part of the army intended to be sent to the Baltie, under Lord Catheart. Gen. Villettes was accordingly re-called from Malta; but, though he obeyed the summons with the ulmost promptilude, it was found impossible for him to arrive in England in time to take any share in the northern expedition. That expedition was accordingly disputched unxler other commanders, and Gen. Villettes was, soon after his arrival. appointed to a situation still more honourable, but eventually fatal to It was in the month of September, 1807, that this officer, now a lieut.-gen., returned to England. a country in which he had pussed so small a portion of his life, as to be much less known in it than his worth deserved. He was soon after appointed colonel of the 64th regiment of infuntry; and his talents were not suffered to remain long unemployed. A proper person was wanted to be commander of the forces, and lieut-governors of Jamaica. Many circumstances in the situation of that island rendered it necessary to be particularly cureful in the appointment of a ganeral officer suited to that importunt trust. Gen. Villettes was anlected for this purpose; and it would, perhaps, have been difficult to have found a man more capable of fulfilling the duties of the station to the satisfaction of government, and for the benefit of the aslony. He was accordingly appointed lieut -governor and commander of the forces in Jameica, with the rank of a general in that island, in the latter end of the year 1807. Highly honourable as this appointment was, Gen. Villettes would willingly

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#### ANNUAL REGISTER, 1809.

e declined it. His conwhich was never very and been much impaired by omplaints; and having been from England during almost ole of the last fourteen years, add gladly have remained time in this country. The day before he embarked at ead, was spent at the house of earliest friend of his youth, to m, in confidential conversation, expressed his belief, that the clite of Jamaica would not agree th him; "bui," he added, "I ould not object to going there on nat account; for if I were ordered o march up to a battery, I should Io it, though I might be of opinion that I should be killed before my troops could carry it; and, in like manner, I think I ought not to hesitate as to going to Jamaica, if his Majesty's service requires it, though I may be of opinion that I shall fall a victim to the climate." But little is known in England of what happened in Jamaica during the short period that Gen. Villettes lived after his arrival in that island. It is, however, well known, that his amiable disposition, and that firm; but conciliatory conduct, which always formed so remarkable a part of his character, soon engaged the confidence and esteem of the whole community. In the month of July, 1808, he undertook a military tour of inspection through the island. Neither the bad state of his health, nor the unfavourable weather, could induce him to postpone doing what he considered to be his duty. Gen. Villettes left Kingston on the 3d of July, and proceeded as far as Port Antonio, where he inspected some of the troops. He set out from thence on the 11th, to go to Buff Bay, in the parish of St. George > 3 to inspect a battalion of the 60th f which was stationed there; but im a 3 this journey he was seized with = # 1 fever, which, on the third day, puer < a period to his life. He died on the 13th of July, at Mrs. Brown " ■ 4 estate, named Union; retaining is & his last moments the same serenit 🖜 🗷 🐠 of mind for which his whole life and had been so remarkably distinguish = 1 4 The regret expressed on this sub occasion by all descriptions of per - \* sons in Jamaica, far exceeded what could have been supposed possible, when the short period that General Villettes had resided among them i taken into consideration. His bodwas interred near Kingston, in thparish of Half-Way-Tree, in whic<sup>.</sup> The funeral was a he resided. tended by the Duke of Manchester (the governor of the island), chief mourner, and was conducted with all the military honours so just 🖜 ly due to the rank and merit of the w deceased. Few men have posses ed, in a degree superior to Gener al Villettes, the talent of acquirizing the good will of almost all, the will of scarcely any, who kace w him. The chief reason was, that he felt good will towards all, a and his conduct was suitable to his fe ings. His friendship, though 📂 no means restricted to a few, wfar from being judiscriminate; 📂 any person who once really enjor ed it, was sure that it would nevhe withdrawn. On the application of three friends of the late Lieu general Villettes, the dean a chapter of Westminster have or sented that a monument sho be placed to the memory of much lamented officer, near monument of his late friend, Holi. Sir C. Stuart. - Mr. We



oved as the sculptor: owing inscription is to on the marble: I to the memory of William-Anne Villettes, of Arthur Villettes, esq. s. Minister Plenipotenti-Court of Turin, and to : Cantons,) who, during thirty-three years, rential service to his counlon, in Corsica, at Malmany other places. In n of these services, he ed Colonel of the 64th f Infantry, and Lieutenor and Commander of n Jamaica; but, while a tour of military inthat island, he was seizever, and died near Port the 13th of July, 1808, ars.—A worthy member vas thus taken from the valuable officer was lost 's service; and the Island was deprived of a man ited to promote its hapllis resiprosperity. e was indeed short; yet out mild virtues, his digaffable deportment, and ut conciliating conduct,

, and wealth, and honours, tway; e triumphs of the good and

I him the confidence and

ord marble shall dissolve in

the whole community.

the glories of eternal day."

Iroe, I. Ambrose Eccles,

macter of the highest re
". A profound scholar,

entleman, he was an or
society. As a critic he

uished amongst the com
on Shakespeare. On the

qualities of his heart, it is not, at present, intended to expatiate. We shall only observe, that perhaps a purer spirit never stood before the throne of the Almighty than that of the subject of this article. Perhaps a better husband, a better father, and, in every respect, a better man never existed. But full justice will, we trust, yet be done to his memory. Nothing more is now intended than an hasty sketch of his After a regulife and character. lar course of education, in the college of Dublin, he went to the Continent. Here his stay was not long. From France he proceeded to Italy, but ill health limited his tour in that interesting country. From Rome he returned to Florence, where he studied the Italian language, with great assiduity and success, under a celebrated professor. But he was soon compelled by the state of his health, to return home. On his way, he paused in London, where he contrived to reside sometime, associating with some of the remarkable literary characters of the day. With the late Dr. Johnson he boasted no intimacy, but he had met him at Tom Davies's, and paid the most respectful attention to his conversation. Some of his opinions and remarks, which had impressed themselves deeply upon his memory, he used to take pleasure in repeating. Revering Tillotson, he was surprised to hear the doctor call him "a pitiful fellow," But he was still more astonished to hear him acknowledge, " long after he had been employed in preparing his Shakespeare for the public eye. indeed a very short time before it issued from the press, that he had never yet read the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher." Preface to the plays, Lear and

and Cymbeline, Dub. 1793. During his residence in London, the theatre engaged much of his attention, and his passion for that elegant amusement grew with his years. "He followed the best performers from theatre to theatre, and studied the best dramatic writers. From an admirer he became a critic. Idolizing Shakespeare, he often lamented that his drainas had suffered in their structure, from the ignorance or carelessness of the first editors. This determined him to attempt a transposition of the scenes, in a few places, from the order in which they have been handed down by successive editions. This," he contimues in the modest preface to his edition of Lear, "will doubtless be thought by many a hardy innovation, but if it be considered in what a disorderly and neglected state this author's pieces are reported to have been left by him, and how little certainty there is that the scenes have hitherto preserved their origiuni arrangement; the presumption with which this attempt is chargeable, will admit of much extenuation, and it were, at least, to be wished that no privilege of alteration more injurious to Shakespeare, had ever been assumed by any of his editors." What he attempted, he has accomplished with great ingenuity and much taste in his editions of the following plays ;- Lear and Cymbeline, Dub. 1795, and the Merchant of Venice, Dub. 1805. To each play he has assigned a separate volume, contain-, not only notes and illustrations of various commentators, with remarks by the editor, but the several

critical and historical essays the have appeared at different times. respecting each piece. . To Cymbeline he has added a new little lation of the minth story of Second Buy of the Decameron, and an original air, which accompanies the words of the elegy on Fidele's death, composed on purpose for his publication, by Sig. Giordan These editions will yet be considered as a valuable accession to the critical labours of the comments. tors of our immortal bard. According as they are better known; they will rise in estimation. The praise bestowed on them, by the author of an Essay on the revival of the drama in Italy, note 8, p. 270, is only justice to their merit. An you Like it," was prepared for the press upon the same plan, b th sleeps with the editor, to whom we shall now return. His person was tall, well proportioned, and make tic. His countenance beamed bear volence. His manners were soft, easy, and polite. His mind wa richly stored with classic love, and every moral virtue. His conversi tion was a stream of elegant is formation, occasionally enriched with just criticism and sold with ment. Graced with every account plishment himself, his family came highly accomplished wh his direction. Of the fine a music, (which he has so all fended in a note on the "Muse of Venice," p. 236, 239,) Wiff! favourite. Accordingly it will ticularly cultivated in his who seems to inhelit its the To this slight sketch of his child.

All these publications appeared seesymously. They were published in Languages and Allen, and Longuages and Rect.

### APPENIDIX to the CHRONICLE. - 687.

we shall only add, that he closd an useful life at an advanced me, at his beautiful seat of Cronwhere he had long resided in legant hospitality, ministering to he comforts of his surrounding temutry, and exhibiting in his public and private conduct; in his studies and in his amusements, a model vorthy the imitation of every counry gentieman. At Philadelphia, on the 9th of ebruary last, aged about \$6 years, mies Pemberton, esq. of the soiety called Quakers; by which, no than by the community at arge, he was eminently distinguishd for the upright discharge of his eligious and civil duties. He was ong the colleague of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, in representing that his native) city, in the general lerelature of Pennsylvania, previous the revolution; and after it, he inoceeded the philosopher as president of the society, instituted for promoting the interests of the enslaved Africans; which, with various other benevolent objects, engaged a large proportion of his time, more than half a century. On the 13th, at the interment of his remains, the respect felt for his memory was manifested by a very numerous attendance of his fellow citizens, of all ranks and denominalar babits, contributed to preserve, almost to the last, the unimpaired

for the end of that man is peace."
Sir Charles Corbett, 57 years a
Citizen and Livery-man of the Sta-

enjoyment of his intellectual facul-

ties, with a capacity for exerting

them; and his closing moments

evinced the penceful retrospect of a

well-spent life .- " Mark the per-

fect man, and behold the unright;

tioners' Company, 78. A melane, choly event occurred at his funeral; when his friends were assembled to follow him to his grave, his second son, a young man in the vigour of , life, broke a blood-vessel, and fell suddenly a corpse, among the com-The funeral of the father was delayed, and they were both, interred in one tomb, in the Churchyard of St. Anne's, Westminster, A subscription has been commenceed for the family, who have been deprived of their paternal inheritance of 10,000l. per annum, and reduced to such indigence, that the present baronet, although heir to some of the best estates in the kingdom, is in an inferior station in the East India warehouses.

At Woolwich, in his 49th year,

Colouel John Harding, of the Roy-

al Artillery. At Copenhagen, under Sir Thomas Blomefield, and in the Spanish campaign, under Sir John Moore, where he had the commund of the artillery, he proved himself a soldier, "and a ripe and good one." He stood high in the estimation of two successive Masters of the Ordnance. the Earls of Chatham and Moira -they knew his worth and will lament his loss. To his friends he was deservedly endeared, for of him truly may it be said, as it was long ago of a man of eminence in another profession-" He affirmed, and you believed him; he promised, and you trusted him; son knew him, and you loved him." He has left a widow, a son (George Judd), who is a captain in the Royat Engineers, and three daughters.

In Great Cumberland-place, the ... Most Rev. his Grace the Lord Archibishop of Dublin, Primate of Iraland, Earl of Normanton, &c. &r. His Grace's decline was rapid: he



kept his hed but three days previous to his dissolution. As a scholar, a prelate, and a statesman, his Grace stood pre-eminently high. He was in his 73d year, and is succeeded in his titles by his eldest son, Viscount Somerton, now Earl of Normanton.

At: Scottlethorpe, Mr. Samuel Clay, who for 30 years was celebrated throughout that neighbourbood as a conjuror, and practised his art with great success. If any thing could excuse the credulity of those whom he deceived, his superior cunning, and the very extraordinary and impressive figure of the man, might perhaps be pleaded. He was born at Scottlethorpe, and was a short time apprenticed to a baker there; but having had a little education, he disdained that pursuit, and led an idle half-studious life in his father's cottage, on the Grimsthorpe domain: to which cottage, on the death of his father, he succeeded. By that time the recluse life of the man had occasioned some conversation, and he was regarded with a degree of terror by the children of the neighbouring villages. He stood six feet in beight, was remarkably erect and thin, with "eyes severe and coat of formal cut, full of wise saws he was and modern instances;" and his loins were usually girt with a belt, his waistcoat was of goat or dog-skin, and ever at the "witching time o' night" he prowled abroad! In a little while his fame became very general, and silly pcople from considerable distances resorted to his habitation, to have their difficulties dispelled, and take the benefit of his occult studies: almost innumerable are the instances adduced in which this cunning man

hit upon expedients to relieve anem satisfy his ignorant volaries. Bein a consulted by a man who had los some traps for catching vermin is the purlieus of Grimsthorpe Park the astrologer told him he would by the second sun-rise, discover to person who had stolen them! B employed the interval in makin enquiries; and having suspicion the offender, he went to a field which the man was at work, accosting him with all the conf. dence and severity necessary for this purpose, "You stole -- 's train,' said he. The appalled offender, smitten with his guilt, and with the impossibility of deceiving his accuser, confessed the fact, and told where he had secreted the stolerarticles. "I charge you," concluded the conjuror, " move them not from the spot in which they lie, nor seek of the confession you have made to me, on pain of the most terrible torments my skill is able to inflict." The man who had sustained the los, called again at the time appointed, and, by the direction of Sum. Clay, to a particular part of the offender cottage, recovered his property. Of course the amazing skill of thecejuror was trumpeted in all quarters. A few years ago, however, havel we suppose, misplaced one of is spells, he was reduced to the denecessity of declaring, by advertisment, that HE WAS NO CONSUSOR! and of begging perdon of an in cent person whom he had chi with theft! This circumstance but a slight and temperary est upon his reputation, and he d full credit as a magician, in the year of his age.

At Stamford, Mr. Denial Embert, whose extraordinary distrisions have for some years astillard

him



object of curiosity. gelled the day preceding his rom Huntingdon, and on his in the evening he sent a mesthe office of the Stamford ior, requesting that, as "the could not wait upon Ma-Mahomet would go to the in"-or, in other words, e printer would call upon id receive an order for exesome handbills, announcing ambert's arrival, and his de-to ace company." The orders e upon that occasion were ed without any presentiment ey were to be his last, and is usual cheerfulness. He bed-one of large dimen-(" Ossa upon Olympus, and upon Ossa")-fatigued with arney; but anxious that the night be quickly printed, in o his seeing company next g. Before nine o'clock, on orning, he was a corpse. He his 40th year, and upon beighed a few days before his by the famous Caledonian • (in the possession of Mr. of Ipswich) was found to be se 11lbs. in weight, (14lbs. to me) which is 10 stone 11lbs. han the celebrated Bright, of ever weighed. He had apartat Mr. Berridge's, the Wagd Horse's Inn. St. Martin's, e ground floor-for he had long incapable of walking up

His coffin, in which there next difficulty to place him, is 4 inches long, 4 feet 4 inches and 2 feet 4 inches deep: the see substance of his legs it necessarily a square case. offin, which consists of 112 icial feet of elm, was built up-to axle-trees and four cog L. I.I.

wheels: and upon these his remains were rolled into his grave, which was in a new burial ground at the the back of St. Martin's church. A regular descent was made, by sloping it for some distance. It was found necessary to take down the window and wall of the room in which he lay to allow his exit.-The following particulars of this remarkable man may be relied on as authentic, having been taken from his own mouth. Mr. Daniel Lambert was born on the 13th of March. 1770, in the parish of St. Margaret, at Leicester. From the extraordinary bulk to which he attained, the reader may naturally be disposed to enquire, whether his parents were persons of remarkable dimensions? This was not the case, nor were any of his family inclined to corpulence, excepting an uncle and aunt on the father's side, who were both very beavy. The former died during the infancy of Lambert, in the capacity of gamekeeper to the Earl of Stamford, to whose predecessor his father had been huntsman in early life. The family of Mr. L. senior. consisted, besides Daniel, of another son, who died young, and two daughters, who are still living, and both women of the common size.-The habits of young Lambert were not, in any respect, different from those of other young persons, till the age of fourteen. Even at an early period he was strongly attached to the sports of the field.— This, however, was only the natural effect of a very obvious cause, aided probably by an innate propensity to those diversions. We have already mentioned the profession of his father and uncle, and have yet to observe, that his maternal grandfather was a great cock-fighter. Born and Yу bred

thorses, dogs, and cocks, e other appendages of A the pursuits of which he reged even in his childam a shy cost?" annot be a matter of weahe should be l'assonately Il those exercises and anness which are comprehended the denomination of neld About the year 1793, when weighed 30 tone, he had orto visit Woolnich, in compaith the keeper of the county of Leicester. As the tide did serve to bring them up to Lonhe walked from Woelwich to metropolis, with much less apgent fatigue than several middleed men who were of the party. ach were the feelings of Mr. Lamert, that no longer than four years he abheried the very idea of exhibiting himself. Though he lived exceedingly refined at Leicester, the fame of his uncommon corpulence had spread over the adjacent county to such a degree, that he frequently found him elf not a little incommoded by the curiosity of the people, which it was impossible to repress, and which they were centinnally devising the means of gralifying, in spite of his reluctance. gentleman travelling through Leicester, conceived a trong desire to see this extraordinary phenomenon, but being at a loss for a pretext to introduce himself to Mr. Lambert, he first took care to enquire what were his particul'r progensities : being informed that he was a great corker, the traveller thought him-He according-Is went to his house, knocked at the door, and enquired for Mr. Lamhert: the ervant and he was at home, but that he is or saw strang-Let him Lunw, replied the

curious stranger, "that I called about some cocks." Lambert, who chanced to be in a situation to overhear what passed, immediately rejoined, " tell the gentleman that On another occasion, a gentleman from Nottinghan was extremely importunate to see him, pretending that he had a pa derable hesitation, Mr. Lambert ticular favour to a.k. On Lacrected him to be admitted. ing introduced, he said he wished to enquire the pedigree of a cert ain mare. Oh! if that is all," replied Mr. Lambert, perceiving from his manner, the real nature of his errand, " she was got by Imperlimence, out of Curiosity." at length, that he must either submit to be a close prisoner in his onn house, or endure all the incontent ence, without receiving the profits of an exhibition, Mr. Lambert wise ly strove to overcome his repugnance, and determined to visit the metropolis for that purpose. As it was impossible to procure a carrage large enough to admit him, he had a vehicle constructed expressly to carry him to London, where he arrived in the spring of 1800, and fixed his residence in Piccadilly. His apartments there had more the ar of a place of tashionable resorthan an exhibition; and as long as the town continued full, he was visited by a great deal of the best company. The dread he felt on coming to London, lest he should be exposed to indignity and insult from theceriosity of some of his vicitors, we soon removed by the politeness mi attention which he universally & There was not a fee. tleman in town, from his own comperienced. ty, but went to see him, not mere ly gazing at him as a spectacle, but tresting



ting him in the most friendly and soothing manner, which he declared, was too deeply impressed Pon his mind ever to be forgotten. Many of his visitors seemed incapaof gratifying their curiosity to full extent, and called again and Sain; one gentleman, a banker in city, jocosely observed, that he had fairly had a pound's worth. Ever since that period, Mr. Lamben has been chiefly engaged in relling to the principal provincial was, where many thousands have held with admiration his astonishbulk. He was a cheerful com-Panion; possessed a generous heart, **Pad was as fond of rural sports as** way man in England. His game Chickens and his dogs, when he was 🗪 home, were his chief amusement, and the Racing Calendar his study. At Madeira, Mrs. Peachy, wife of

Col. Peachy. At Soho, in his 81st year Matthew Boulton, esq. Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, of the Economical Society of Petersburgh, and many foreign institutions. If genius and indefatigable industry, directed by the purest patriotism, have any claim to the notice of our readers, an account of .this gentleman cannot but be highly acceptable. When we contemplate the cularged extent of his views, the wide and rapid circulation of his improvements and discoveries in the most important branches of art, and the numerous and honourable connections which he has formed in every part of the civilized world, we shall be obliged to admit that few men possess greater claims to the attention and gratitude of their country. Matthew Boulton, son of Matthew Boulton, by Christian, daughter of Mr. Peers,

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of Chester, was born at Birmingham, the 14th September, 1728.— He received the chief part of his education at a private grammar school, kept by the Rev. Mr. Austed, who officiated at St. John's Chapel, Deritend. So early as the year 1745, Mr. Boulton having lost his father, who left him in flourishcircumstances, distinguished ing himself by the invention of a new and most ingenious method of inlaying steel. Buckles, watch chains, and a great variety of other articles, wrought at his manufactory, were exported in large quantities to France, where they were eagerly purchased by the English, who affected to have no taste for the productions of their own country. The confinement of a populous town was but ill suited to such an establishment as soon became necessary for Mr. Boulton's farther experi-Accordingly, in the year ments. 1762, he purchased those extensive tracts of common, at that time a barren heath with only a small house and mill, on which the Soho manufactory now stands. He laid the foundation of his present extensive works, at the expense of 9000l. To this spot his liberal patronage soon attracted great numbers of ingenious men from all parts, and by their aid he so eminently succeeded in imitating the or molu, that the most splendid apartments in this and in many foreign countries received their ornaments from Scho. Here, too, the works of the greatest masters in oil colours were mechanically taken off, with such ease and exactness, that the original could scarcely be distinguished from the This mode of copying was copy. invented by the late Mr. Eggington, whose performances in stained glass Y y 2

afterwards introduced his name to public notice. The utmost power of the water mill, which Mr. Boulton had hitherto employed, fell infinitely short, even with the aid of horses, of that immense force which was soon found necessary to the completion of his designs. Recourse was therefore had, about the year 1767, to that chef d'œuvre of human ingenuity, the steam engine. The first that Mr. Boulton constructed was on M. Savary's plan; but the machine was yet, as it were, in its infancy, and by no means answered Mr. Boulton's expectations. In the vear 1769, Mr. James Watt, of Glasgow, obtained a patent for such a prodigious improvement of it, that Mr. Boulton immediately sought his acquaintance, and induced him to settle at Soho. At this place the facility of its application to a variety of concerns, wherein great force was requisite, soon manifested its superior utility and vast advantages to the public; parliament, therefore, in 1775, cheerfully granted a prolongation of Mr. Watt's patent for twenty-five years. A partnership now commenced between Messrs. Boulton and Watt; and a manufactory of steam engines, on their improved plan, was established at Soho, which still supplies the chief mines and manufactories throughout the kingdom. Aided by such talents, and commanding such unlimited mechanical powers, Mr. Boulton's views soon expanded, and Solio began to exhibit symptoms of the extraordipary advantages it had acquired.-The art of coining had long stood in need of simplification and arrangement, and to this art Mr. Boulton no sooner turned his attention, than, about the year 1788, he erected a coining mill, on an im-

proved plan, and struck a gold medal of the full weight of a guiuen. and of the same form as that of hi: = new copper coinage lately put intocirculation. The superior advantages of that form are obvious.-The impression is far less liable ta friction; and by means of a steenguage of equal diameter, money coined on that principle, may examined by measure as well as weight, the rim being exactly cire Moreover, the intrinsic is nearly equal to the current /alue of every piece, that, without a steam engine and adequate apparatus, erery attempt to counterfeit the Solo coinage must be made with lost.-The fabrication of base more seems likely, by these means, to be speedily checked, and, it is to be hoped, entirely defeated. The mil at Soho works eight machines, each of which receives, stamps and delivers out, by the aid of only a little boy, from seventy to ninety pieces of opper in one minute. Either of them is stopped without the least interruption to the motion of the others. In adjoining apartments all the preparatory processes are carried @ with equal facility and dispatch; such as rolling the copper into shell, dividing them into blanks, and shall ing them into bags clean and ready for the die. Without any person communication between the ent classes of workmen, the Links are conveyed to the room with they are shaken, and from these to the coining room in boxes were ing with immense velocity on \*\* clined plane, and accompanied 17 ticket of their weight. The Sen Leone Company have emply Mr. Boulton's mint in the co of silver, and the East India pany in that of copper. He

cut two complete mints to Petersurgh. Mr. Boulton having preinted the late Emperor Paul I. ith some of the most curious arti-😊 of his manufactory, in return ceived a polite letter of thanks nd approbation, together with a devidid collection of medals, mirals from Siberia, and specimens i all the modern money of Russia. Vitle the view of still further imroving and facilitating the manuictory of steam engines, Messis, oulton and Watt, in conjunction ith their sons, established a founery at Smethwick, a short distance vin Soho. Here that powerful zent is employed, as it were, to unitiply itself, and its various parts re fabricated and adapted together ith the same regularity, neatness, aid expedition, which distinguish all he operations of their manufactory. liose engines are afterwards distriouted to all parts of the kingdom by the Birmingham canal, which communicates with a wet clock beonging to the foundery. It could carcely be expected that envy would iew with indifference such singular nerit, and such unexampled success. The inventions and improvements of Messrs. Boulton and Watt were irst imitated, and then either decried or disputed. Reason laboured n vain to silence the clamours of inustice, and to defeat the stratagems of fraud. At length, in the year 1792, a solemn decision of purliament, and, about the same time, the concurrent opinion of the Court of King's Bench, forbade any further encroachment. The last discovery for which Mr. Boulton obtained a patent, was the important " Method of raising Water and other Fluids;" an ample description of which may be found in the fifth and

sixth volumes of the Monthly Magazine. Whoever contemplates the merit and utility of a long life devoted to such valuable pursuits, as we have here briefly and very imperfectly described; and recollects, without emotion, that the spot on which so much has been done, and is still doing; where hundreds of women and children easily earn a comfortable subsistence; where population is rapidly increasing, and the means of national prosperity improving in proportion, was lately a bleak, swampy, and sterile waste, must want understanding to comprehend, or sympathy to appreciate the happiness of his fellow-creatures. To comment upon the private character of a gentleman in Mr. Boulton's situation, would be an useless task; we shall therefore only observe, that as his great and expanded mind formed and brought to perfection the wonderful works we have briefly endeavoured to describe. so he felt no greater felicity than that of diffusing happiness to all around him. For a long time previous to his decease, he had been confined to his room by illness, and his dissolution was daily expected. His memory will ever remain dear to the British nation, whose glory was advanced in proportion to his own fame.--While we commemorate those great men who have sought their country's honour in the fields of war, we ought not to omit paying a just tribute of applause to those who have promoted arts, industry, and commerce, and diffused plenty and comfort through the realm, by cultivating science, and applying it to the useful arts of peace. He was buried on Thursday, 24th August, at Handsworth, near Soho. hearse and nine mourning coaches attended. Y y 3

attended, followed by numerous carriages of his friends. All the beadles in Birmingham rode on horse back, and kept open the way. The corpse, carried by three sets of bearers, was followed by 600 work men, each of whom had a silver medal

presented to him, struck for the oc-

casion. At Shuckburgh Hall, Sir Stewkley Shuckburgh, bart. 54. He was barrack-master at Canterbury, and at Silver Hill, in Sussex, till within a few years, when he succeeded to the baronetage by the death of the late Sir George Shuckburgh Evelyn; and was father of the unfortunate young lady who was lately shot by Lieut.

At Lacock Abbey, Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Shrewsbury, relict of George, the late Earl, and daughter of the late Lord Dormer,

aged 85.

Sharpe.

At Costessy Hall, Sir William Jerningham, bart. 73. In him his tenantry, both in this county and on his great estates in Staffordshire and Shropshire, have lost a liberal landlord, the poor a most charitable patron, and the numerous friends, to whom his unbounded hospitality offered an ever open mansion, can never forget his frank and courteous manners, and the extraordinary suavity of his deportment. He was a steady and zealous friend to 2 literature, a great admirer of and the Album at his seat at Cos- lament it. The friends of the auwas abundantly tessy with poetical effusions left by the acquainted with the real worth of various guests whom his intelligent his disposition, his intelligent mind. conversation drew near him. De- and his honourable principles, wiscended from one of the most an- every long deplore the severe lascient families in the country, he added to the solid worth of the old -succeeded in his title and estates in English gentleman, the winning Mr. Lord, a barrister. · courtesy and gracefulness of modern . In Buker-street, Portman-squart.

ancestors from parliamentary at 1 most other civil duties, he employed his leisure hours in beautifying can a great scale, the country arour ! his venerable mansion. Of the taste displayed in the execution of his plans of improvement, the public have been enabled to judge forthemselves, by the kind permission which he gave to all, to ride or walk about his extensive plantations.— He is succeeded in his title and estate by his eldest son, George Jerningham, esq. of Haughley Park, near Bury.

berence to the religious faith of him

At Bristol, aged 19, John Dases Worgan. He was a Hebrew, Greek. and Latin scholar: had added the acquirement of the French, liaba. and other modern languages; and was a poet of no mean order. He had been for some time domesti tutor to the sons of Dr. Jenner. with discovered his brilliant talents, bet whose sagacity always predicted at early grave to this specimen of premature genius. He was a since christian, of amiable manners, and uninpeachable morals.

. At Orielton, in the county of Pembroke, in the 27th year of 🔄 age, Sir Hugh Owen, bart. M. P. for Pembroke. By his death in native country has been deprived of prosperity, and will therefore deq. supplied -cient house of Orielton, who were which they have sustained. He c

refinement. Precluded by an ad- Sir John Murray, bart, of Back

Baroper.

faroney, in North Britain; a man, tho so well discharged the important duties of a father, a husband, and a friend, as to have rendered his is an invaluable blessing, and his cath an irreparable loss, to those a habits of intimacy with him. He is succeeded in his title by his idest son, now Sir Archibald Muray, an ensign in the third regiment of guards.

At his house in Piccadilly, George

William Coventry, Earl of Covenry, Viscount Deerhurst, Lord Lieucuant of the county, and Recorder of the city of Worcester. His lordhip was born in April, 1722; he has educated at Winchester, was aferwards of University College, Oxford; and, with his eldest brother, Lord Deerhurst, (who died in 1744) was created master of arts in 1739. He succeeded his father, Earl William, in March, 1751. The following year he married Maria, the cldest of the three daughters of John Gunning, esq. the most celebrated beauties of that day. The issue of this marriage have been remarkably unfortunate: the first-born daughter died young; Mary Alicia, the next child, was the first wife of the present Sir Andrew Bayntun, to whom she was married when 23 years old, in June 1777; was divorced in 1783, and died in January, 1784: Ann Margaret, the next child, was married in 1778, when 21 years old, to the Honourable Edward Foley, from whom she was divorced in 1787, and the following year she married Samuel Wright. esq. a captain in the army; George, Viscount Deerhurst, who succeeds his father, and is now Earl of Coventry, was married, at 19 years of age, to Lady Catharine Henley, a daughter of the late Earl of Northington; the marriage was without the consent of his father, and the lady died in less than two years (in January 1779); a few months after which, as Lord Deerhurst was bunting in Worcestershire, attempting a dangerous leap, his horse fell on him, beat his face nearly flat, and though he was miraculously preserved, he has ever since been totally In 1783, he married Miss blind. Pitches, second daughter of Sir.A. Pitches, by whom he has a numerous family. The first wife of the late Earl died in 1760, and in 1764, he was united to Barbara, daughter of John, Lord St. John, of Bleisoe, who died in 1804, leaving him several children. Lord Coventry was a lord of the bed-chamber to his late and present majesty, which office he resigned in 1770. He supported the prerogative in the American war, though he deprecated the exertion of force. In 1788, he voted with ministers on the regency question; and in 1795, voted Mr. Hastings " not guilty" on all the charges against him. On the 27th March, 1796, he opposed the negociation with the French Directory: and, in 1803, spoke against the motion for censuring Lord Sidmouth's

At Tolstone Lodge, near Tadcaster, Peregrine Wentworth, esq. 87. In May, 1751, Mr. W. married Miss Thompson, only daughter of Beilby Thompson, esq. of Escrick, near York, by his first wife, who was sole daughter and heiress of Sir Roger Beckwith, bart. He afterwards married Mrs. Witton, relict of Wm. Witton, esq. of Lupset, near Wakefield, and sister to the late Dr. Assheton, of Middleton, near Manchester. He has left no issue by either marriage. Mr. W. was a standard with the standard was supported by the stan

Y y 4

administration.

the last of the male line of the Earl of Stafford. He held the office of Register for the West Riding of the county of York, 44 years. He was highly esteemed by every gentleman of the turf, on which he commenced in 1754, though in 1752 he rode his hunter, a match, against Mr. Vernon's hunter, over York.

At Combernere Abbey, Sir Robert Salisbury Cotton, bart. in his 71st year. He sat in four parliaments for this county. He is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, now Sir Stapleton Cotton, bart. Major General in the army, and at present actively employed in

the campaign in Spain.

At Maidstone, in his 43d year, Major-General Coote Manningham, Colonel of the 95th, or rifle regiment of foot, and one of the Equerries to his majesty. He was second son of the late Charles Manningham, esq. of Thorp, in Surrey, formerly one of the Council at Fort William, in Bengal. The late Generals Sir Eyre Coote and Sir Robert Boyd, were both nearly related to Major-General Manningham on the side of his mother, who was one of the daughters of the late respected Colonel Hutchinson, formerly It was Governor of St. Helena. under his uncle, Sir Robert Boyd, that the general commenced his apprenticeship in arms, at the memorable siege of Gibraltar, being then a subaltern in Sir Roberts own regiment, the brave 39th foot, in which corps he rose to the rank of captain. On the breaking out of the war in 1793, Major Manningham had the honour of being appointed to the light infantry battalion, formed in the islands, in order to join Sir Charles Grey, on his coming out to attack the French West Indies, and

was a sharer in the glory of thes campaign, at the reduction of Murtinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe He soon rose to be lieutenant-color nel of the 81st regiment of foot and in 1795 be was adjutant-genu ral to the forces in St. Domingo then under the command of Lieu tenant-General Forbes. While was on this service he had the misforture to be severely wounded by an are: buscade of the enemy. On his turn to England, he had the honoto be favoured by the notice atprotection of his sovereign; a was, in 1798, advanced to be one his Majesty's aid-de-camps with rank of Colonel, and soon after 🛶 appointed one of his Majera equerries. In 1805, he was promoted to the rank of major-general. and was for some time employed or the home staff. On the breaking out of the war in Spain, he anxionly sought permission to serve in the army which was forming to said that country; and he was appointed to the division commanded by the gallant Sir David Baird, whom he accompanied to Corunna as next in authority, till the junction of the main army was effected on the Dero, when Major-General Manufham took the command of a brigade. After sustaining with them the almost incredible hardships and fatigues of the latter part of that campaign, he had at last the com lation and satisfaction at the had of these brave men, of successfully repelling the furious attacks of very superior numbers of the enemy, the memorable battle of Commis-Within a short period after the neral's return to England in Jewis ry last, his health began visibly to decline; and it is probable that the fatigues and sufferings houndard

repost that most severe service in Gallicea, sperating upon a constitution strendy affected by West India: service, and the wounds received in it, produced the feverish and other fittal symptoms, which carried from to the grave at the early age of 48 years, ripe indeed in glory, but immaturely for his family and friends, and above all for his country.

At Hammersmith, James Elphinston, esq. 88. A long retirement from the cares of the world, had in a manner withdrawn this gentleman from the view of it for some time past, but he has made uo common figure in it during the long period of his life.

At Fineshade, the seat of her father, the Hon. J. Monckton, where she was on a visit, Eleanor, Countess Dowager of Harborough, 38. She has left one son, the present Earl of Harborough, a minor, and four daughters.

At the Hyde, Ingatestone, Mrs. Disney, wife of the Rev. Dr. D. and daughter of the Rev. Francis Blackburne, archdeacon of Cleveland, Yorkshire, 63.

At Stewart-hall, county Tyrone, Andrew Thomas, earl of Castle-stewart, no less eminent for the integrity and independence of his mind, than for his illustrious descent. He was the acknowledged head of the house of Stewart, being immediately descended, in the male and legitimate line, from Robert the second, king of Scotland. By his widow (daughter of the late Judge Sill); he left two sons and two daughters. His lordship is succeeded by his eldest son Robert.

At Abbevium, county of Cork, the Must Reverend Ductor Dillon, titular archbishop of Tuam. He

was a prelate exemplary in his conduct, engaging in his manners, and enlightened in his mind; his zeal, as a public character, extended no less to the punctual discharge of the duties be owed to the flock conmitted to his care, than to promote and support the general interests of religion; his virtue in private life endeared him to his friends, while, in his general intercourse with society, his dignitied deportment rendered him respectable. Placed at the head of this diocese, at a fearful period of civil commotion, unawed by the dread of the misrepresentations of prejudice, or the misconceptions of disaffection, he taught obedience to the laws of his country, and charity and forbearance to all men. The same zeal which actuated him to remove abuses committed to the prejudice of religion, rendered him firm in opposing any attempts to encroach on its rights.

The Most Noble William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, Duke of Portland, Marquis of Titchfield, &c.

At Lansdown-house, Berkeleysquare, the Right Hon. John Henry Petty, Marquis of Lansdown, Earl of Wycomb in England, Earl of Shelburne, Viscount Fitz Maurice, and Baron Dunkerron, in Ireland. His lordship was in his forty-fourth year. He succeeded his father, the late marquis, in 1805; and the same year, married Lady Gifford, relict of Sir Duke Gifford, baronet, by whom he has left no issue, but is succeeded in his titles and estates by his brother, Lord Henry Petty. He had been for many months in a declining state of health. In the autunn of the present year, by the advice of his medical attendants, he was preparing to embark for Lisbon, to try the effect of the tem-

perature



perature of the atmosphere of that Previously to his intendcountry. ed departure, he visited his favourite cashe at Southampton, and finding himself daily getting better, he abandoned his intention of going to Portugal. His disorder was a liver complaint, to which he had for many years been subject. lordship had a presentiment of his appreaching end. It was only three days before his death that he observed to a favourite domestic, " Happy is that man who closes his earthly career when in sleep." It was a singular circumstance that he should depart this life in a way most agreeable to his own wishes: his lordship died without a groan, at a time when his servant was sitting near the head of the bed, and imagined his master to have been still asleep. It was not until half an hour afterwards that he was discovered to be dead. He was a man of the most measuring and conciliatory manners: in his domestic habits he was beloved by ail his household. A few months since, as he passed the church-yard at Padduction, commenting on the display of a pompicus funeral procession, when extended frequently a hundred miles into the country, he ridiculed the blea, and added, "When I die, pray let my remains be deposited here." In consequence of that request being lately repeated, the body will be deposited there in a vault, over which a plain mans leum will be erected to his me-

At his house, in Seymour Place, Lord Monson, 23. He succeeded his tather in 1805; the following year married Lody Sarah Saville, and has lett one son, to whom the title devolves.

In Pall-Mall, Sir Frederi ton Eden, Bart. He was : distinguished knowledge, larly on political and con subjects. He was also a speculation, and was chiefl mental in founding the G surance Company. About ago he was deprived of amiable and accomplished the regret of a wide circle of Sir Frederick has left a la valuable library, among w. many rare and curious scripts.

At St. George's hospita mas Soaper, a carpenter, death was occasioned by t of a rattlesnake. He was : at an exhibition-shop of ber reptiles, in Piccadilly, whe is a rattlesnake in a close ca must needs tease and provcreature with his rule, which luckily dropped in the cage; taking it out, the snake bit I tween the thumb and finger few minutes, the hand was! swoln, and in a few hours th sufferer was deprived of his Every possible attention wa to him at the hospital, with fect.

At Whitton, Edmund Hi 76. He has left property enormous amount of \$00,00 Mr. Fish, of Greville-street ton-garden, and to another man, he has left \$50,000l to the Rev. Mr. Taylor, his relative, who was offered 10 some time ago, for the clabis legacy, he has bequi \$5,000l. He has left not his relatives in Somessetshire, he had placed on a valuable in that county, which he had for 75,000l, and which he |



they should inheritoriginally a tailor at and the person who a in that business, still trade in that town. It owder mills at Whit-Hill realised his vast enjoyed the complete key in powder, whence back the produce of and with it carried on of a Turkey mer-

prated composer, J. He was born at Rhoer Austria, in 1753. considered as the fac in our day; for, alus vouth be diligently works of every great ent and modern, his genius soaring above on called the attention : musical world upon admiring him, first for boldness, and originasorks, and afterwards im as the best model d imitation. He died orf, near Vienna. 1. John Ronald M'Ken- gloriously fell in the lavera, was the reprea very ancient family, monial estate (Suddie) part of the county of I the Black Isle. out his 47th year. He ilitary career in the mar the immediate eye of eneral M'Kenzie, of that for some time previous d the duty of adjutant atham division. Upon of his uncle, by which d to some personal for-linquished the marines, om an ambition to get

forward in his profession more rapidly than that service admits of. In the spring of 1794, he became major of the 2d battalion of the 78th foot, raised by the present Lord Scaforth. In the latter end of that year, or early in 1795, both battalions of the 78th were consolidated; by which measure this gallant officer became attached to the 1st battalion, and with the officers and men from the 2d, joined the 1st battalion at the Cape, whence they proceeded 1200 strong to India, where the regiment served with distinction, under the present lieut.-gen. (then col.) M'Kenzie Frazer. With this corps the gallant Major-gen. served many years in India, and latterly commanded the regiment. He returned to Europe in 1801-2, sincerely regretted by his regiment, and all who knew him—and if his service in the east was not marked by any brilliant professional event, it was because the situation of that country, during his stay in it, did not call for any active exertion. moted to the rank of colonel soon after he came home, on the breaking out of the present war, 1803, he was placed on the northern staff as a brigadier: ne was afterwards made governor and commandant of Alderney, and soon replaced on the northern staff as major-gen, which situation he held, when, on his own solicitation, he was removed to the command of a brigade in Portugal in 1808. He was in Parliament four years, first for the Sutherland district of boroughs, and latterly for the shire of Sutherland, in the room of Mr. William Dundas. 1804, he superintended the levy: and in 1805, the discipline of that gallant, but ill-fated second 2d bat-

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talion of the 78th, which, when but recruits, in fact, beat the chosen troops of France on the plains of Maida, but were afterwards annihilated with their gallant young leader, lieut.-col. M'Leod, in the last Egyptian expedition. He was a zealous, steady, cool soldier -- a mild and most friendly man. service loses in him a most excellent officer-his friends, an estimable and amiable man. The 78th adored bins, and will long lament him. His estate, called Suddie, devolves to an only sister, married to a Captain Potts, of the 42d regiment, by whom she has a large family.

At his residence at Scarisbrick, aged 58, Thomas Eccleston, esq. agricultural improvements which have, during late years, rendered the county of Lancaster as conspicuous as any other district in this kingdom, owe, in a very great measure, their rise, and subsequent success, to his active and enterprising spirit. He loved the theory as well as the practice of the most interesting science which can engage the attention of the human intel-His pursuits were, therefore, devoted to the execution of every undertaking which combined a hope of removing long-established prejudices with the prospect of future utility. Even in early life, and long before most men exert themselves at all, he began to carry into effect those magnificent designs. which formed in more advanced life his darling occupation.-Throughout the anxious scene in which he afterwards became so illustrious a character, his efforts were eminently distinguished by the calm and patient consideration of every circumstance which could contribute to

render them beneficial to the pr . sent age, and to posterity. suggestion which arose from a que ter which he had accustomed hi 🛋 self to treat with respect, pase. without having its due reflection he had the ability to distinguish." tween innovation and really usediscovery. Whilst those who dre ed any change in the system, wh unfortunately too near our times, had palsied the exertion genius, and restrained the ben era lence of patriotism, imagined that ruin and mortification alone could attend schemes apparently so extravagant; to a philosophic eye the picture was reversed. If it was too highly varnished, if it partook too much of that kind of recommendation which avoids the curiosity of critical analysis; on nearer review it was found to owe its most imporing qualities to the design of a masterly pencil. This was precisly the case with Mr. Eccleston's deavours, to do honour to bis =tive country. What might seem the effect of enthusiasm to an indokat observer, had never been suffered to engage his attention, until it had been submitted to the closest and most accurate investigation of his superior understanding. A mintive of his various undertaking does not come within the intention which produced this hasty and imperfect sketch. It is sufficient to 0 purpose to observe, that his neil bourhood bears ample testimos y his spirited and liberal exertion He has rendered a country uninviting and barren, fertile abundant. His own domai risen like a new creation under hands, where, to use the expense sion of the poet, "Digne. divini gloris ruris." A tri



#### PPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. 701.

enty years since, scarcely z a communication during ler, when society assumes attractive delights, is now l accessible by as good s any the kingdom can and the benefits which socilerived from these improvere exhibited in the habits uners of its peasantry. All isplay a character of the order, and a mind which be interested in nothing insignificant. If in his pubuct be was thus to be adin the sphere of his private he was one of the most enmen of the present day. I been continually in the -his observations and anecere as various as incident utnish. His important sermankind had debarred him apportunity of becoming farith the writers of antiquit he was well acquainted lost of the useful publica-' bis own country, and of thbour. He possessed the wici as perfectly as any of als; and, had the constitution country permitted it, his dge and talents would have im weight in the public esti-, and pointed him out as ng the qualifications necesform an active and useful

no less animating scene—he itined to clothe nature in her vest, and to extend the blesfindustry in every direction erson he had a dignity which lattention wherever he movibere was at the same time a benevolence in his countea freedom and ease in his w, which invited confidence

and secured esteem. To all around he displayed the gayest serenity; and his presence enlivened the circle of his family by the lustre of the softer virtues. If we are to assure ourselves that happiness consists in useful and honourable pursuits, and that, according to the opinion of the Roman philosopher, it springs from the exersise of a right judgment we may exclaim with the same moralist, " Ecce animus atternitate digmus."

At Walling Wells, near Worksop, the sent of Sir T. Wollaston White. bart, in consequence of a fall from horse in hunting, Thomas Charles Gascoigne, only son of Sir Thomas G. bart. 23.—In pursuing the pleasure of the chase, with Lord Scarborough's hounds, he was thrown from the spirited animal which be rode, in making a leap over a small rivulet. head struck against the strong branch of a tree, which threw him backwards with such violence as to rupture his spine. The immediate consequence was a paralysis of his lower parts; and although the first medical aid was procured, the accident terminated fatally. The following pathetic inscription, from the pen of his father, is to be placed on the tomb of this much-lamented young gentleman:

HERE IS DEPOSITED
WHAT REMAINS OF
THOM AS CHARLES GASCOIGNE,
Only Son of Sir Thos. Gascoigne, Bart,
Ile met his Fate from a Fall in Hunting,

And expired at Walling Wells, The Feat of Sir Thomas White, Bart, In Nottinghamshire, on Friday, the 20th of October, 1809.

Snatched thus prematurely in the Twenty-fourth year of his Age, from his numerous Friends; his nearly heart-broken Father derives comedation, from the soothing reflection of the general estimation and affection berne to his



child during his short career. With the Parent, the family will become

extinct.

At Cambridge, the Rev. George Borlese, B. D. casuistical professor and registrar of Cambridge University, and also rector of Newton, Suffolk. He was many years fellow and tutor of St. Peter's college, A. B. 1764; A. M. 1767; and B. D. 1780. He was the yeangest son of the late Doctor Borlase, of Castle Horneck, Cornwall, Lord: Wardon of the Stannaries, He lived beloved, and died lamented by a more numerous and respected circle of acquaintance, than, perhaps, ever fell to the lot of one man to obtain. Amongst the latter, we may rank the present Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, as his nearest and dearest friend. His conduct; for independence and integrity, were proverbial, during the many political struggles which have of late years occurred in the University. Strongly attached to the principles and politics of the party which Mr. Fox was supposed to lead in the state, he withstood all the offers which were made to him of preferment and emolument, and his conduct as registrar gained him universal applause, except from one man, the late Dr. Yorke, Bishop of Ely, who, because he knew the principles of Mr. Borlase were obnoxious to Mr. Pitt (the then member for the University,) in his capacity as visitor of the college, twice refused him the mastership, though twice nominated, and sent to him by all the fellows as their choice. Mr. Borlage has died without issue, though twice married. His first wife was Miss Harriet Serocold, of Cherry-Hinton, Cambridgeshire, and sister to the wife of Dr. 1,0

Pearce, now Dear of Ely. She died in child-bed within elevan menths of their marriage. He married, secondly, Miss Home; sates of Meyrick Home Bankes, esq. of Winstauley Hall. Lancabire.

At Earlbam, in his 60th year, John Gurney, esq. -- We feel m unfeigned sorrow in recording the death of so excellent a fellow citizen, who will be greatly mixed, and long regretted by all who knew him. Placed in the centre of one of the largest mercantile establishments of this country, he has shewn no less wisdom and skilldness, than liberality and integrity in the unnagement of its extensive raminetions. But he was not wholly absorbed in his own concerns, van a they were: the benevolence of his nature prompted thin, and the stire energy of his mind enabled him, to dedicate a considerable portion of his time, to the concerns of others. No exertion was too great, no object too small, when the welfare of others was in question-All those who have been engaged with him in arbitration, in executorship and in brankruptcies, can bear testinony to the promptness of mind, which enabled him to see at once the various bearings of the case; to the acute penetration with which hemravelled the intricacies of entanged accounts; and to the conciliating spirit by which he has saved many a family from ruinous litigation. Nor did he confine himself to the concerns of private life; in all public undertakings he was among it first to promote the welfire and inprovement of his native city, and is all its charitable institution contributed freely not only his now but his exertions. He wise stady friend to civil and religious li

and in the worst of times he never shrunk from the manifestion of his sentiments, fearless, though not insensible, of the obliquy which might attend it. With singular judgment be steered in difficult times a middle course between the opposite extremes of party. But although he felt it a duty to act decidedly, when the times called for it. he held no feelings of personal hostility against his political opponents. Indeed he was wholly without gall; the occasion which called forth the exertion, once past, he instantly tendered the right hand of friendship to the keenest of his adversaries. We have hitherto dwelt on the useful part of Mr. Gurney's character, but he largely contributed to the pleasures as well as the interest of those around him, for he was of a singularly cheerful nature, and of habits in a high degree social. These he indulged by a constant hospitality, impossible to be exceeded, and by no means confined to the respectable religious sect of which he was a member, but extended very generally to his friends and neighbours. and to those who occasionally visit-

ed Norwich. After a life well spent in the discharge of the duties of a Christian, Mr. Gurney died in truly Christian sentiments, distinctly expressed a short time before his death, in the last moments of his unclouded reason, with a perfect consciousness that his disease was mortal, and with a resignation the most entire to the will of Almighty Mr. Gurney was a member of the Society of Friends; he was once married, and eighteen years ago was left a widower with eleven children. All of these survive him. and would be inconsolable under the loss of him who was the most tender and affectionate of parents. but for the hope that is in them.

At Ottery St. Mary, Mrs. Coleridge, relict of the Rev. John C. vicar of that place, 88.

In the public hospital, at Kingston, Jamaica, and buried at the expense of the parish, Robert Hepburn Ker, formerly a baker in that city, and who, by a late decision in the House of Peers, was found entitled to the dukedom of Roxburgh, unincumbered, and 100,000l. sterling in the funds.

#### CELEBRATION OF THE JUBILEE

By the Government of Bombay.

Bombay, June 9th, 1810.

On Monday last, being the 4th of June, the hon, the governor gave a splendid ball and supper at Parell to the ladies and gentlemen of this settlement, surpassing even the many former elegant entertainments which we have had the pleasure of witnessing at the same mansion.

The arrangements for this fete were conducted with a degree of liberality and magnificence, worthy of the occasion for which the party was assembled: to celebrate not only the Birth-day of our Beloved Sovereign, but the Fiftieth Year of his arduous and eventful Reign.

The avenue leading to Parell was

illu-

ainsted a considerable distance in the house, which appeared a The area bere the entrance, was brilliantly oramented with lights, suspended in be most funciful and elegant manner among the branches of the trees, and on arches and festoons, Over the erected for the purpose. principal entrance was a transparency representing a medallion encircled by a wreath of laurel, and surmounted by a crown with the rays of the Sun reflected from the black ground. On the centre was the following inscription. GEORGIUS TERTIUS

REX

ANNO 50. REGNI.

And underneath was the following beautiful and highly appropriate motto from the Scriptures

The hoary head is a crown of glory when it is found in the path of righteons ness.

The large hall on the ground floor was also decorated with transparencies, the floor, together with the grand staircase, being painted so as to resemble marble.

Over the door at the western end, was a transparency of his Majesty's arms, with the following memorable words, from the first speech which he addressed to his Parliament after ascending the throne:

BUEN AND BRED A BRITON, I GLORY IN THE NAME.

On the right was seen the plume of feathers of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with the letters G. P., while the Royal Arms were supported on the left by the

transparency representing MAGNA CHARTA resting on the lion and the micora in a recumbent postere, with the Rose and the Thi the Shamrock in the foregreen whilet the national flags with the masts of a ship, and the other can blems, completed the rear.

At the opposite extremity of the Hall, over the great door leading to the gardens, was another trans rency, on a very extensive scale, presenting a view of the constitution of Great Britain, on several medallions.

On the upper part immediately over the medallion, on which was engraven ENGLAND, sat BRITAN NIA; the rays of the Sun were connected on the right with the PAR-LIAMENT OVER Which stood LEGI-SLATURE resting upon a rock

the Parliament was again subde ed into the LORDS and COMMONS, with their appropriate embless. The JUDICIAL with the JUDGES and JURIES were connected by the same means with the left, with s fgure of Justice supported her right hand the sword, and the balance with her left. In the contre between these two divisions, was scen a Star, representing the excen-

tive part of the constitution, with the KING engraven in large letter of gold, and encircled by the gar ter with the motto, " Honi soil mal y pense-below this was CHURCH surmounted by the and the commandments, and subdivided into the SPIRI LOEDS and the CLERGY, mitre over the former, of common prayer and The

over the latter. of this beautiful repe peen St. George on house



with the drugon, while above Henry is were engraven the followby bigg.

THE LAWS, THE RIGHTS, scherous plan of power, delivered age to age by your renowned fore-

fathers se dearly bought, the price of so much blood,

o bett never perish in your hands; pleasy transmit it to your children.

hake our lives in thy possession

happy, Or cor deaths glorious in thy just de-

The upper Hall was likewise de-Conted in a novel and elegant manfor with transparencies, in the se-Veral windows, having inscribed on Hem some of the most important Events of the present reign. At the - distern extremity was a portrait of his Majesty, with a full-length pointing of Britannia, recording, uuder the directions of Fame, the Naval Heroes of the Nile; over which we observed on a rich drapery the **beautiful** designation bestowed on her by our immortal national poet.

\* The green-haired Heroine of the west."

with the following motto in allusion to the taunts of our enemies.

Dives opam, Studjisque asperrima belli.

On the window on the right hand di Britannia appeared

> ELLIOTT, GIBRALTAR,

**with the following line selected not** with much for its beauty, as from the effective of its having beer Elfe celebrated Frederick the Great To General Elliott, on the termina-You LI.

ation of the memorable desence of that fortress.

Colehris in flammis, celebris Gibraltar in undis.

The following inscriptions appeared in the several other windows.

RODNEY, Howe, 12th April, 1782. 1st June, 1794. Muturate fugam, regique hec dicite vestro; Non illi imperium pelagi, sceyumque tridentem, Sed mihi sorte datum,

DUNCAN, ST. VINCENT. 11th Oct. 1797. 14th Feb. 1798. Britannia need no bulwarks, No towers along the steep, Her march is on the mountain waves. Her home is on the deep.

NELSON, 1st Aug. 1798, 2d April 1801, 21st Oct. 1805.

Blood of the Brave, thou art not lost Amid the waste of waters blue The waves that roll to Albion's Coast Shall proudly boast their sangaine bue; Thy blood shall be the vernal dew To foster Valour's daring seed, The generous plant shall still its' stock renew,

And hosts of Heroes rise when one shall bleed.

UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND TRELAND 1st January 1300. Paribus se legibus ambæ Invicto gentes atema in fæders mittant.

WILBERFORCE. Abolition of the African Slave Trade 1st January 1898. The blessing of those who were ready to perish came upon him.

ABERCROMBIE, ALEXANDRIA. The Father of the fight Who snatched on Alexandria's sand The Conqueror's wreath with dying hand. 7. z SIR . AGRE.

Or of the redcross here teach,
Dauntless in dungeon as on breach;
Alike to him, the sea, the shore,
The brand, the bridle, or the oan.

Moore. CORUNNA Fallen to save an injured land, Imperial Honour's awful hand Shall point his lonely bed; The warlike dead of every age, Who fill the fair recording page, Shall leave their sainted rest, And half reclining on his spear Each wondering chief by turns appear, To hail the Hero guest. Old Edward's sons unknown to yield, Shall crowd from Cressy's laurelled field, And gaze with fixed delight, Again for Britain's wrongs they feel, Again they snatch the gleamy steel, And wish the avenging fight.

HARDINGE.
8th March 1808.
This not the embattled host,
Nor fleets that line a coast,
That claim alone the mead,
Of Valour's sacred deed,
Nor whether Admiral or Captain bleed;
No, 'tis the Hero's soul
Which gives the high controul;
This saves a falling state,
This signs a Tyrant's fate,
This flamed in Hardinge's eye
At Battle's cheerful cry,
And bade him like themighty Nelson die!

Wellesley.
Vimeira. Talavera.
Victor ab anrorœ populis.
Duo rapta manu diverso ex hoste trophæa,
Bisque triumphatas utroque ab littore gentes.

STUART.
MAIDA.
On you, noblest English,
Whose blood is fetched from Fathers of
war-proof.

The above inscriptions are derived from sources too generally known to require specification, unless we except those which relate to the two aval heroes, Nelson and Hardings,

who fell alike in the hour of victory. The beautiful lines on the former, are by Doctor Leyden of Calcuta, and the no less beautiful verses on the latter, are from a Poem written at Parell House, in March, 1808, by a lady who has recently left this settlement for Europe, who long filled the first rank in this community, but who was much more distinguished by her genius and virtues, than by the highest rank which any community could bestow. It is only for stranger that it is necessary to add, the name of Lady Mackintosh.

The ball was opened about 10 o'clock by the Hon. the Governor and Mrs. Lechmere, and the dascing continued with great spirit, co-sidering the extreme heat of the weather, until about 1 o'clock, when the party retired to an elegate supper, after which the following toasts were given.

THE KING, and may be continue to wear the Crown for many years. THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

THE HONOURABLE UNITED ELIT INDIA COMPANY, &c. &c.

The party afterwards proceed to the extensive gardens, which were illuminated in a very grand and menificent manner, having a triumple al arch between the fountains, and the great terrace which runs purilel with the water.

From the terrace, the companies were gratified with a splendid diplay of fireworks, which illuminated the whole of that beautiful picturesque scenery, which estend from the gardens by success ranges of hills, interspersed with wood and water until it terminate with the high land on which the flag staff is erected.

On this occasion the flag staff ing recommenced and continued: was decorated with the colours of various nations, which produced a light which suddenly rose behind deaus with the following motto: the hill. The company afterwards return-

ed to the ball-room, when the dauc-

until a late hour in the morning. We must not omit to mention magnificent effect, when appearing that many of the ladies, unwilling through the extreme darkness of the to show any want of loyalty on so night, by the assistance of a strong inemorable an occasion, wore Ban-

God prolong His Majesty's Reign.

#### REGISTER, ANNUAL 1 25 hi Jes 0/63 6 1 ES 1 7 39 16 85 W 2,2 0 65 6: Biggs , CURRENT PRICES IN THE LONDON MARKETS, FROM JAN. 1, TO DEC. 24, 1809. Rect par Mutton, per Stone of siles Stone of Stone of Stone of siles Stone of siles 80.81 10 91 1.1 8 april 10 89 10 . 4101 00 01 10/08 E Ochic 011 01 18/cp r | 11' heat, sup 8.5. 0.5 85/85 85.85 18/19 18,68 18000 85.81 111/6/3 .e. 98 (M) \$3 011 I lour 氢氢 17 to May 18thiste d. 10 mg Pri to Apr. 1 no to Mar. 1 810 2 1510 2 1310 Feb. Apr. 3 to 3.111-19 to 5.5. 5.6 19 10 10 to 2 . Jan. 18(1) 14.

† Delivered at 12s, advance on the above Prices.

Moulds are generally 15, per dozen advance on Stores.

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## STATE PAPERS.

Letter from General Armstrong to Mr. Madison, dated, Paris, 7th August, 1808, enclosing a Letter to Mr. Champagny.

IT would have given me the highest pleasure to have drawn from this government, such explanations on the general subject of our differences with them, as would have met the friendly and equitable views of the United States, but I owe it as well to you as to myself, to declare, that every attempt for that purpose hitherto imade, has failed, and under circumstances, which by no means indicate any change, in this respect for the better.

The same to the same.

I wrote a few lines to you yesterday. Two weeks have gone by without any new condemnation,— My remonstrances continue to remain unanswered.

I enclose a copy of my note of yesterday to M. De Champagny.

From Mr. Armstrong to Mons. Champagny.

Mr. Armstrong presents his compliments to M. De Champagny, and hegs leave to inform him, that having, for some months past, made trial of the artificial waters of Trivoli without any useful effect, his physician has prescribed for him those of Bourbon D'Archambault. Should M. De Champagny have any communications to make to Mr. Armstrong, he will be pleased to address them, as usual, to the Hotel de Legation Americane, rue Vanguard, 100, whence they will be regularly and promptly transmitted to Bourbon.

On leaving Paris, Mr. Armstrong thinks proper to state his regret, that the political relations of the two powers should continue to wear an aspect less auspicious to their future good understanding, than is wished for by those who are the friends of both.

That his majesty (Napoleon,) has a right to make such municipal regulations as he may deem proper, with regard to foreign commerce, neither is nor has been denied. For example, he may forbid the entry into the ports of France of American ships which have touched in England, or been destined to England; and he may either sequester or confiscate such vessels of the United States as shall infract these Z z 4



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laws, after due promulgation and notice thereof; but beyond this, the United States hope and believe that

his majesty will not go.

M. De Champagny will not fail to seize the distinction which these remarks present, between the authority of municipal regulations and that of public law, and will decide whether it does or does not offer a ground on which a good understanding so long and so usefully maintained between the United States and France, may be preserved, and a degree of intercourse revived between, which shall have the effect of reanimating their former industry.

Does his majesty fear that the balance of trade arising from this renewed industry, would go to the advantage of England? Means are certainly not wanting to prevent this consequence. Would it not be entirely avoided by making it a condition of the commerce in question, that all ships leaving France shall take in (in some article or articles of her manufacture) the full amount of the cargo they bring hither.

Ships sailing under this regulation would or would not go voluntarily to England. If they went voluntarily, it would only be because that country afforded the best markets for the production of France, in which case, the habitual results would be entirely changed, and England ceasing to receive a balance for her manufactures, would begin to pay one to the United States, on the productions of France. Could France wish a state of Commerce more prosperous than this?

If, on the other hand, the American ships did not go voluntarily to England, but were captured and sent in for adjudication, it may be

fairly presumed, that the United States would no longer hesitate about becoming a party in the war

against England.

Thus, in either case, the interests of his majesty would be directly advanced by the measure: in the one, the wants of France and her colonies would be not only regularly supplied, but she would herself become an entrepot for the supply of the continent: in the other, the wishes of his majesty, as expressed in February last, would be directly promoted.

Proclamation issued in Mexico, dated 16th September, 1808.

Inhabitants of Mexico, of all classes and conditions! Necessity is not subject to common laws. The city has seized the person of his excellency the Viceroy. His removal has been imperiously demanded by reasons of utility and general convenience. In the course of last night, the Royal Acuerdo, the most illustrious seignor, the Archbishop, - . and the other authorities were convoked. They have submitted to the urgency of affairs; and the said Viceroy being divested of his autho- > rity, it has devolved, conformably to the royal order of the 30th Octol 1808, upon field marshal D. Pedro Gariby, until the dispatches brought by the Providence shall have been opened. He is actually in posses. sion of the supreme authority. Be calm and tranquil; you are now anverned by an accredited chief, with whose prudence you are acquainted. Confide in the vigilance of the Royal Actierdo; all will turn out; to. & your advantage, Impationce on . only serve to divide men's min

te occasion mischiefs which may maps be irremediable. The said risional chief, the Royal Acuerand the other concurring auities, give you every assurance can be wished for.

y command of his excellency, President, with the Royal endo, the most illustrious seig-

Archbishop, and the other Au-

FRANCISCO XIMBNEZ.

er from Mr. Giles, Member of Embargo Committee, to Mr. Millatin, Secretary of the Treary, dated 11th November, 308.

car Sir—I am instructed by Committee appointed to consithe several Embargo Laws, &c. equest you to lay before them as little delay as possible, such renation as your department afla upon the following questions. First, What measures would be the effectual in preventing the violans or evasions of the several bargo Laws: and enforcing due tryance thereof?

coond, Can any the inconvetees of the present system be relied by further modifications; what modifications would effectobject?

he pleased, Sir, to accept assurts of my high consideration and und.

ter from Mr. Gullatin, in Anver to Mr. Giles. Dated 21st Tovember, 1808.

in-Indisposition has prevented barlier waswer to your letter of L4th isst. For better preventing coasting vessels regularly cleared from violating the Embargo, two measures appear necessary:

1st. That the amount of the Bonds should be increased.

2dly. That neither capture, distress, or any other accident should be admitted as a plea, or be given in evidence on trial.

By the first regulation the temptation of going to a foreign port, in hopes that the profit on the sale of the cargo will indenmify for the forfeiture of the penalty, will be done away. By the second, every expectation of escaping the payment of the penalty under fraudulent pretences will be disappented; and the power of remitting the penalties in the few cases of unavoidable accident which may occur, will remain as heretofore, and as in other cases, with the treasury.

As the object of those two regulations will be to make the bond a sufficient and complete security, they will have a tendency to relieve, in a considerable degree, the coasting trade from the inconvenience resulting from detentions. The sufficiency of the bond will in many doubtful cases remove the necessity of detaining the vessels, or what amounts to the same, of informing the owners that unless they reduce the amount of their cargoes they will be detained.

I would also submit the propriety of placing under the controul of the President, that power of detention vested in the Collectors by the act of the 25th April last. That subject has been a constant source of complaint and difficulty. It has been the uniform practice from the estalishment of the government of the United States, to give positive instructions to the Col-

lectors

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lectors respecting the execution of the laws, and which they were bound to obey, unless a different construction should be established by a legal This indeed was essentially necessary, in order to secure an uniform construction and execution of the laws. But the provision now alluded to makes the detention to rest on the opinion of each Collector, and this must necessarily produce a great diversity in the manner in which the power should be exe-All has been done that can be done to obviate that evil: and the President being authorised to decide on the detentions when made, the opportunity was taken to inform the Collectors of what in his opinion should be a proper cause of This however could be detention. given only as opinion, and operate as a recommendation, and not as an order. Nor does it appear practicable to establish uniformity, and to prevent partiality, and either laxity or too great severity in practice, unless the power of prescribing general rules in that respect by which the Collectors will be bound to abide, be vested in the President.

I am aware that there is another mode of evasion, by regular coasting vessels, which will not be prevented by either of the preceding provisions. Either whilst in port or on their way down our rivers and bays, coasting vessels may receive articles not entered on their manifest, which they put on board other vessels lying off the coast for that purpose.

But it is not perceived that any legal provision can prevent that infraction, nor that any other remedy can be found than the vigilance of the officers. Another general regulation will, however, be suggested perhaps useful as a permanent mea-

sure, but which would at all events, under existing circumstances, give additional security for the observance of the laws, and afford some relief to our own seamen; to wit, a prohibition to employ any aliem either as masters or part of the crew of any coasting vessel.

It is still more difficult to guard against violations by vessels departing without clearance, in open definance of the laws. The following provisions, on mature consideration appear the most efficient that cabe devised against infractions, whi it is the more necessary to repress, at they may be daily expected to increase, and threaten to prostrate the law and government itself.

1st. To forbid expressly under pain of forfeiture (the penalty now being only implied) the lading of any vessel without the permission of the Collector, and without the bond for a coasting voyage being previous ly given ;—authorising the Collectors to refuse permission, unless the object be that of a lawful coming or fishing voyage. The great number ber of vessels now laden and is state of readiness to depart, shere the necessity of this provision. If there be cases in which the infulgences of converting venels into warehouses ought to be grated, there will beno hardship, where the intention is fair, to require a bed similar to that given for a cost-And the Collector ing voyage. should likewise in such cases be to pressly authorised to take such carcient precautions as will put it out of the power of such vessels to 🖼 without warning.

2. In order to prevent these fardulent sales of vessels by which the tensible owners of no respective are substituted to those from

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t be recovered, it is rovide that those ownwhose names appear r or licence, should reputed as such, and enalties in case or miliaws, until the regisshall have been accred and new papers ren regularly granted for to the purchase, and that the embargo firinged, to be previ-

ver to seize unusul dested in the Collectors jacent to the territon nations should, as ated in the Billpassed of Representatives, be Il the districts. That trary power which nos unremitted efforts in to evade the law can fy, cannot be denied; , like that of detention, der the controut of the id be executed only in ith such general rules prescribe.

vely of the assistance be derived from gunom the armed vessels of States, it would be authorise the President twelve cutters to the dishment. Fast sailing ry draft of water, and ly from 15 to 30 men thly wanted, and would, at contemplated, be as largest frigates.

ith regret that the nethorising, on the appli-Collectors, an immethe local physical force ry, must also be stated.

But such partial acts of violence as have taken place in some of the seaports, cannot be prevented by the circuitous manner in which the public force must now be brought out in support of the laws. And no doubt exists that the mass of the citizens, whether they approve or disapprove of the Embargo, would in every port instantaneously suppress any such outrage, they can be called upon to act in a legal manner.

Some other provisions appear also necessary for the purpose of carrying the laws more completely into effect along our land frontiers.

1. The exportation of specie by land should be expressly prohibited.

2. The power of detaining deposits should be so expressed as to leave no doubt of the authority to detain waggons and other carriages laden and actually on their way to a foreign territory. Although I cannot perceive any reason for the distinction, it has been supposed in one of the districts, that the law which authorised the detention of flour, beef, or potash deposited in a warehouse, did not extend to the case of their being deposited in a waggon although evidently on its way to Canada.

3. The offence now published by law is that of exportation. This is not consummated till after the property has been actually carried beyond the lines, where being in a foreign jurisdiction, it cannot be seized: so that forfeiture, which is the most efficient penalty, can never apply to exportations by land; and the bond being required, as in the case of vessels, the only remedy is the uncertain one of recovering penaltics against apparent offenders who either absconded or have no pro-

Derly.

How far it may be practicable to make the act of preparing the means of exportation punishable, or provide some other remedy, is submitted to the Committee.

But it must also be observed, that every degree of opposition to the laws, which falls short of treason, is now with but few exceptions, an offence undefined and unprovided for by the laws of the United States.-Whence it follows that such offences remain unpunished when the state authorities do not interfere. necessity of defining those offences by law as misdemeanors, and of providing an adequate punishment, appears obvious.

I will beg leave here to add that it does not appear necessary to contime any longer the indulgence granted to the British merchants to import for the use of the Indians articles of which the importation is generally prohibited by law, as that privilege is liable to great abuse, and affords just ground of dissatisfaction to American citizens,

Whether, it be adviseable to continue the permission given to those Indian traders to expert furs and peltry, is a question to be decided

by political considerations.

The last branch of the subject to which I wish at present to call the attention of the committee, relates to interruptions and certain injurious proceedings attempted under colour of law.

1. Vexations suits are brought against Collectors, which not only perplex faithful officers, but bave the effect of intimidating others, and prevent an energetic performance of their duties. The only provisions which have occurred to me on the subject, are to enable the Collectors who may be sued, always

to remove the cause before a court of the United States; to make a certificate issued by the proper as thority, that there was reasonable cause of detention, protect them against damages in cases of da tention, in the same manner a is now provided in cases of so zures; and to provide for the safe keeping, and restoring who proper, and on security being given the vessels and property which my be detained.

2. Attempts have in several astances been made to wrest from the Collectors, by writs of replexa, issued by the state courts or officers, property detained or seized by and Collectors, or which, in any other manner, is in their possession conformity with some law of the United States. It is evident that such attempts, if submitted to, world defeat not only the embargo, but also the revenue laws of the Undel States; that whenever property is by virtue of the la v of the United State in the possession of a Collector, Marshal, or any other of their of ficers, no process in rem, which will take the property away, whether of replevin, attachment, or any other, can be legally issued by a state athority; and that the sheriff or ella person executing the same must be considered as a mere trespasser, and be resisted accordingly. But then is no other way at present to too such illegal process but actual food. And it appears necessary that m ther remedy should be afforded by providing a summary mode of a perceding any such process, throu the interference of the courts of j tice of the United States; and in making it penal for any shear other person, to execute the or in any manner to attempt to have property

By these, the very pretext illegal edicts was removed, it is eviclent that a revocation Hier mation on the ground on h it was asked, either must produced, what both pretendo have in view, a restoration of freedom of commerce, and of acknowledged principles of the of mations: or in case of refuby the other beligerent, would e carried into effect, in the most cient manner, the ostensible obt of the edicts, and made the nited States a party in the war unst lim. The effort has been fiectual.

The propositions have been actuly rejected by one of the Belligeof powers, and remain unansweri by the other. In that state of ings, what course ought the Unitd States to pursue? Your commitce can perceive no other alternaive, but abject and degrading submission; war with both nations; or a continuance and enforcement of the present suspension of commerce.

The first cannot require any discussion. But the pressure of the embargo, so sensibly felt, and the calamities inseparable from a state of war, naturally create a wish that some middle course might be discovered, which should avoid the evils of both, and not be inconsistent with national honour and independence. That illusion must be dissipated; and it is necessary that the people of the United States should fully understand the situation in which they are placed.

There is no other alternative, but war with both nations, or a continuance of the present system. For war with one of the belligerents only, would be submission to the edicts and will of the other; and a repeal in whole or in part of the embargo must necessarily be war or submis-, sion.

A general repeal without arming, would be submission to both nations.

A general repeal and arming of our merchant vessels, would be war with both, and war of the worst kind, suffering the enemies to plunder us without retaliation upon them.

A partial repeal must, from the situation of Europe, necessarily be actual submission to one of the aggressors, and war with the other.

The last position, is the only one on which there can be any doubt; and it will be most satisfactorily demonstrated by selecting amongst the several modifications, which might be suggested, such as may on first view appear the least exceptionable; a proposition to repeal the embargo, so far only as relates to those powers, which have not or do not execute any decrees injurious to the neutral rights of the United States.

It is said that the adoption of that proposition would restore our commerce with the native powers of Asia and Africa, and with Spain, Portugal, Sweden, and Russia. Let this be taken for granted, although the precise line of conduct now pursued by most of those nations, in relation to the United States, is not correctly ascertained. So far as relates to any advantages which would result from that measure, if confined to its ostensible object, it will be sufficient to observe, that the exports of articles of the domestic produce of the United States, during the year ending the 30th Sept. 1807, amounted to 43,700,000.

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peace hardly interrupted by transient hostilities, and of prosperity unparalleled in the history of nations; the United States are, for the first time since the treaty which terminated the revolutionary war, plaged in a situation equally difficult,

critical and dangerous.

Those principles recognized by the civilized world, under the name of Law of Nations, which heretofore controuled belligerent powers, regulated the duties of neutrals, and protected their rights, are nowavowedly disregarded or forgotten by Great Britain and France. Each of those two nations captures and condemns all American vessels trading with her enemies or her enemy's allies, and every European power having become a party in the contest, the whole of our commerce with Europe and European colonies, becomes liable to capture by either one or the other. If there be any nominal exception, it is made on a condition of tribute, which only adds insult to the injury.

The only plea urged in justification of those hostilities, is that of retaliation, grounded on a presumed acquirecence of the United States in previous aggressions by the other party. Waving a discussion of the correctness of the principle of retaliation, a principle doubtful in itself and altogether inadmissible to the extent to which it has been carried. and when operating on the neutral rather than on the enemy: it is altogether untrue that the United States have voluntarily acquirescent in the unlawful aggressions of either nation; omitted or delayed any measures calculated to obtain rechees, or in any respect deviated from that impartiality to which they were bound by their neutrality,-

France has alluded to the violations of the national flag, and of the vereignty of the United States, in the instances of Pierce's murder, we the outrage on the Chesapeake, and of the destruction of the Impetuous. The measures taken to obtain redress in those cases are of public astoriety, and it may be added, that with the exception of the last, those aggressions on the sovereignty of the United States did not affect their neutrality, and gave no right to France either of complaint or interference. Setting aside irregulaties of less importance, and equally chargeable to both nations, such as the British order of June 1803, the decree of the French General Ferrand; the principal violation by England of the neutral rights of &merica, prior to the Berlin decree of November 1806, and which if quiesced in might have given grounds of complaint to France are the apture of American vessels laden will colonial produce, founded on a 70newal of that pretended principle generally called 'the Rule of 1755, the impressment of American men, compelled thereby to become the auxiliaries of England against France, and proclamation of pocnal blockades, particularly that of the coast from the river Elbe to Brest notified in May 1806.

It will not be asserted that the United States have ever tandy quiesced in either of those politi sions. It will not be denied, and with respect to the two first, and most strenuous efforts were santly made to procure an alcohol of the British system.

It is true that to the possiproclamation blockades of England the United States had opposed on spirited and repeated remoustrated

id that these had not always been ccessful. But the measures which neutral mation may be supposed and to take against the infractions its neutrality, must always bear a itain proportion to the extent and sture of the injury received, and the means of opposition. It canit certainly be pretended that a sty resort to war, should in every ch instance have become the duof America. Nor can the irremarities of England, in declaring a state of blockade, a certain exat of coast, part of which was not, at the whole of which could not, en by her powerful navy, be acally invested and blockaded, be caded in justification of that dere, by which France, without an ncient fleet, pretends to announce ie blockade of the dominion of a ower which has the incontestible mmand of the sea, and before no ort of which she can station a sinle vessel.

The Milan decree of 1807 can fill less rest for its defence on the apposed acquiescence of the United dates in the British orders of the receding month, since those orders duch have not certainly been acquesced in, were not even known in unerica at the date of the decree, and it is proper here to add, that he French have, particularly by the equestration of certain vessels in heir ports, and by burning our ships a the high seas, gone even beyond he tener of their own extraordinary dicts,

The allegation of an acquiescence of the Berlin decrees of November, 1906, by which alone the British tovernment protends to justify the orders in countil, is equally unfoundable. In the note on that subject adapted an other 2014 December,

1806, by the British government to the American ministers, after having stated that "they could not believe that the enemy would ever seriously attempt to enforce such a system," the following declaration is expressly made, " If, however, the enemy should carry these threats into execution, and if neutral nations, contrary to all expectation, should acquiesce in such usurpations, his majesty might probably be compelled, however reluctantly, to retaliate in his just defence, &c." The two requisites necessary in the opinion of Great Britain to justify retaliation, are stated to be the execution of the decree, and the acquiescence of neutral nations. Yet, within eight days after, and in the face of that declaration, without waiting for ascertaining either of those facts, the retaljating British order of January 7, 1807, was issued, which, contrary to the acknowledged law of natious, subjected to capture, vessels of the United States sailing from the port of one belligerent to a port of another belligerent.

The United States in the meanwhile and without delay, had taken the necessary steps to ascertain the manner in which the French government intended to execute their decree.

That decree might be construed merely as a municipal law, forbidding the introduction of British merchandize, and the admission of vessels coming from England. Under that aspect, and if confined to that object, the neutral rights of America were not affected by its operation.

A belligerent may, without any infraction of neutral rights, forbid the admission into his ports of any vessel coming from the ports of his enemy.

nemy. And France had undoubtedly the same right to exclude from her dominions every species of British merchandize, which the United States have exercised in forbidding the importation of certain species. Great Britain might be injured by such regulations: but America had no more right to complain of that part of the decree, than France had to object to the American Non-importation Act. So far indeed as respects the United States, they were placed by the municipal part of the decree in the same situation, in relation to France, in which they are placed in their intercourse with Great Britain by the permanent laws of that coun-The French decree forbids American vessels to import British merchandize into France. The British Navigation Act forbids American vessels to import French merchandize into England. But that broad clause of the Berlin decree which declared the British islands in a state of blockade, though not followed by regulations to that effect, still threatened an intended operation on the high seas. This, if carried into cfiect, would be a flagrant violation of the neutral rights of the United States, and as such they would be bound to oppose it. The minister of the United States at Paris immediately applied for explanation on that subject; and the French minister of marine, on the 24th December, 1806, seven days before the date of the above mentioned note of the British government, stated in answer, that the decree made no alteration in the regulations then observed in France with regard to neutral navigation, or to the commercial convention of the United States with France. the declaration of the British islands

being in a state of blockade, did not change the existing French laws concerning maritime captures, and that American vessels could not be taken at sea for the mere reason of their being going to or returning

from an English port.

The execution of the decree com ported for several months with thoexplanations: several vessels were a rested for having introduced article of English growth or manufactur and among them some which being actually from England, and laden with English colonial produce, bad entered with forged papers as if coming from the United States .-But no alteration of the first construction given by the French government took place until the month of September, 1807. The first condemnation on the principle that the decree subjected neutral vessels to capture on the high seas, was that of the Horizon, on the 10th of October following.

Prior to that time there could have been no acquiescence in a decree intringing the neutral rights of the United States, because till that time it was explained, and what was more important, executed in such a minner as not to infringe those rights. because until then no such infraction The ministers of had taken place. the United States at London, at the request of the British minister, com municated to him on the 18th October, 1807, the substance the explanations received, and the manner in which the decree! executed. For they were at time ignorant of the change had taken place.

It was on the 18th of Septer 1807, that a new construction of decree took place; an instrhaving on that day been trans

By y deputed for the professed obto of making to our government full, satisfactory, and public repantion, on the simple condition of a revious revocation of this proclahation; your committee are con-trained to declare their opinion, hat such a revocation, under such ircumstances, would not have inolved any dishonourable concession, or an abandonment of any just right of pretensions, but would have been a fair, reasonable, and magnatumous pledge of the sincerity of the wishes of the American government to restore the accustomed relations of peace and amity between the two countries. This course must have compelled the British envoy to have offered that ample and honourable reparation, which would have been deemed by our nation by the world, an adequate atonement for the outrage; or have justified, in the event of its refusal, not only the renewal of the proclamation, but the adoption of measures of the most rigorous and hostile description.

But even on the precise presumption that the course adopted by the government, in refusing to revoke the proclamation as a preliminary to the adjustment of that controversy, be sanctioned by the usages of nations, and the justice of our claims, your Committee are still of opinion, that a punctilious adhereuce to diplomatic forms and precedents should not be maintained at the risk of war, by a nation whose genius and policy are pacific; and which, while justly jealous of its national honour and independence, looks principally to the substantial security of those blessings, and regards as insignificant those petty contentions which originating in courtly pride and vanity, frequently terminate in bloody wars: and they, therefore, think that this proclamation one of the think that this proclamation of Europe and this country, to remain as the only, or even as the principal barrier to the restoration of our anicable relations with the British nation.

Your committee therefore ask leave to report the following resolutions:

Resolved, that the senators of this commonwealth in congress, be instructed, and the representatives thereof requested, to use their streynuous exertions to procure an immediate repeal of the various laws imposing an embargo on the ships and vessels of the United States, as the only equal and effectual means of affording permanent relief to the citizens of this commonwealth from the aggravated evils which they now experience.

Resolved, that although this legislature would cheerfully support the general government in the prosecution of a just and necessary war, yet they cannot perceive the necessity intimated in the message of the president to congress, of continuing the embargo, or resorting to war. That it is not the policy of the United States to engage in a controversy with any nation, upon points of diplomatic usage, or equivocal right, provided substantial reparation for injuries can be obtained; and that the revocation of the proclamation interdicting the British ships of war from our waters ought not, in the opinion of this legislature, to be deemed an inadmissible preliminary, which should obstruct the adjustment of the controversy between the United States and Great Britain.

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tral vessels, coming from a French or other enemy's port. Indeed, the ground of retaliation on account of any culpable acquiescence of neutrals in decrees, violating their rights, is abandoned by the very tenor of the orders; their operation being extended to those countries from which the British flag was excluded, such as Austria, although such countries were neither at war with Great Britain, nor bad passed any decree in any way affecting or connected with neutral rights.

Nor are the orders justifiable on the pretence of an acquiescence on the part of the United States, in the French decree as construed and exccuted subsequent to the 18th Sept. 1807, when it became an evident infraction of their rights, and such as they were bound to oppose. For their minister at Paris immediately made the necessary remonstrances, and the orders were issued not only without having ascertained whether the United States would acquiesce in the injurious alteration of the French decree, but more than one month before that alteration was known in America. It may even be asserted that the afteration was not known in England when the orders in council were issued; the instruction of the 18th September, 1807, which gave the new and injurious construction, not having been proroulgated in France, and its first publication having been made in December, 1807, and by the American government itself.

The British orders in council are, therefore, unjustifiable on the principle of retaliation, even giving to that principle all the latitude which has ever been avowedly contended for.

They are in open violation of the

solemn declaration made by the British ministers in December, 1806: that retaliation on the part of Great Britain would depend on the execution of an unlawful decree, and ou the acquiescence of neutral nations in such infraction of their rights. And they were also issued, notwithstanding the official communication made by the ministers of the United States, that the French decree was construed and executed so not to infringe their neutral rights 💂 and without any previous notice o intimation, denying the correctne of that statement.

The Berlin decree as expounde of and executed subsequent to the 18 74 September, 1807, and the British orders in council of the 11th Nov. ensuing, are, therefore, as they affeet the United States, cotemporaneous aggressions of the belligerent powers, equally unprovoked and equally indefensible on the presumed ground of acquiescence. These, together with the Milan decree of December 1807, which filled the measure, would, on the principle of self-defence, have justified immediate hostilities against both mations on the part of the United States. They thought it more eligible in the first instance, by withdrawing their vessels from the ocean, lo avoid war, at least for a season, and at the same time to smalch their immense and defenceles commerce from impending desirate tion.

Another appeal has in the mean time been made, under the authority vested in the president for that purpose, to the justice and true aterests of France and England. The propositions made by the United States, and the arguments arged by their ministers, are before Con-



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By these, the very pretext of the illegal edicts was removed, and it is evident that a revocation by either nation on the ground on which it was asked, either must have produced, what both pretended to have in view, a restoration of the freedom of commerce, and of the acknowledged principles of the law of nations; or in case of refusal by the other belligerent, would have carried into effect, in the most efficient manner, the ostensible object of the edicts, and made the United States a party in the war against him. The effort has been ineffectual.

The propositions have been actually rejected by one of the Belligerent powers, and remain manswered by the other. In that state of things, what course ought the United States to pursue? Your committee can perceive no other alternative, but abject and degrading submission; war with both nations; or a continuance and enforcement of the present suspension of commerce.

The first cannot require any discussion. But the pressure of the embargo, so sensibly felt, and the calamities inseparable from a state of war, naturally create a wish that some middle course might be discovered, which should avoid the evils of both, and not be i-consistent with national honour and independence. That illusion must be dissipated; and it is necessary that the people of the United States should fully understand the situation in which they are placed.

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A general repeal and arming of our merchant vessels, would be war with both, and war of the worst kind, suffering the enemies to plunder us without retaliation upon them.

A partial repeal must, from the situation of Europe, necessarily be actual submission to one of the aggressors, and war with the other.

The last position, is the only one on which there can be any doubt; and it will be most satisfactorily demonstrated by selecting amongst the several modifications, which might be suggested, such as may on first view appear the least exceptionable; a proposition to repeal the embargo, so far only as relates to those powers, which have not or do not execute any decrees injurious to the neutral rights of the United States.

It is said that the adoption of that proposition would restore our commerce with the native powers of Asia and Africa, and with Spain, Portugal, Sweden, and Russia. Let this be taken for granted, although the precise line of conduct now pursued by most of those nations, in relation to the United States, is not correctly ascertained. So far as relates to any advantages which would result from that measure, if confined to its ostensible object, it will be sufficient to observe, that the exports of articles of the domestic produce of the United States, during the year ending the 30th Sept. 1807, amounted to 43,700,000,

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The sources of our revenue e dried up, and government ust soon resort to direct taxati n. fur sailors are forced to expatriate hemselves. Strong temptations are offered to systematic evasions of the laws, which tend to corrupt the spirit of honourable commerce, and will materially injure the public morals. In fact, the evils which are menaced by the continuance of this policy are so enormous and deplorable, the suspension of commerce is so contrary to the habits of our people, and so repugnant to their feelings and interests, that they must soon become intolerable, and endanger our domestic peace and the union of these states. As the embargo laws have been the cause of the public distress, your committee are of opinion that no equal, permanent, or effectual relief can be afforded to the citizens of the commonwealth, but by the repeal of these laws. They persuade themselves that the congress of the United States must be fully impressed with a sense of the total inefficacy of these laws for any valuable purpose, and of their direct tendency to the most serious consequences. Your committee, therefore, trust, that congress will not fail to repeal them. In this confidence, therefore, your committee are of opinion, upon this subject, the legislature should, in the present session, confine itself to a repeated disapprobation of the laws interdicting foreign commerce, and to instructing our actiators, and requesting our representatives in congress to use their ulmost excitions to procure their reinai.

Your committee might have contented themselves with the preceding remarks, had not the late message of the president of the United States excited the most serious alarm, which, in the present critical state of the country, they conceive it a duty to express. They perceive, with the most painful regret, that, in the estimation of the president, 🔔 🛥 our country is now presented with . 3 the only alternative of a continued == embargo, or a ruinous war; but 🕳 🗩 they cannot hesitate to express their Z confident belief that the wisdom o the government may yet find mean. 🖝 🚗 to avoid the necessity of electing = # between these great public calamia aities. It, however, this severe necessissity exists in regard to Great Bri tain, they are led by the message to presume that it results, in great measure, if not entirely, from 🛥 the determination of the executive to adhere to the proclamation July 1807, interdicting all Britis -h ships of war from the waters of the United States; which has beer \_\_\_\_\_\_n, and as we infer from the message ... is still deemed by the British go vernment, a measure so inhospitable and oppressive, if not hostile is its character, as to form an insuperable obstacle to amicable adjust ment.

Upon this delicate and important subject, the committee are far from asserting, that the attack on the frigate Chesapeake did not justify the original issuing of this proclamation, and enforcing it so long as the injury might be presumed to have the sanction of the British government. But as this violation of the neutral rights was promptly and explicitly disavowed by the Sovering of the aggressor, before the remonstrances or measures of our government could be known as the right we search our national shown as the right we search our national shown as the right was pressly disclaimed, and a specific specifi



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ited for the professed obking to our government factory, and public repathe simple condition of a evocation of this proclaour committee are con- declare their opinion, a revocation, under such ces, would not have in-/ dishonourable concesabandonment of any just tensions, but would have , reasonable, and magnaedge of the sincerity of of the American governstore the accustomed reseace and amity between intries. This course must elled the British envoy ered that ample and horeparation, which would deemed by our nation ie world, an adequate for the outrage; or have the event of its refusal. e renewal of the proclait the adoption of meae most rigorous and hoslion.

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Your committee therefore ask leave to report the following resolutions:

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Resolved, that although this legislature would cheerfully support the general government in the prosecution of a just and necessary war, yet they cannot perceive the necessity intimated in the message of the president to congress, of continuing the embargo, or resorting to war. That it is not the policy of the United States to engage in a controversy with any nation, upon points of diplomatic usage, or equivocal right. provided substantial reparation for injuries can be obtained; and that the revocation of the proclamation interdicting the British ships of war from our waters ought not, in the opinion of this legislature, to be deemed an inadmissible preliminary, which should obstruct the adjustment of the controversy between the United States and Great Britain.

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safety of the nation, which cumot be done without the prompt and exemplary punishment of the vile and degenerate wretches who deceive their country and their King, by usurping the title of their defendets, while they are selling them to the energy. I come that severe punishment, such justices and places are not to be exempted as show any slowness in clacking disorder and confusion, or do not execute yeur excellency's orders with the necessary punctuality and zeal. His Majesty invests you with such great authority, in order that you may be convinced of the implicit cordidence which he places in your energy and zeal. The neces ary orders have been dispatched for that purpose to the respective just as of government, that they may pessess full knowtedge the cot, and obey your encellency, to whom I communicate the above royal order for your information, and compliance with the same. God preserve your excellency many MARTIN DE GARAY. Vivits.

Ordinance of the Marquis in consequence of the above letter. Duted, Lcon, Dec. 1808.

In pursuance thereof, I ordain that all the inhabitants of the kingdom of Castile, Leon, and Asturias and Galicia, of from 10 to 45 years of age, are immediately to arm themselves with such musquets, carbines, pistols, sabres, and every other description of arms as they have in their possession. That all young men unmarried without children, are to repair, without the least delay, to the places which shall be pointed out by the juntas of government in the respective pro-

vinces and districts, to be inamediately incorporated with the armies All other persons shall also arm to defend their respective provinces all horses and males belonging to any persons whomsoever, are put it a state of requisition, and are immediately to be delivered up for thuse of the armies.

All armourers and smiths are, preference to any other business, devote their exertions to the fall of cation of arms and pikes; the latter being destined for those inhabitant who cannot be supplied with any other sort of arms.

All persons refusing to enlist or deliver up horses, mules, and other necessaries, shall be committed as traitors to their country, and be punished in an exemplary manner. All vile deserters shall be shot as soon as apprehended, wi hout any exception or mercy. Cowards who in an engagement with the enemy are the first to run away and cause disorder and confusion, may be killed on the spot for their own punishment, and as an example to others.

All those gallant defenders of their country, worthy of the heroic Spanish mames, who distinguish themselves by deeds of superior valour, shall be rewarded in such a manner that their names shall be handed down to posterity, with those marks of public approbation which shall be best calculated to immortalize their glory.

MARQUIS DE LA ROMANA

In our Imperial camp of Media, December 4, 1808.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, &c.

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Considering that the Council of Castile has shewn, in the exercise of all infunctions, equal falsehood and feebleness: That after having publisted throughout the kingdom, the resunciation of king Charles the 4th, and of the Princes Don Fernan-Don Carlos, Don Francisco, and Don Autonio, of the crown of Spain, and after having recognised and Prochimed our legitimate rights to the throne, they had the meanness declare, in the eyes of Europe and Posterity, that they only subscribed Mese different acts, with interior and perfidious restrictions:

We have decreed and do decree

Art. 1. The members of the council of Castile are removed as cowards, and unworthy of being the magistrates of a brave and generous nation.

2. The presidents and procurators of the king shall be arrested as hostages. The other members of the council shall be required to remain at Madrid in their houses, under pain of being prosecuted and punished as traitors; are nevertheless excepted from the present disposition, all the members of the said council who shall not have signed the declaration of the 11th August, 1808, as dishonourable to the dignity of the magistrate as to the character of the man.

(Signed) NA

Napolbon. H.B.Maret.

In our Imperial camp of Madrid, . December 4.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French,

We have decreed and do decree as follows:

Art. 1. The Court of Cessation, erected by the second title, Art. 101, of the constitution of the kingdom of Spain, shall be immediately organized.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

In our Imperial camp of Madrid, December 4.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French, &c.

We have decreed and do decree as follows:

Art. 1. The tribunal of the Inquisition is abolished, as contrary to the civil sovereignty and authority.

2. The property belonging to the Inquisition shall be put under sequestration, and be united to the domain of Spain, to serve as a guarantee for the Vales, and for all other parts of the public debt.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

In our Imperial camp of Madrid, December 4.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French, &c.

We have decreed and do decree as follows:

Art. 1. The same individual cannot possess more than one commandery.

2. From the 1st of January next, every individual possessing several commanderies, shall designate the one he prefers preserving—the others shall revert to the disposal of the king.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

versity of manners or inhumanity can invent. Portugal, unfortunately, is threatened with all those evils, and its inhabitants have no means to avoid the horrors to which they are exposed, but by having recourse to arms, to repel by force, the odious and wicked designs of their enemies.

We have therefore resolved, that the whole Portuguese nation shall be armed in the manner which to each inhabitant may be practicable, that all the maies, without exception of person or class, shall provide themselves with a pike, twelve or thirteen palms, (six or seven feet) in length, and such other arms as their circumstances may permit.

That all the cities, towns, and considerable villages, shall be fortified by blockading the entrances and principal streets with two, three, or more cross-beams, in order that all the inhabitants may be enabled to defend themselves vigorously when

the enemy shall present himself.

That all the officers in Lisbon.

and administrators of districts, shall within the space of eight days from the date of this decree, deliver in to the military governor general of their respective provinces, a list of such persons as from their activity, ability, good conduct, and the respect they are held in by the people, are qualified to take a command, always preferring in similar circumstances, those who are already suilitary officers, and pointing out such of the said officers as by their age, incumbrances, or other circumstances, ought no longer to fill the posts, they occupy.

That all the generals charged with the military government of pro-

vinces, shall divide their governments into districts, and affinial as officer of known activity and probty, whether of the troops of the keor militia, whom the chief and other officers shall obey in consequence of the said appointment, who shall resit the different villages of their ditrict, examine the state of the wie ral companies, and from the persons recommended to them, appare such for officers as they shall justdeserving and capable, who will immediately begin to exercise their companies, which shall assemble (4) all Sundays and saints' days in the respective districts, in order to no der themselves expert in the use of the arms they have, and in military evolutions: comprehending all the males from fifteen to sixty.

Lastly, we have resolved, the every person who shall not take arms, but refuse to concur with the nation in general, to the defence our country, shall incur and suffer the punishment of death; and the sampunishment shall await all those with shall furnish any succour or aid the enemy, by supplying them with provisions, or assisting them in an other mode.

In like manner, any village alassistal not defend itself against a assailants of the kingdom, but position makes a common makes a common possible resistance, shall burnt and levelled with the ground

And we hereby order all rerals, military governors of protocothe intendant-general of police, and in rall corregidors, auditors, and in rneral all officers military and emiliaid and assist in carrying into effort the provisions of this regulators, which shall be affixed up in all the public places, all the crief loss. d villages of this kingdom; in orr that it may be known to every abitant.

Approved by the council of war, to will cause it to be executed.

voclamation of the Supreme Central Junta. Published at St. Mary's on the 23d December.

Spaniards, the hired emissaries of be tyrant, with the design of miscading you, and bringing the sureme governing Junta of the kingom into disrepote, spread reports nut the latter have approved the epitulation of Madrid. This soereign body feel it to be their duty contradict rumours, the object and tendency of which is to sow istrust between the government and the people, to produce general discouragement and anarchy, and to expose to contempt the sacred oath

of your representatives.

Spaniards, the Supreme Junta, whose motto is, " Death or Liberty," are far from approving of the capitulation of any town. That which recognizes the usurper, and submits to the law of the tyrant, is not Spanish-it is an enemy. These are the sentiments of the Supreme Junta-sentiments which they will never belie, in word or deed; and whatever you may be told by the partizans of despotism, those vile wretches who sacrifice to a miserable self-intere t the sacred rights of their country, be assured that their reports are calumnies, snares laid for you by the tyrant, to entangle you in the mazes of his infernal policy. The country you have sworn to defend, the religiou wherein you havesworn to die, the spouses and offspring you have sworn to protect, a captive

king whom you have sworn to rescm-all demand the fulfilment of your promise.

And ye, brave inhabitants of Madrid, who refused your assent to a shameful capitulation, and rising superior to others invested with command and even to yourselves, preferred death to misery and slavery; persevere in your generous resolu-The momentary occupation of the buildings of the city by the enemy is of no importance whilst they are not masters of your hearts. Continue to resist them in the very bosoms of your families; place no confidence in their deceitful professions; reflect that to every people they have promised happiness, and all they have plunged into misery. The Junta, who watch over your destiny, will cause numerous reinforcements to march to that unfortunate capital.

They have not forgotten you; no! keep alive your hopes, retain your bravery and firmness, and your deliverance will be the more glorious; as the dangeryou have encountered

has been great.

Letter of the King of Prussia to the Magistrates of Berlin. Dec. 24, 1808.

Worthy, beloved, and faithful subjects, my provinces being evacuated by the French, my attention is now directed to the accomplishment of my heartfelt wish of returning to my capital of Berlin, with the Queen, my spouse, and my familyan object which I have by all possible means endeavoured to attain since the conclusion of peace. I have given orders that the constituted authorities shall, leave this place,

place for Berlin, as soon as the districts on the other side of the Vistula have begun to breathe a little from the effect of the heavy burthens they have sustained in furnishing carriages and supplies, both before and during the evacuation of the This short interval I country. shall employ in a journey to St. Petersburgh, in consequence of the repeated friendly and urgent invitations, both verbally and by letter, of his majesty the emperor of Rus-I shall expedite my journey, and hope, within a few weeks, to revisit my provinces on the other side of the Vistula, to which I owe so many proofs of exemplary fidelity; and I shall in particular hasten my return to Berlin, to testify to my subjects of that city my gratitude for their firmness and good conduct, and to assure them of my attachment and satisfaction. form you hereof, and command you to notify the same to my loving and faithful citizens of that city; and I am your loving sovereign

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Alliance between his Britannic Majesty and his Catholic Majesty Firdinand VII. Signed at London, Jun. 14, 1809.

In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity:—The events which have taken place in Spain having terminated the state of hostility which unfortunately subsisted between the crowns of Great Britain and Spain, and united the arms of both against the common enemy, it seems good that the new relations which have been produced between two nations, now connected by com-

mon interest, should be regular established and confirmed by a fe mal treaty of peace, friendship, alliance: wherefore his Majesty king of the United Kingdom\_ Great Britain and Ireland, and Supreme and Central Junta Spain and the Indies, acting in the name and on the behalf of his co. tholic majesty, Ferdinand VII. have constituted and appointed; that is to say, his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland the right hon, George Canning, one of his majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and his principal secretary of state for foreign affairs; and the Supreme and Central Junta of government of Spain and the Indies, acting in the name and on behalf of his cuthout majesty Ferdinand VII. Don Jun Ruiz de Apodaca, commander of Vallaga and Algarga in the military order of Calatrava, rear simiral of the royal navy, named by the Supreme and Central Junta of government of Spain and the Indies, as envoy extraordinary and misster plempotentiary of his catholic majesty Ferdinand VII. to his Bitannic majesty; their plenipotentsries, to conclude and sign a imply of peace, friendship, and alliance; who, having communicated their respective full powers, have agreed to and concluded the following articles:-

Article 1. There shall be k-tween his majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Ribbia and Ireland, and his catholic majesty Ferdinand VII. king of Spain and of the Indies thereunto appearatining, and between all their land doms, states, dominions, and subjects, a christian, stable, and involable peace, and a perputational

sincere amity, and a strict alliance during the war against France; together with an entire and lasting oblivion of all acts of hostility done on their side, in the course of the ate wars, in which they have been engaged against each other.

2. To obviate all complaints and disputes which might arise on the subject of prizes, captured posterior to the declaration published by his Britannic majesty on the 4th of July of the last year it has been mutually agreed, that the vessels and property taken posterior to the date of the suid declaration, in any seas or ports of the world, without any exceptions, and without any regard either to time or place, shall be restored by both parties. And as the accidental occupation of any of the ports of the peninsula by the common enemy, might occasion disputes respecting any vessels, which, in ignorance of such occupation, might direct their course to those ports from any other harbour, either of the peninsula or the colonies; and as cases may occur in which Spanish inhabitants of the said ports or provinces, so occupied by the enemy, may, with their property, endeavour to escape from his grasp; the high contracting parlies have agreed that Spanish vessels, not aware of the enemy's oecupation of any harbour which they are desirous to enter, or such as may succeed in making their escape from any harbour so occupied, shall not be captured, nor themselves nor their cargo be considered as a good prize; but, on the contrary, that thy shall meet with every help and assistance from the naval power of his Britannic ma-Jesty.

3. His Britannic majesty engages VOL. LI.

to continue to assist, to the utmost of his power, the Spanish nation in their struggle against the tyranny and usurpation of F-auce, and promises not to acknowledge any other king of Spain and of the Indies thereunto appertaining, than his catholic majesty Ferdinand VII. his heirs, or such lawful successor as the Spanish nation shall acknowledge; and the Spanish government, in the name and on the behalf of his catholic majesty Ferdinand VII. engages never, in any case, to cede to France any part of the territories or possessions of the Spanish monarchy, in any part of the world.

4. The high contracting parties agree to make common cause against France; and not to make peace with that power except by

common consent.

5. The present treaty shall be ratified by both parties, and the exchange of the ratifications shall be made in the space of two months or sooner (if it can be done) in London.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, signed, in virtue of our respective full powers, the present treaty of peace, friendship, and alliance, and have sealed it with the seals of our arms.

(L. S.) GEORGE CANNING. (L.S.) JUAN RUIZ DE APODACA.

Article I. Separate.—The Spanish government engages to take the most effectual measures for the preventing of the Spanish squadrons in all the ports of Spain, as well as of the French squadron, taken in the month of June, and now in the barbour of Cadiz, from failing into the power of France. For which purpose his Britannic majesty en-S R gages gages to co-operate by all means in

his power.

The present separate article shall have the same force and validity, as if it were inserted, word for word, in the treaty of peace, friendship, and alliance signed this day, (L.S.) JUAN RUIZ DE APODACA. and shall be ratified at the same time.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, signed, &c.

(L.S.) GEORGE CANNING. (L. S.) JUAN RUIZ DE APODACA.

Article II. Separate. A treaty shall forthwith be negociated, stipulating the amount and description of succours to be afforded by his Britannic majesty, agreeably to the third article of the present treaty.

The present separate article shall have the same force and validity, as if it were inserted, word for word, in the treaty of peace, friendship, and alliance signed this day, and shall be ratified at the same time.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, signed, &c.

(L.S.) GEORGE CANNING. (L. S.) JUAN RUIZ DE APODACA.

Additional article. The present circumstances not admitting of the regular negociation of a treaty of commerce between the two countries, with all the care and considetation due to so important a subject, the high contracting parties mutually engage to proceed to such negociation as soon as it shall be practicable so to do, affording in the mean time, mutual facilities to the commerce of the subjects of each other, by temporary regula-

tions founded on principles of recrprocal utility.

The present additional article shall have the same force and validity, &c.

. (L. S.) GEORGE CANKING.

King's Speech in the House of Lords. Jan. 19.

This day the House of Lords met pursuant to prorogation, when the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Canden, and the Duke of Montros took their seats in their robes upor the woolsack as his majesty's conmissioners; and the speaker and members of the House of Conmons being in attendance, the Chacellor delivered the following speed from his majesty:-

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We have it in command from his majesty to state to you that is majesty has called you together, i perfect confidence that you are prepared cordially to support his majesty in the prosecution of a wa, which there is no hope of termint ing safely and honourably, except through vigorous and persevent exertion.

"We are to acquaint you, the his majesty has directed to be life before you, copies of the proposit for opening a negociation, which were transmitted to his mujest from Erfurth; and of the come pondence which thereupon and place with the government of Resia and of France; together with the declaration issued by his at jesty's command on the terminated of that correspondence.

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#### STATE PAPERS.

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s majesty is persuaded that I participate in the feelings were expressed by his mahen it was required that his should consent to comthe negociation, by abanthe cause of Spain, which so recently and solemnly d.

e are commanded to inform at his majesty continues to from the Spanish governhe strongest assurances of etermined perseverance in use of the legitimate mound of the national indece of Spain; and to assure at so long as the people of shall remain true to themhis majesty will continue to is most strenuous assistance poort.

s majesty has renewed to mish nation, in the moment difficulties and reverses, the ments which he voluntarily ted at the outset of its stragminst the usurpation and tyof France; and we are comit to acquaint you, that these ments have been reduced a form of a treaty of altiance; treaty, so soon as the ratifishall have been exchanged, jesty will cause to be laid be-

is majesty commands us to you, that while his majesty plated with the liveliest same the atchievements of his in the commencement of the gn in Portugal, and the dece of the kingdom of his must be presence and oppress of the French army, his manost deeply regretted the term of that campaign by an ce and convention, of some

of the articles of which his majesty has felt himself obliged formally to declare his disapprobation.

"We are to express to you his majesty's reliance on your disposition to enable his majesty to continue the aid afforded by his majesty to the King of Sweden. That monarch derives a peculiar claim to his majesty's support in the present exigency of his affairs, from having concurred with his majesty in the propriety of rejecting any proposal for negociation to which the government of Spain was not to be admitted as a party.

## " Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"We are commanded by his majesty to inform you, that he has directed the estimates of the current year to be laid before you. His majesty relies upon your zeal and affection to make such further provisions of supply as the vigorous prosecution of the war may render necessary; and he trusts that you may be enabled to find the means of providing such supply without any great or immediate increase of the existing burthens upon his people.

"His majesty feels assured it will be highly satisfactory to you to learn that, notwithstanding the measures resorted to by the enemy for the purpose of destroying the commerce and resources of his kingdom, the public revenue has continued in a course of progressive improvement.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are directed to inform you, that the measure adopted by Parliament in the last session, for establishing a Local Militia, has been at-

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ready

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ready attended with the happiest success, and promises to be extensively and permanently beneficial to the country.

" We have received his majesty's commands most especially to recommend to you, that, duly weighing the immense interests which are at stake in the war now carrying on, you should proceed with as little delay as possible to consider of the most effectual measures for the augmentation of the regular army, in order that his majesty may be better enabled, without impairing the means of defence at home, to avail himself of the military power of his dominions in the great contest in which he is engaged; and to conduct that contest, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to a conclusion compatible with the honour of his majesty's crown, and with the interest of his allies, of Europe, and of the world."

Decree of the Supreme Junta.

His majesty, considering that the French, in the unjust and barbarous war which they wage against Spain, pay no regard to any principle of the law of nations, that they shamelessly violate the most solemn treaties. as has been verified with respect to the capitulation of Madrid, since contrary to the stipulations therein made, they imprison, persecute, and banish peaceable citizens and respectable magistrates, imposing, at the same time, the most disgraceful punisaments on other unfortunate persons on the slightest suspicions and most frivolous pretexts;

Seeing that they continue every where to defile the sanctity of temples, the purity of demestic honour, and to trample on the rights of humanity-that acts of the most atrocious kind, and which make human: nature shudder, are daily heard of such as the death of a nun, who threw herself into a well, to avoice the brutality of a Frenchman: the cruel murder of a mother, whose breasts were cut off in the act giving suck to her son, by thos monsters, who afterwards sabred he infant; and, a number of other case equally horrible; atrocities pain to write, dreadful to read, and grading to endure ; - finally, his rejesty being convinced, that still to observe the laws of natural equity with those who respect no law what. ever, would not be moderation and justice, but the most culpable indifference and the basest meanness.has resolved to repress and punish those crimes. Calling therefore all Europe to witness the awful necessity which has compelled him to resort to the means of retaliation, by returning on a sanguinary banditti violence for violence, he hereby decrees:

1. That no quarter shall be given to any French soldier, officer or general, who may be made prisoner in any town or district, in which additionally to the laws of war have been committed by the enemy, but that such persons shall be immediately put to the sword, as an example to their companions and a salisfaction to outraged humanity.

2. That the present decree shall be printed, proclaimed, and distributed in the Spanish armies, in order to its due execution. You are also required to make arrangement for the fulfilment of the same.

The Marquis of Astorga-Vice President

MARTIN DE GARAY.

Done in the Royal Al-cazan of
Scrille, Feb. 7, 1809.

Conic

ipies of three Decrees in favour of the Commerce of Great Britain.

1. In consequence of the urgent instances of the minister of his Briannic Majesty, the Supreme Central and Governing Junta of the ringdom, and in the royal name of his majesty Ferdinand the VIIth. commands, that in this Customiouse and in all the privileged Customhouses of this province, English goods shall be admitted without any limitation or restriction, and that the duty shall be paid for the same at the rates only, at which they were charged before the war in 1804.

By order of his majesty, this notification is made to your excellency, both for information and observ-

ance of the same.

May God preserve you many years.

(Signed) SAAVEDRA. Seville, Feb. 28, 1809.

2. In order, that in the existing circumstances, all impediments may be as much as possible removed, which interrupt the intercourse with English ships, and induced by repeated applications of the minister of his Britannic Majesty, the same Supreme Central and Governing Junta, &c. &c. have determined to permit all English goods disembarked in our ports, which may not be sold in the country, to be re-exported on the payment only of two per cent, and no further duties are, in such case to be required.

By order of his majesty, this notification is made, &c. &c. (ut unte.)

(Signed)

SAAVEDRA.

3. The near alliance which sub-

sists between this port and that of London, and in consequence of the assistance the latter has given us, which deserves to be returned by our warmest attachment, and most profound respect, his majesty has condescended to allow to the ships of Great Britain to convey to the ports of Spain the articles of bacallao (dried cod fish) the same duties being payable thereon which were required before the war of 1779.—Such cargoes so received may be sent to our settlements in South America, in the national vessels.

By order of his majesty this notification is made, &c. &c. (ut ante.)

(Signed)

SAAVEDRA.

His Royal Highness the PrinceRegent has appointed Gen. William Car Beresford, Field Marshal and Commander in Chief of the Portuguese army. It appears from an Extraordinary Gazette, published at Seville on the 1st instant, that the division of Spanish troops commanded by the Duke of Alberquerque, was attacked on the 22d ult. in the position of Consavigra, by a French force of 11,000 foot and 3000 horse; which attack was made with the enemy's usual impetuosity, but completely failed, owing to me uncommon intrepidity displayed by the Spanish troops. The French were repulsed and defeated with the loss of unwards of 400 men.

Field Murshal Beresford has issued the following.

General Orders:

"His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal having been graciously been pleased to entrust to Field Marshal Beresford the 3 B 3 command

# ANNUAL REGISTER, 1809. frequently submit. The patriolism,

energy and enthusiasms of which the they have but very lakely given the most unquestionable proofs; the s the glary which they acquired in Rous id in chief of his armies, t right, on assuming the said and, to state and declare to prades in arms his sentiments se Field Marshal and Comder in Chief, during the time served in the army which was P ph his Bulanin, Walesth to pport the admirable and productis efforts made by the Portuguese them. recover their liberty and indesendence, so unjustly affacked, had an opportunity of becoming intimalely acquainted with the military character of the nation; and although he thinks he has given the most effectual proofs of the favourable idea he had formed of that character, by accepting the above command, yet he wishes and hopes to prove in a more decisive manner, that the command in chief of the Portuguese army could not have possibly been confided to any other officer so thoroughly convinced of the innate military talents and disposition of the Portuguese, who want nothing but some skill and uniformity of plan in the direction of warlike energies, to prove that they still are what they have always been, if not the best soldiers, at least equal to the most ruliant their and most intrepid troops of Europe. The Field Morshal Commander in Chief will therefore exert himself with incressin zeal and application to render those qualities as efficient as they are accustomed to be when they are assisted by a strict and well-It is universally acknowledged that the Porturegulated discipline. guese are loyal to their Sovereign, obedient to their lawful authorities who represent him, and endure, without marmurs, the privations and venicaces to which armies must

sillon, and the successes which there seev obtained on the northern frontiers clearly shew their determined integration pidily and valout, qualities whic. cannot but render them worthy their aucestors, and us famous No nation, Portuguese, is therfore helter qualified than you ar re lď Marshal, Commander in Chief, co. to form the best troops. 11vinced of this truth, finds himse If, with the utmost pleasure, identified with the Portuguese ustion. a Portuguese officer, and confict es to the Portuguese his character a mad honour, perfectly salisfied that the will be preserved unimpaired, a sed The Field Marshal, Command et returned to him with gain.

in Chief, deems it necessary to sure you, that he will at all tin set consider it as one of his most i portant dulies, to raise and rens merit, whenever he shall meet w it, and that the only recommend tion he shall notice, will be that lived from zeal, activity, skill, valo and patriotism, qualities which sh at all times find in him a sure The Field Marshal, Comman zealous protector.

in Chief, calls the attention of the General and Subalte n Of to the present state and imment of the army, and being wanced that the best method troducing discipline and a sl servance of duly into & corps consists in the examp the Officers, he hopes the! ver fail to give their men ? necessary and important.

The Field Marshal, Commander in Chief, feels anxious to embrace the earliest opportunity of inspecting the different corps which have already taken the field, as well as the rest of the army; and he shall avail himself of all occasions which offer to promote the satisfaction, decorum an I advantage of the officers and soldiers who are entrusted to his care.

Dated, Head Quarters, Lisbon, the 13th March, 1809.

We have to record another political Revolution. The King of Sweden has been deposed by his subjects; and his uncle, the Duke of Sudermania, has assumed the government of the country as Regent. The Revolution took place on the 13th of March. The King was arrested as he was about to depart for his country residence; and when the last advices came away, was a close prisoner at Stockholm .-When his Majesty was first surrounded by a guard, he drew his sword, but was soon overpowered, and prevented from making resistnuce. When the person of the King was secured, the following Proclamation was issued:

Proclamation issued by the Duke of Sudermania on his assuming the Government.

We Charles, by the grace of God, hereditary prince of Sweden, the Goths, Vandals, &c. Duke of Sudermania, Grand Admiral, &c. &c. do dechare, That, under existing circumstances, his Majesty is incapable to act, or to conduct the important affairs of the nation: We have, therefore, (being the nearest and

only branch of the family of age,) been induced for the time being, as Administrator of the Kingdom, to take the reins of government into our hands, which, with the help of the Almighty, we will conduct, so that the nation may regain peace, both at home and abroad, and that trade and commerce may revive from their languishing state.

Our inviolable intention is, to consult with the States on the means to be taken to render the future time happy to the people of Sweden. We invite and command, therefore, all the inhabitants of our nation, our forces by sea and land, and also the civil officers of all degrees, to obey us, as our real intention, and their own welfare demand.

We recommend you all to the protection of God Almighty.

Done at Stockholm Palace, the 13th March 1809.

(Signed) CHARLES.
C. LAGERBRING.

Carlstadt, March 19

An alarming occurrence took place here within these last few days: Colonel d'Addesparre, who commanded the troops on the frontiers of Norway, after having seduced them, marched in here on the night of the 6th instant and demanded of the Burgomaster quarters for his troops, which was refused; in consequence of which, he made application to count Rosen, the governor, stating, that if his request was not granted, the troops he commanded should enforce it, and take quarters wherever they could faid them. Count Rosen still persisting in the refusal, he was ordered 3 B 4

ordered under arrest, as was the Burgomaster; and the troops forcibly obtained what their leader had demanded. Colonel d'Addesparre, at the head of 2,000 regular troops, and about the same number of peasantry, is now on his march to Stockholm, to demand of the King to call a Dict of the States, as well as to obtain payment of the troops under his command.

Proclamation of the Commander of the Troops stationed in Weimland.

A considerable number of soldiers have taken up arms, in order to march to the capital, and relieve our common, now unfortunate, and dismembered native country.

As all our fellow-citizens must be sensible that our views are such as public spuit and honour dictate to virtuous minds, we cannot be mistaken in our implicit confidence, that our brethren in arms and our unarmed fellow-citizeus, will not form any incorrect opinion of our sentiments and views. They are merely these, that the States of the realm and our Legislators shall be at liberty to assemble and deliberate uncontrouled on the means of restoring the prosperity of our suffering country.

We have solemnly contracted the engagement to lay at their feet the arms which we have taken up to procure them freedom. We will form a wall round the hall where Swedish Legislators hold their deliberations, which no power upon earth shall be able to heat down. We have solemnly contracted the engagement to destroy all such as

still endeavour to prefer foreign connections to the internal welfare and tranquility of Sweden.

Sweden's German dominions are delivered up to the enemy, and Finland, the native soil of a noble and We have gallant people, is lost. solemnly contracted the engagement, that not a single inch more of tae Swedish territory shall be given up to the enemy. Sweden's trade and mines are ruined and deserted : Sweden's youth are taken from agricultural pursuits, in order to be destroyed by sickness and the sword. The burthens laid on agriculture are such that they cannot be borne any longer. Grinding taxes are exacted without mercy; desolation and misery are speading wide and far, and threaten universal ruin.

We have contracted the solemn engagement, that the fathers of the country shall enjoy full liberty to restore the welfare and prosperity of the country.

May the higher and lower States of the commonweal also join heart and hand to assert the freedom of the country, and thus, by harmony and well-concerted efforts, ensure success to our enterprise and views.

May the fathers of the country offer peace and amity to our neighbours, but accompany this offer with the assurance that every Swedish hero will rather be buried under the ruins of his country, than suffers single inch of Swedish ground to be taken by our enemies, or transferred to them.

Our ally, Great Britain, shall learn to appreciate and value a nation, which knows how to break its fetters, and rescue liberty from its chains; France shall learn to respect a people, anxious to rival her military prowess; the rulers of Busin

1 Denmerk, incessmily ongaged persuits tending to promote the sperity of their people, will not turb the peace and tranquility of cation which merely desires to : or die independent.

We have seen with sorrow the ist important concerns of Sweden ira god in a manner which was as stitute of any well conceived plan

of success.

Might not the remaining strength Sweden have been wasted by fol-? but, if directed by wisdom, nv it not be employed for the real medit of the country? Such are ir wishes for our country, and we all readily sacrifice our lives to stain their fulfilment. It is of the most importance for Sweden, that ery Swede should at length be alwed to return to a peaceful home, s far as it can be done without any isparagement to the honour and idependence of Sweden.

The frontiers of the kingdom are or a short time left without deence, on account of our deparure from thence; but should the menny, contrary to his solemn pronise, avail himself of our absence to attack them, we shall speedily reurn, take a severe revenge, and convince him of the difference of a warfare carried on by personal hatred of the rulers, and a war urged by a nation, anxious and determined

10 assert its independence.

We implicitly confide, that all military commanders will readily cooperate with us, to secure, by speedy and vigorous exertion, the restoration of our lest prosperity, in the destruction of our foreign foes.

To conclude, we venture to ex-

every rank and description may suspend their judgment on all further proceedings, until the decision of the States of the realm shall be known.

(Signed) The Commander of the Troops stationed in Weimland.

Letters Patent and Proclamation of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sudermania, Regent of the Swedish Kingdom, to all the Estates of the Realm, concerning a General Diet to be held on the 1st of May, in the present year: Given at the King's Palace, at Stockholm, March 14th, 1809.

We Charles, by the Grace of God, assure you, Estates of the Realm, Counts, Barons, Archbishops, Bishops, Nobles, Clergy, Burghers of Cities, and Commonality, of our particular favour, gracious intentions, and kind affection, under the protection of Almighty God.

Since we, according to our gracious Proclamation of the 13th instant, have found ourselves called upon to take the reins of Government as Regent, in order to save our beloved native country from unavoidable destruction, we have considered it of the highest importance to deliberate with the States of the Realm, upon the means which may procure and confirm the future happiness of the Swedish na-We wish, therefore, and tion. command that all the States of the Realm may assemble in the capital of the kingdom before the 1st of May next, and that not only the Nopress the wish, that our beloved bility may regulate their conduct countrymen and fellow-citizens of by the laws for the House of Nobles

given on the 6th of June, 1626, by the King Gustavus Adolphus, of glorious memory, &c. and revived and confirme i by King Gustavus III, on the 9th of November, 1778, but that the other States, which, as usual, send Deputies, may observe the following order: From the Clergy are expected to appear the Archbishop, every Bishop from his Diocese, the first Pastor in Stockholm, together with so many from each Diocese as usual, and of the other States as many as usual, all provided with necessary letters of deputation, in order that we may be able to begin the Diet, and after its being fortunately finished, give you permission to return every one to his province. Which every one must respectfully observe, and we are, &c. &c.

Address of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sudermania, to the People of Sweden, dated Stockholm, March 15, 1809.

His Royal Highness, the Duke of Sudermania deems it right and conformable to the duties of his high station, publicly to lay before the Swedish people, the motives and causes which produced the important change, which has lately taken place in the government of this country.

The archives of the state contain a great variety of documents, which will prove the necessity of that measure, both to the present age and posterity.

For this long time past the public opinion condemned a system of warfare, which so little suits a country, the commercial concerns of

her fortunate geographical situ. tion, which seems to secure Sweden. demands, and that was sacrificed by the government. As early as 1805, Sweden, joined by other Powers, entered into a war with France, which from local circumstances, was then, however, confined to the loss of her trade with nearly all the States of Europe; a loss which, although not to be compared with that she has since sustained, was yet of great moment.

Soon after differences with Prussia arose, which, however, were not attended with consequences equally In 1807, the share important. which Sweden took in the coalition against France became momentous, and its influence on the dearest interests of the country more detrimental. Swedish Pomerana was occupied by foreign troops, and Stralsund besieged; yet one propect of more fortunate times yet remained.

A continental peace was on the point of being concluded at This, and Sweden invited to form one of the contracting parties; Sweden refused; and in consequence of this refusal she was compelled to fight France, and her numerous alles, single-handed on the continent of Europe, and the siege of Straisund was carried on with increased vigour. Even during that siege, my, after the conclusion of the convention, which stipulated the evacuation of Pomerania and Rügen by our troops, offers of peace were made by the enemy, and rejected; and the Gerniun possessions of Sucden, the last remains of the conquests of Gustavus Adolphis the Great, were lost. Sweden bed, however, to sustain losses still more which claim that neutrality, which severe. In the winter of 1807, and

llowing year, serious appreis arose of an impending 2 with our neighbours, both East and West of our em-

se apprehensions and danight have been warded off a onths before by the Swedish ment, by its accession to the of Tilsit; a peace which Sweas not prevented from conz by her only ally, which was l on terms by no means irreable with the public interest 'den.

war broke out in Finland. sgallant defenders, at the end vere and honourable conflict n eremy far superior in numere obliged to give up to him reloved country. This mise, the most calamitous event has befallen Sweden for cenpast, might have been avoidthe powerful preparations of :e, which the situation and naof the country admitted, bad conducted with wisdom and and if the plans of resistance, oner adopted than relinquishid been conceived and carried ffect, with unity and firmness. id, which, in point of popuand intrinsic value, formed aird part of the Swedish Emvas lost, and this loss bore with ost destructive pressure on the emaining thirds.

this state of affairs, the means ging war against such numernemies could not prove suffifor any length of time, and no resource was left than to burwith new taxes a people unable The public necessiir them. icreased in proportion as the and resources of the state destroyed. Trade and navi-

gation were at a stand; our mines and agriculture were unproductive from want of hands; universal ruin was spreading wide and far; and vet it was universally known that His Royal Majesty had again repeated his former firm and unalterable determination not to conclude a peace with the present government of France, without which, however, no reconciliation with Denmark and Russia could take place.

In this situation of affairs a considerable part of the Western army formed a resolution to march to the capital with the patriotic view which appears by the proclamation issued on their part. Similar movements took place among the rest of the Swedish troops, and it was in this critical position his Royal Majesty came to the unfortunate resolution of leaving Stockholm, and directing his family and several officers of the state, to follow him. The garrison was ordered to file off, and it was intended to assemble an army in the South, to oppose the troops who were approaching from the North and West. Two distinct governments were thus to be formed, two armies to be assembled, and a civil war was to fill up the measure of our calamities and distress.

The King's departure was, however, postponed until the 13th March, at noon. An universal consternation prevailed. The most respectful remonstrances against his Majesty's determination were rejected, and no other means remained even to secure the safety of the King's own person, than to prevent him from carrying his unfortunate resolve into effect. In these circumstances all the officers of state. in conjunction with the States of the

Empire,

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Empire, who were present at Stockholm, expressed to his Royal Highness the constitutional wish that he might take the reins of government into his hands; a wish to which his Royal Highness, notwithstanding his advanced age, thought himself in duty bound to accede, confiding that this step will be viewed in its proper light by every honest patriotic Swede.

From the Royal Courant, published at Amsterdam on the 4th April.

Louis Napoleon, by the Grace of God, and the Constitution of the Kingdom, King of Holland, and Constable of France, taking into consideration that the term prescribed by our Decree of the 27th November, 1808, No. 5, expires on the 31st instant. Taking further into consideration that it is necessary, at the present period, to take further measures, either for the renewal of the aforesaid Decree, or the previous Decrees respecting the means of carrying into execution the prohibition of all commerce with the enemy, or of replacing them, in whole or part, by other measures calculated to place all matters relative to navigation on a footing of complete uniformity with the Decree of France and of our Brother the Emperor; and notwithstanding the difficulties arising from the maritime war, and those which commerce suffers for its own interest, being continually auxious to contribute to that important object, we have decreed and hereby decree:

Art. 1. All commerce, correspondence, and communication with England, remains prohibited according to the purport of our previous

Laws, Decrees, and Regulation, and particularly such of them as expired on the 21st instant, so far as no alteration is therein made by the present Decree.

2. From the first day of the succeeding month of April, the following fifty-two articles may be exported to friendly or neutral countries in Dutch vessels, or those sailing under the flug of neutral or allied

powers, viz

Books, beans, butter, brandy, bricks, white lead, cheese, cambricks, coppermanufactured, clocks, clover and garden seeds, cels, flower roots, fruits, geneva, guazes, gloc, hoops, hides dried, iron manufactured, leather, linen, linseed, madden, mill-stones, oak bark, ground outs, oils of seed, pottery, powder blue, perfumery, plants, peas, paper, pipes, playing cards, quills, rushes, silk manufactured, sacch. saturni, starch, tiles, thread and thread-tape, tobacco, tarras, turf, vinegar, walches, wine, wood manufactured.

3. The importation of the following thirty-two articles shall be permit-

ted, viz.

Brandy, ashes (pot,) caudles, copper, corn, fish-oil, isingless, hare-skin, hemp and hemp-seed, hides (rough,) iron, leather (unmanufacture), lead, linseed, mercury, mats, pitch, Russia skins, rape-seed, stockfish, soda, tar, tallow, tobacco, timber, wax-wool, wool, bristles and fruit.

4. The commodities prepared for exportation shall not be put on board until previous notice hashess given thereof to the Marine Discotor of the Ways and Means, with a particular specification of such asticles, which cannot be exported but from the ports of Amsterdam, Esterdam, Dordrecht, Gröning,

mbden, Harlingen, Veere, Zierike, Delfzil and Brouwershaven.

5. In order to the admission of the vessels into the harbours of this agroom, they must enter in ballast laden with the products of the this specified in the third Article, the the exception alone of such sels as are laden with salt, or use which in the years 1806 or 1807 obtained our licence to product to China for a cargo of tea, sen shewing our said authority.

6. No other goods than those entioned in the 4th Article shall suffered to be imported under by pretence whatever; all prohited goods of whatever description in whatsoever quantity imports, and also the vessels on board hich they may be found, being treby declared liable to confiscation.

7. In case of suspicions arising repecting the origin of the cargo rom informations received by the fficers of the Marine Director, the ame shall be provisionally sequesrated until proof be given that it as not come from England or her plonies.

8. Our Consuls, in giving certifiates of origin for goods shipped at heir ports of residence for Dutch norts, shall not confine themselves certifying that the goods neither ome from England nor her coloiles, nor belong to English comnerce, but they shall further speciy the place from whence the goods originally came, the documents proluced to them in proof of the re-Peclive declarations, and the names If the vessels in which they were conveyed from the place of origin to the port where the Consuls reside. They are required to transmit a copy of the said declarations to our Marine Director.

[The remaining eight articles relate merely to the details of the manner in which the above articles are to be carried into execution, by the Marine Director and the three Naval Commanders of the Coast Districts. The Decree is dated at Utrecht, on the 31st March.]

Proclamation of the Archduke Charles, dated Vienna, April 6, 1809.

The protection of our country calls us to new exploits. As long as it was possible to preserve peace by means of sacrifices, and as long as these sacrifices were consistent with the honour of the throne; with the security of the state, and with the welfare of the people, the heart of our bountiful sovereign suppressed every painful feeling in silence; but when all endeavours to preserve happy independence from the insatiable ambition of a foreign conqueror prove fruitless, when nations are falling around us, and when lawful sovereigns are torn from the hearts of their subjects; when in fine the danger of universal subjugation threatens even the happy states of Austria, and their peaceable fortunate inhabitants; then does our country demand its deliverance from us, and we stand forth in its defence.

On you, my dear brother soldiers, are fixed the eyes of the universe, and ofall those who still feel for national brooperity. You shall not share the disgrace of becoming the tools of oppression. You shall not carry on the

the endless wars of ambition under distant climes. Your blood shall never flow for foreign fleets and foreign covetousness; not on von shall the curse alight to annihilate innocent nations? and over the bodies of the slaughtered defenders of their country to pave the way for a foreigner to the usurped throne. A happier lot awaits you; the liberty of Europe has taken refuge under our banners. Your victories will loose its fetters, and your brothers in Germany, yet in the ranks of the enemy, long for their deliverance. You are engaged in a just cause, otherwise I should not appear at your head.

On the fields of Ulm and Marengo, whereof the enemy so often remind us with ostentatious pride, on these fields will we renew the glorious deeds of Wurtsburgh and Ostrach, of Liptingen (Stockach) and Zurich; of Verona, of the Trebbia and Novi. We will conquer a lasting peace for our country; but the great aim is not to be attained without great virtues. Unconditional subordination, strict discipline, persevering courage, and unshaken steadiness in danger, are the companions of true fortitude. Only a union of will, and a joint co-operation of the whole, lead to victory.

My sovereign and brother has invested me with extensive powers to reward and to punish. I will be every where in the middle of you, and you shall receive the first thanks of your country from your general on the field of battle. The patriotism of many of the Austrian nobility has anticipated your wants: this is a pledge in the fullest measure, of the public gratitude: but

punishment shall also, will ble rigour, fall on every be duty: merit shall meet ward, and offence with an sion, without distinction of or rank; branted with shall the worthless person out to whom life is dearer and our honour. Adort the marks of public esteen present to our sovereign, world, those brave men we deserved well of their coun whose names I will ever my heart.

There remains one consi which I must put you in . the soldier is only formi the enemy in arms; civi must not be strangers to 1 of the field of battle, tov unarmed citizens and pea: is moderate, compassion: humane: he knows the evil and strives to lighten then punish every wanton exces much greater severity, as the intention of our mo oppress neighbouring c but to deliver them from pressors, and to form w princes a powerful bond to bring about a lasting pe to maintain the general we security. Soon will foreig in strict union with us, a common enemy. Then companions in arms! hor support them as your broff vain glorious high words, b deeds, do honour to the by intropidity before the you must shew vourselves ! first soldiers.

Thus then shall I one of you back to your own come lowed by the respect of the



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he gratitude of foreign fter having secured by an honourable peace, satisfaction of our moapprobation of the world, is of valour, the blessings low citizens, and the conof deserved repose await

CHARLES, Archduke, Generalissino.

the Vice President of the c Central Junta, dated, 12th April, 1809.

nt Signor,-The greater f the provinces of Spain ciently suffered from the effects of war and con-I the rest are threatened me calamities. The meevents of the 27th and larch, affecting the armies ds Urbina and Cuesta. I with consternation and se honourable Spaniards iot contemplate without poignant grief the utter of our beloved country. rsons have implored the alleviate the distresses of he provinces as are occurench troops, and to avoid hose which are not yet in ession.

lajesty has attended to pers, and in consequence red me to repair to this announce his compliance acellency, authorising me ne time to consult the best fulfilling his wishes with uty or deputies as the Suentral Junta shall think fit t.

ot suppose that either your

excellency or the Central Junta will refuse to take this step, on which the salvation of Andalusia and the happiness of the whole kingdom depends. The business is most important in its character, and most urgent in the present circumstances, and on that account it would be improper that it should be conducted in writing, which is likely to occasion so many disputes, irregularities, and doubts, and which may be avoided completely by personal conference. On this ground I hope, from your honour and patriotism, and from that of the Junta. that you will name such person or persons to enter on the conference with me, with whom I will agree as to the place of interview. God preserve you, &c.

JOAQUIM MARIA SOTELO.

Answer, addressed to Gen. Cuesta.

Excellent Signor,-On the receipt of the letter written by Don Joaquim Maria Sotelo to the Vice-President, and the insidious proposition on the part of the French government therein contained, the Supreme Central Junta has not forgotten the sacred character with which it is invested, and the solemn oaths it has taken in concurrence with the wishes of the whole Spa-If Sotelo be the nish nation. bearer of powers sufficiently extensive to treat for the restitution of our beloved King, and for the evacuation of our territory by the French troops instantly, let him publish them in the usual form adopted by states, and they will be amounced to our allies. Junta cannot neglect the employment of the powers conceded to it by the public will, but they have no authority to listen to any treaty, or terminate any transaction, which is not founded on the basis of eternal justice. Any other principle of negotiation, without benefiting the empire, would only tend to degrade the Junta, which has entered into the most awful engagement to bury itself beneath the ruins of the monarchy, rather than lend itself to any proposition which shall diminish the bonour and independence of the Spanish people. His Majesty desires that your excellency would state these sentiments to Sotelo, and by the royal order I communicate them to your excellency for your instruction and compliance. God preserve you.

(Signed) MARTIN DE GARAY.

Correspondence between Mr. Erskine and Mr. Smith.

No. I.

MR. ERSKINE TO MR. SMITH.

Washington, April 17, 1809. Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, that I have received his majesty's commands to represent to the government of the United States, that his majesty is animated by the most sincere desire for an adjustment of the differences which have nuhappily so long prevailed between the two countries, the recapitulation of which might have a tendency to impede, if not prevent an amicable understanding.

It having been represented to his majesty's government, that the Congress of the United States in their proceedings at the opening of the last session, had evinced an intention of passing certain laws, which would place the relations of Great Britain with the United States upon an equal footing, in all respects with the other beligerest powers, I have accordingly received his majesty's commands, in the event of such laws taking place, to offer, on the part of his majesty, an honourable reparation for the aggression committed by a British naval officer, in the attack on the United States' frigate Chesapeake.

Considering the act passed by the Congress of the United States on the 1st of March (usually termed the Non-Intercourse Act), as having produced a state of equality in the relations of the two belligerent powers, with respect to the United States, I have to submit, conformably to instructions, for the consideration of the American government, such terms of antifaction and reparation, as his Majesty is induced to believe will be accepted in the same spirit of conciliation with which they are proposed.

In addition to the prompt disvowal made by his Majesty, on being apprized of the unauthorized act committed by his naval officer, whose recal, as a mark of the King's displeasure, from an highly important and honourable command, immediately ensued, his Majesty is willing to restore the men forcibly taken out of the Chemrican government, to make a miable provision for the unfortunits sufferers on that occasion.

I have the honour to be, with sentiments of the highest report and consideration, sir, your sets obedient humble servant.

D. M. ERSKINE.
The Hon. Robert Smith, Eq.
Secretary of State, &c.

Me

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No. IV.

partment of State, April 17, 1809.

-I have laid before the Prerour note, in which you have,
name and by the order of
itannic Majesty, declared
s Britannic Majesty is desirmaking an honourable repaor the aggression committed
ritish naval officer in the at-

the United States' frigate, icsapeake; that, in addition frompt disavowal of the act, jesty, as a mark of his dise did immediately recal the ig officer from a highly imand honourable command; the is willing to restore the reibly taken out of the Chenand, if acceptable to the an Government, to make a provision for the unfortuferers on that occasion.

Government of the United having at all times entertainncere desire for an adjustthe differences which have and so unhappily subsisted the two countries, the Preannot but receive with pleasurances that his Britannic is animated by the same ion, and that he is ready, in the onement for the insult and on committed by one of his fficers in the attack on the States' frigate, the Chesa-

appears at the same time, making this offer, his Bri-Majesty derives a motive e equality now existing, in tions of the United States, two belligerent powers, the it owes it to the occasion, LI.

and to himself, to let it be understood, that this equality is a result incident to a state of things, growing out of distinct considerations.

With this explanation, as requisite as it is frank, I am authorised to inform you that the President accepts the note delivered by you in the name and by the order of his Britannic Majesty, and will consider the same with the engagement contained therein, when fulfilled, as a satisfaction for the insult and injury of which he has complained. But I have it in express charge from the President to state, that while he forbears to insist on a further punishment of the offending officer, he is not the less sensible of the justice and utility of such an example, nor the less persuaded that it would best comport with what is due from his Britannic Majesty to his own honour.

I have the honour to be, With the highest respect and consideration,

Sir, your most obedient servant, R. SMITH.

The Hon. David M. Erskine, Esq. Envoy Extraordidary, and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty.

No. III.

MR. ERSKINE TO MR. SMITH.

Washington, April 18, 1809. Sir,—I have the honour of informing you that his Majesty, having been persuaded that the honourable reparation which he had caused to be tendered for the unauthorised attack upon the American frigate Chesapeake would be accepted by the government of the United States in the same spirit of 3 C conci-

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conciliation, with which it was proposed, has instructed me to express his satisfaction, should such a happy termination of that affair take place; not only as having removed a painful cause of difference, but as affording a fair prospect of a complete and cordial understanding being re-established between the two countries.

The favourable change in the relations of his Majesty with the United States, which has been produced by the Act (usually termed the Non Intercourse Act) passed in the last session of Congress, was also anticipated by his Majesty, and has encouraged a further hope, that a reconsideration of the existing differences might lead to their satisfactory adjustment.

On these grounds and expectations, I am instructed to communicate to the American government, his Majesty's determination of sending to the United States, an envoy extraordinary invested with full powers to conclude a treaty on all the points of the relations between the two countries.

In the mean time, with a view to contribute to the altainment of so desirable an object; his Majesty would be willing to withdraw his Orders in Council of January and November, 1807, so far as respects the United States, in the persuasion that the President would issue a Proclamation for the renewal of the that whatever difference of opinion should arise in the interpretation of the terms of such an agreement will be removed in the proposed negociation.

Thave the honour to be, &c. &c. D. M. ERSKINE. Mon. Robert Smith, &c. &c.

No. IV.

MR. SMITH TO MR. ERSKIN

Department of State, April 1809.

Sir,—The note which I had honour of receiving from you 7/1 day, I lost no time in laying be fore the President, who, being since re/r desirous of a satisfactory adjust. ment of the differences unhappily existing between Great Britain and the United States, has authorised me to assure you, that he will meet with a disposition correspondent with that of his Britannic Majesty, the determination of his Majesty to send to the United States a Special Envoy, invested with full powers to conclude a treaty on all the points of the relations between the two countries.

I am further authorised to assure you, that in case his Britannic Majesty should in the mean time withdraw his Orders in Council of January and November, 1807, so far as respects the United States, the President will not fail to issue a Proclamation by virtue of the authority, and for the purposes specified, in the eleventh section of the Statute, commonly called the Non-Intercourse Act.

I have the honour, &c. (Signed) R. SMITH.

No. V.

MR. ERSKINE TO MR. SMITH

Washington, April 19, 1809.
Sir,—In consequence of the acceptance, by the President, as stated in your letter dated the 18th inst. of the proposals made by me on the part of his Majesty, in my letter of the same day, for the renewal of the intercourse between

pective countries, I am auto declare that his Majesders in Council of January vember, 1807, will have ithdrawn as respects the States on the 10th day of xt.

ve the honouf to be, &c.

D. M. ERSKINE.

\*bert Smith, &c. &c.

No. VI.

MITH TO MR. ERSKINE.

urtment of State, April 19, 1809.

·Having laid before the Preour note of this day, conin assurance that his Britanesty will, on the 10th day next, have withdrawn his in Council of January and er, 1807, so far as respects ed States, I have the hoinforming you that the Preill accordingly, and in purf the eleventh section of :ute commonly called the ercourse Act, issue a Pron, so that the trade of the States with Great Britain the same day be renewed, anner provided in the said

re the honour to be, &c. med) R. SMITH.

PROCLAMATION

B PRESIDENT OF THE

D STATES OF AMERICA.

eas it is provided by the ction of the Act of Contitled "An Act to interdict nercial intercourse between ed States and Great Bri-France and their Depen-

dencies, and for other purposes," that " in case either France or Great Britain shall so revoke or modify her edicts, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States." the President is authorised to declare the same by Proclamation, after which the trade suspended by the said Act, and by an Act laying are embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several Acts supplementary thereto, may be renewed with the nations so doing. And whereas the Hon. D. M. Erskine, his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has, by the order and in the name of his Sovereign, declared to this Government that the British Orders in Council of January and November, 1807, will have been withdrawn, as respects the United States, on the 10th June next,

Now, therefore, I, James Maddison, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim that the Orders in Council aforesaid, will have been withdrawn on the said 10th of June next; after which day the trade of the United States with Great Britain, as suspended by the Act of Congress above mentioned, and an Act laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several Acts supplementary thereto, may be renewed.

Given under my hand and seal of the United States at Washington, April 19, 1809, and 33d of the Independence of the United States.

JAMES MADDISON.

3 C 2

Declara-

Declaration of the Emperor of Russia, dated April 25, (5th May.)

The peace between France and Austria, which has long been wavering, is at length entirely at an end. By the last advices, the Austrian troops have entered the Duchy of Warsaw, and the States of Saxony and Bayaria.

It is thus that the flames of war which had been so lately extinguished upon the Continent, have just been rekindled, and, by the force of circumstances, it is necessary that all the powers of Europe should take

up arms again.

The preparations for war on the part of Austria were the first cause of this misunderstanding. Russia could not see these with indifference. every means were employed from the beginning to put an end to them: the guarantee of Russia for the integrity of the Austrian States, was even offered, and at the same time it was declared, that in virtue of the existing alliance with France, every attack upon the present order of things would be considered as a violation of the rights stipulated by treaties, which ought to be maintained by the force of arms.— Austria not rejecting the pacific insinuations made to her, pretended at first that her measures were only defensive; that they were occasioned only by the fear of the danger which threatened her; that her intention was not to undertake an offensive war, and that she would not break the peace.

Facts have proved of how little value these assurances were. The measures of defence which progressively increased have changed into offensive measures. In the room of the fear that was expressed, ambi-

tious plans have been developed, and the war was broken out by the invasion of foreign states, even before any declaration of war in the accustomed form. Austria, who knew perfectly well the conduct which Russia would hold, under the present circumstances, has determined to renounce her friendship, and rekindle the flames of war even upon our frontiers, rather than desist from her projects.

In consequence orders have been given to the Russian ambassador at Vienna to quit that capital immediately, and it has been declared to the Austrian ambassador at this court, that from this moment his diplomatic functions have ceased, and that all relatious are brokenof, with him and his court.

Ukase to the Senate, dated St. Prtersburgh, May 7, 1809.

It is known to the whole world, with what firmness the trade of pertrals has been protected by Rusis, when the powers of Europe were s war; it is known with what valent she has guarded the interests of toding nations in time of peace, against the events of war. Following mp this invariable principle, also during the present rupture with Britain, we entertained the fullest hopes that the trade with friendly powers would not be carried on by forbidden means; but as experience during last season lias proved to us, the the enemy has found it practicable, by means of neutral vessels, to st ply himself with such produce as stood in need of, and to gain street by exchanging his own area we have at present been compell to order two vessels to be se

r these reasons, and to prevent ious subterfuges and artifices, we e deemed it necessary to estabsome rules, and hereby order, 1. That all masters of neutral els, arriving at our ports, are to we the property being neutral, by following documents of the ship. . a pass, ship's register, muster-I, log-book, cocket, manifest of · cargo, the charter-party, bills of ing, certificates of origin, whether cargo, or part of the same beiging to the captain, and by the pices of such vessels as come im America or the Indies, or are and there. In case, however, the the documents, the ship is to be it out of our ports, and not to be unitted to discharge.

2. In case of neutral ships being rily loaded, with merchandize sich can be proved to be of the anufacture or produce of the energy, the same to be stopped, the rods to be seized and sold by pubment; but if more than half the cargo consists of such goods, en not only the cargo, but also the

ip is to be seized.

3. A pass granted the ship, by a utral, friendly, or allied power, is at to be considered legal, as soon it appears that the master has ited contrary to the same; or if the ship is named in the pass differently to what she is in the rest of her ocuments, unless the alteration adde is proved by documents, atted by legal authority, at the lace from which the vessel departed, and produced before the magisfracy of said place; in this instance the master is not to be considered utilty.

4. A pass is not to be considered

valid, if it should appear that the vessel to which it is granted was not, at the very time it is dated, at one of the ports of the power by which it had been given.

5. If the supercargo or master, or more than one-third of the crew, of a neutral vessel, should be subjects of powers at war with us; or if such a vessel is not provided with a muster-roll of the crew, duly attested by the magistracy of such neutral ports from which the same departed, then both ship and cargo are to be seized, but the crew to be set at liberty.

ound there. In case, however, the ster is not provided with any one the documents, the ship is to be to out of our ports, and not to be mitted to discharge.

2. In case of neutral ships being rtly loaded, with merchandize inch can be proved to be of the anufacture or produce of the ene-

berty.

7. If it should appear that a vessel is provided with double documents, with different destinations, such a vessel and her cargo to be seized for the benefit of government. In case the master wishes to justify himself, by having lost his documents, and cannot produce any proofs, his vessel to be detained, granting him time for procuring the same proportionate to the distance, if he wishes it; else, if the master cannot wait so long, ship and cargo are immediately to be sent off; but if at the expiration of the period fixed, the master does not produce the needful proofs, ship and cargo are to be seized for the benefit of government.

8. No ship built by the enemy is to be considered neutral, unless amongst other documents, a duly 3 C 3 attested

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attested document is found, proving the sale or transfer to have taken place, before the declaration of the war; else ship and cargo are to be seized for the benefit of government.

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9. If the owners or commanders of a neutral vessel happen to be natives of a nation at war with us, and are provided with passes of a neutral power, in such a case the pass is not to serve as a clearance, as long as they cannot prove having become subjects and residents of such a power previous to the declaration of war; else, they are to be sent off, with their ships, not allowing them to take in return cargoes.

Abdication of Gustarus, King of Surden, and Election of a Successor.

The Members of the States met at an early hour on the 10th of May at Stockholm; when the Regent having ordered the Lord Chancellor to read aloud the Act of Abdication. voluntarily made by the unfortunate Gustavus on the 29th March. Baron Mannheim addressed the assembly; and, after drawing an affecting picture of the situation to which Sweden was reduced by the King's passion for war, renounced all allegiance and obedience to the person and authority of Gustavus IV. and declared him and his issue, now and for ever, deprived of the Crown and Government of Sweden. declaration was received with shouls, and adopted by the constitutional representatives of the Swedish nation, without a dissentient voice. The Prince Regent then declared that it would be necessary to newmodel the constitution, for which

purpose a committee was appointed.

By a report from Gen. Baron Wrede, a Commander in Chief of the northern army, dated Headquarters, Hernosand, the 22d May, 1809, it appears, that Lieulenant-Colouel Furnmark, with a detacle ment of 600 men belonging to the regiments of West Bothnia and Wasa, was on the 17th of this month attacked and surrounded by a Rusian corps, upwards of 2000 men strong, unexpectedly, which had crossed the ice, and, after a vigorous resistance, compelled to surrender in the vicinity of Bure; but that the Russians have not smor made any further progress, in consequence of the warmth of the wather having rendered the ice impass able.

The Duke Regent is sued an edic on the 1st inst. by which he orders all Swedish subjects, belonging to the militia, who are absent on leave, to rejoin their regiments. He declares in his edict, that although he has offered to the enemies of Sw den the fairest and most equitable terms of peace, yet they have not been accepted either by Russia or Denmark; both these neighbouring powers having refused to color into any negociations on that important subject, and the former having even recommenced hostile operation against Sweden: he adds, that rade all circumstances, it is unavoidably requisite to employ the whole tary force of the country to repe the threatened invasion; and that it accordingly feels obliged to call the militiz to arms, and trusts that the known valour of the people of See den will ultimately succeed serting her independence, and the taining peace.

Pri

Proclamation of Prince Gallatzin, who has the Command of the Russian Army which has penetrated Gallicia, uddressed to the Inhabitants, in the Russian and Polish Languages, dated May 11, 1809.

Russia could not behold with inofference, the war that has broken out between France and Austria.

Russia did every thing to preent the commencement of these ostile operations. She declard even to the court of Austria, hat, pursuant to articles of treaty setween the Emperors of Russia and France, and to the close alliince entered into by those two powirs, she should be obliged to act in concert with France. Austria listened to none of these remonstrances; but long endeavoured to conceal her warlike preparations under pretence that she was obliged to adopt necessary measures for her security and defence, till she at last by open hostilities, betrayed her designs, and kindled the flames of war.

Russia has no longer hesitated to take a part in a war in which she is bound to engage by the most solemn treaties. As soon as she learned that hostilities had commenced. the broke off all relations of friendship which had subsisted between her and Austria, and gave orders to her army to advance into Gallicia. The Commander in Chief of the army entering that province to op-pose the views of Austria, and to resist force by force, has received from his Majesty the Emperor, express orders solemnly to assure the peaceable inhabitants of Gallicia that the views of Russia are not hostile; that amid all military ope--rations, the security and safety of persons and property shall be most strictly respected.

The Commander in Chief shall prove, by his conduct, that the principles recommended by his Sovereign are also consonant to his own inclinations and feelings.

PRINCE GALLATZIN, Commander in Chief.

Imperial Decree, dated Vienna, 17th May, 1809, proclaimed in all the public squares and market-places of the city.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French, &c. taking into consideration that when Charlemagne, Emperor of the French, and our sublime predecessor, endowed the Bishops of Rome with various lands, they were given as fiels to maintain the peace of his subjects, and that Rome did not therefore cease to form a part of his empire:

Considering further, that since that time the union of spiritual and temporal power has been, and still is, the source of dissention; that the Popes have but too frequently availed themselves of the one, to support their pretensions to the other; and that spiritual concerns, which are in their nature immutable, have been confounded with worldly affairs, which change with the circumstances and politics of the times:

Considering finally, that it is in vain to attempt to reconcile with the temporal pretensions of the Pope, all that we have concerted for the security of our army, the repose and prosperity of the nations, over which we reign, and the dignity and inviolability of our empire,

We have decreed, and do decree as follow:

## ANNUAL REGISTER, 1809.

Art. 1. The Papal Territory is united with the French empire.

2. The city of Rome, illustrious for the recollection it recals, and for the monuments which it contains, is declared to be a FREE AND IMPERIAL CITY. Its government and administration shall be fixed by a particular decree.

3. The monuments of Roman greatness shall be maintained and preserved, at the expence of our

treasury.

760

4. The public debt is declared to be the debt of the empire.

 The revenue of the Pope shall be fixed at two millions of francs, free from all charges and contributions.

6. The property and palaces of his Holiness shall be subject to no imposition, jurisdiction, or visitation, and shall besides enjoy especial prerogatives.

7. An extraordinary Consulta shall, on the 1st of June, take possession in our name of the Papal dominions, and adopt measures that on the 1st of January, 1810, the Constitutional Government may take effect.

(Signed)

NAPOLEON.

Washington, May 22.

EXTRA SESSION.

This day both Houses of Congress assembled in their respective chambers. In the Senate twenty-one Members attended. In the Lower House, at the first call 120 Members appeared.

General Varnum is re-elected

Speaker.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

At twelve o'clock, the President

of the United States communicately Mr. Graham, the following Message to both Houses of gress:

Washington City, May 23,

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives—On this first occasion of meeting you, it affords me much satisfaction, to be able to communicate the commencement of a favourable change in our foreign relations, the critical state of which induced a Session of Congress at this period.

In consequence of the provisions of the Act interdicting commercial intercourse with Great Britain and France, our Ministers at London and Paris were, without delay, instructed to let it be understood by the French and British governments, that the authority vested in the executive, to renew commercial intercourse with their respective nations, would be exercised in the case specific properties.

cified by that act.

Soon after these instructions were dispatched, it was found that the British government, anticipating, from early proceedings of Congress at their last session, the state of our laws, which has had the effect of placing the two belligerent powers on a footing of equal restrictions, and relying on the conciliatory position of the United States, bud transmitted to their Legation bere, provisional instructions, not only to offer satisfaction for the attack on the frighte Chesapeake, and to make known the determination of his Britannic Majesty, to send an Early Extraordinary with powers to clude a treaty on all points between the two countries; but moreover, to signify his willinguess, in the mean

me, to withdraw his Orders in ouncil, in the persuasion that the tercourse with Great Britain would renewed on the part of the nited States.

These steps of the British gorunnent led to the correspondence ad the proclamation now laid bere you; by virtue of which, the mmerce between the two counnes will be renewable after the th day of June next.

Whilst I take pleasure in doing istice to the counsels of his Britanic Majesty, which, no longer adherng to the policy which made an bandonment by France, of her Derees, a pre-requisite to a revocation of the British Orders, have substiuted the amicable course which has ssued thus happily; I cannot do less lian refer to the proposal heretofore made on the part of the United States, embracing a like restoration of the suspended commerce, as a proof of the spirit of accommodation which has at no time been intermitted, and to the result which now calls for our congratulations as corroborating the principles by which the public councils have been guided during a period of the most trying embarrassments.

The discontinuance of the British Orders as they respect the United States, having been thus arranged, a communication of the event has been forwarded, in one of our public vessels, to our Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, with instructions to avail himself of the important addition thereby made, to the considerations which press on the justice of the French government a revocation ut its Decrees, or such a modification of them, as they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the

United States.

The revision of our commercial laws, proper to adapt them to the arrangement which has taken place with Great Britain, will doubtless engage the early attention of Congress. It will be worthy, at the same time, of their just and provident care, to make such further alterations in the laws, as will more especially protect and foster the several branches of manufacture which have been recently instituted or extended by the laudable exertions of our citizens.

It will rest with the judgment of Congress to decide how far the change in our external prospects may authorise any modifications of the laws relating to the army and

navy establishments.

The works of defence for our seaport towns and harbours have proceeded with as much activity as the season of the year and other circumstances would admit. It is necessary, however, to state, that the appropriations hitherto made being found to be deficient, a farther provision will claim the early consider-

ation of Congress.

The whole of the eight per cent. stock remaining due by the United States, amounting to 5,300,000 dollars, had been reimbursed on the last day of the year 1808. And on the first day of April last, the sum in the Treasury exceeded nine and a half millions of dollars. This, together with the receipts of the current year, on account of former Revenue bonds, will probably be nearly, if not altogether sufficient, to defray the expences of the year. But the auspension of exports and the consequent decrease of importations, during the last twelve months, will necessarily cause a great diminution in the receipts of 1810. After that

year,

year, should our foreign relations be undisturbed, the revenue will again be more than commensurate to all

the expenditures.

Under the existing aspect of our uffairs, I have thought it not inconsistent with a just precaution, to have the gun-boats, with the exception of those at New Orleans, placed in a situation incurring no expence beyond that requisite for their preservation, and conveniency for future service; and to have the crews of those at New Orleans reduced to the number required for their navigation and safety.

I have thought also, that our citizens detached in quotas of militia, amounting to one hundred thousand, under the Act of March 1808, might not improperly be relieved from the state in which they were held for immediate service. A discharge of them has been accordingly directed.

The progress made in raising and organizing the additional military force, for which provision was made by the act of April, 1808, together with the disposition of the troops, will appear by a Report which the Secretary of War is preparing, and which will be laid before you.

Of the additional frigates requir- . ed by an Act of the last Session to be fitted for actual service, two are in readiness, one nearly so, and the fourth is expected to be ready in the month of July. A Report which the Secretary of the Navy is preparing on the subject, to be laid before Congress, will shew, at the same time, the progress made in officering and manning these ships. It will shew also the degree in which the provisions of the Act relative to the other public armed vessels have been carried into effect.

Aware of the inconvenience of a

protracted Session at the present season of the year, I forbear to call the attention of the Legislature to any matters not particularly urgent It remains, therefore, only to assure you of the fidelity and alacrity with which I shall co-operate for the welfare and happiness of our country. and to pray that it may experience a continuance of the Divine blesings by which it has been so signally favoured.

(Signed) JAMES MADDISON.

General Orders, of the 24th of May.

The days of the 21st and 23d May will be eternally memorable in the history of the world. The army has given proofs of patriotism, heroism, and contempt of darger which posterity will admire, and our descendants hold up as specimens of rare and great actions. It furnished the enemy, who had lately boasted of its annihilation, with bloody proofs of its existence. It has surpassed my great expectations, and I feel proud to be its leader. You are in the field of battle the first soldiers of the world; be so also in the spirit of discipline, in the love of order, and in respect to the property of the citizen; then would you be not only the first, but the only army, and your grateful comtry will bless your deeds. Our beloved monarch has confidence in you, and thanks you with paternal emotions for the security of his throne, and the welfare of your families.

I expect immediately from the commanders of the different torps the most circumstantial relation of what took place with their reinc-

tive divisions. The country and the sovereign wish to be acquainted with the supporters of their independence, glory, and greatness; their names shall shine in the annals of Austria; till then I can only name and reward those whose distinguished merit is either recognized by the whole army, or whom accident brought nearer to my personal observation.

Prince John of Lichtenstein, general of cavalry, has immortalized This feeling, and my his name. ardent attachment to his person, are pledges of the gratitude of our monarch. I can reward him only by the public expression of my es-In the name of his majesty, I nominate as commanders of the order of Theresa, baron Wimpfen, col. Smolla, &c.

The Archduke CHARLES, Generalissimo.

Orders in Council.

At the Court of the Queen's Palace, the 24th of May, 1809.—Present—The King's most excellent Majesty in Council:

Whereas his Majesty was pleased, by his Order in Council of the 26th of April last, to declare certain ports and places of the countries which have been lately styled the kingdom of Holland, to be subject to the restrictions incident to a strict and rigorous blockade, as continued from his Majesty's former Order of the 11th Nov. 1807: and whereas advices have been received of a certain Provisional Agreement entered into by his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Ame- no vessels of the United States, ries, with the Government of the

United States, whereby it is understood that his Majesty's Orders in Council of the 7th Jan, and of the 11th Nov. 1807, shall be withdrawn so far as respects the United States, on the 10th of June next.

And whereas, although the said Provisional Agreement is not such as was authorised by his Majesty's instructions, or such as his Mujesty can approve, it may already have happened, or may happen, that persons being citizens of the said United States may be led by a reliance on the said Provisional Agreement to engage in trade with and to the said ports and places of Holland, contrary to, and in violation of the restrictions imposed by the said Orders of the 7th of Jan. and of the 11th of Nov. 1807, as altered by the Order of the 26th April last; his Majesty, in order to prevent any inconveniences that may ensue from the circumstance above recited, is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That the said several Orders shall be suspended, so far as is necessary for the protection of vessels of the said United States, so sailing under the faith of the said Provisional Agreement, viz, That after the 9th day of June next, no vessel of the United States, which shall have cleared out between the 19th of April last and the 20th of July ensuing, for any of the ports of Holland aforesaid from any port of the United States, shall be molested or interrupted in her voyage by the Commanders of his Majesty's shipe or privateers.

And it is further ordered, that which shall have cleared out from

any port of America previous to the 20th of July next, for any other permitted port, and shall, during her voyage have changed her destination in consequence of information of the said Provisional Agreement, and shall be proceeding to any of the ports of Holland aforesaid, shall be molested or interrupted by the Commanders of any of his Majesty's ships or privateers, unless such vessel shall have been informed of this Order on her voyage, and shall have been warned not to proceed to any of the ports of Holland aforesaid, and shall, notwithstanding such warning, be found attempting to proceed to any such port.

And it is further ordered, that after the said 9th day of June next, no vessel of the said United States which shall have cleared out, or be destined to any of the ports of Holland from any other port or place not subject to the restrictions of the said Order of the 26th of April last, after notice of such Provisional Agreement as aforesaid, shall be molested or interrupted in her voyage by the Commanders of his Majesty's ships or privateers, provided such vessel shall have so cleared out previous to actual notice of this Order at such place of clearance, or in default of proof of actual notice previous to the like periods of time after the date of this Order, as are fixed for constructive notice of his Majesty's Order of the 11th of Nov. 1807, by the Orders of the 25th Nov. 1807, and of the 18th of May, 1808, at certain places and latitudes therein mentioned, unless such vessel shall have been informed of this Order on her

voyage, and warned by any of Majesty's ships or privateers no proceed to any port of Holland shall, notwithstanding warning, attempt to proceed to such port.

And his Majesty is pleased ther to order, and it is hereby dered, That the said several Or of the 7th of Jan. and 11th Nov. 1807, as altered by the Said Order of the 26th of April Hast. shall also be suspended, so far as is necessary for the protection of vessels of the said United States which shall clear out, to any ports not declared to be under the restriction of blockade from any port of Holland between the 9th day of June and the 1st day of July next: provided always, that nothing that is contained in the present Order shall extend, or be construed to extend, to protect any vessels or their cargoes, that may be liable to condemnation or detention for any other cause than the violation of the aforesaid Orders of the 7th of Jan. and the 11th of Nov. 1807, as altered by the said order of the 26th of April last.

Provided also, that nothing in this Order contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to protect any vessel which shall attempt to enter any port actually blockaded by any of his Majesty's ships of war.

And the right hon. the Lord Commissioners of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Court of Vice-Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions

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## STATE PAPERS.

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STEPHEN COTTRELL.

vation issued by the new of Sweden, on his ascendhe Throne.

Charles XIII. by the Grace King of Sweden, &c. to faithful subjects, &c. &c.

1, under Divine Providence, med some time ago the mal Government of our beative country, committed to he States of our Realm, we ately called the attention of et to the indispensable and nt task of framing a new ution, calculated to promote osperity, tranquillity, and of the country, by an irreunion between the mutual nd duties of the King and of Sweden,

States having informed us ey have not only performed portant task committed to y us, and the confidence of sllow subjects, but also that we chosen us King of Sweid of the Goths and Vanequesting our approbation of oice, the cordial and loval r in which that election was did not allow us to decline ceptance. Relying on the potent, who explores the inecesses of the human heart, ows the sincerity and purity sentiments, moved by the ervent love and zeal for our land, which can only cease ur existence, and trusting we e most powerfully supported t loyal attachment of the

noble Swedish nation, we have therefore accepted the Crown and Sceptre of Sweden.

It is far more gratifying to our feelings, to have been called upon by the free and uncontrouled voice of the people, to become their King, Protector, and Defender, than if we had ascended the ancient Swedish Throne merely by right of Hereditary Succession. We shall govern the kingdom and people of Sweden, as an indulgent parent does his children; with implicit confidence in the honest: with forbearance towards those who err undeliberately; uprightness towards all; and when the day arrives, the near approach of which is announced by our advanced age, which shall put an end to our worldly cares, we will hail our last moments with the pious resignation of the just, and close it by blessing you all.

(Signed) CHARLES.
GUST. SUYDSJELKD, Aulic
Chancellor.

Council Hall, Stockholm Castle, June 6, 1809.

King's Speech in the House of Lords, Wednesday, June 21, by Commission.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by his Majesty to acquaint you, that his Majesty has great satisfaction in being enabled, by the state of the public business, to release you from your laborious attendance in Parliament.

"His Majesty doubts not that on your return into your respective counties, you will carry with you a disposition to inculcate, both by instruction and example, a spirit of

attachment

attachment to those established laws and that happy constitution, which it has ever been his Majesty's anxious wish to support and to maintain, and upon which, under Providence, depends the welfure and prosperity of this kingdom.

#### " Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

"We have it in command from his Majesty to thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the services of the present year; and to express the satisfaction which his Majesty derives from your having been enabled to provide for those services without any great and immediate addition to the burthens upon his people.

"His Majesty particularly commands us to acknowledge your prompt attention to his wishes, respecting an increased provision for the poorer clergy; an object in the highest degree interesting to his Majesty's feelings, and deserving the favourable consideration of Parliament.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The atrocious and unparalleled act of violence and treachery by which the Ruler of France attempted to surprize and to enslave the Spanish Nation, while it has excited in Spain a determined and unconquerable resistance against the usurpation and tyransy of the French Government, has, at the same time, awakened in other nations of Europe a determination to resist, by a new effort, the continued and increasing encroachments on their safety and independence.

"Although the uncertainty of all human events, and the viciositudes attendant upon war, forbid too confident an expectation of a satisfactory issue to the present struggle against the common enemy of Europe, his Majesty commands us to congratulate you upon the spleadid and important success which has recently crowned the arms of the Emperor of Austria, under the able and distinguished conduct of his Imperial Highness the Archduke Charles.

"To the efforts of Europe for its own deliverance, his Mojesty has directed us to assure you, that he is determined to continue his most strenuous assistance and support, convinced that you will agree with him in considering that every exertion for the re-establishment of the independence and security of other nations, is no less conducive to the true interests than it is becoming the character and honour of Great Britain."

#### Proclamation to the Poles.

Frederic Augustus, King of Sasony, &c. Poles!—Already has the army, which had invaded our ducky of Warsaw, been forced by the victories of our great regenerator, and the valour of our troops, to abandon the capital and return to its own territory.

After having rendered thanks to Divine Providence for the signal protection it has granted us, it becomes our duty to employ the first moments of the re-establishment of our government, in expressing the sentiments which have been raised in us by the patriotism and attachment which the mation has so splendidly displayed in that moment of calamity.

The

The enemy had entered the suntry with a numerous army. It peared starcely possible to resist on; but he soon learnt the power courage, when led by a chief so rave and able as our minister of ar, Prince Poniatowski.

Poles! Your battalions, which he great hero has created, and in hom he has inspired that valiant with, the best proofs of which are fore his eyes, have shewn they are worthy their creator. Inferior a number, they not only resisted at enemy, but successfully attacked im.

They have carried victory into is provinces, and have every where overed themselves with glory.

The whole nation have on their at shewn that the valour and atriotism of the ancient Poles is seirs. The invasion of a numemus enemy, far from intimidating hem, has only stimulated them to coluntary and extraordinary offers to sacrifice their private fortunes. They have wholly devoted themsches to the defence of their country. The departments have emulated each other, in filling the ranks of the armies, and furnishing the necessary contributions. They have proved that the love of their country is a national quality, and have rendered themselves worthy to become models of that quality. Providence has also crowned those generous efforts with success.

Our council of state has, by its real and wisdom, seconded by all the other constitutional authorities, succeeded in maintaining the measures of the government, as far as circumstances would permit.

Poles! Your country owes its safety to you; it owes to you the approbation of your great regene-

rator, whose notice the brave conduct of the army, and the ardent zeal of the nation, will not have escaped. It owes to you increased respect among its neighbours, and the glory which the sovereign feels in reigning over such a nation.

Though at a distance, our heart has ever been with you. Your situation was ever present to us. Your fidelity and attachment to us, has increased, if possible, ours to you; and if we have been unable to afford you the assistance our heart desired, it was with pain we were prevented by circumstances.

Polish people!—Tranquility is restored to you, and the constitutional government. Our great solicitude shall be to endeavour to heal the wounds the war has occasioned, reward merit, and restore order; which your future happiness requires. On your part you will contribute to this by entire confidence in the government; which will be guided by our paternal intentions.

Given at Frankfort, on the Maine, June 24, 1809.

"FREDERIC AUGUSTUS."

Proclamation, duted Frankfort,
June 24.

Frederic Augustus, by the grace of God, King of Saxony, &c.

Divine Providence has been so beneficent to us, that since we have been called to the government, we have had only the agreeable duty of offering him the homage of the sincerest gratitude; and we have discharged this duty with so much the more ardour, as our heart feels no greater joy than in knowing that

that they are happy whose felicity is entrusted to us. We had last year especially reason to bless the goodness of God, when a generous conqueror restored to us our estates, which were already lost; and this felicity became more precious, when a personal acquaintance with this great man, added to affection and the sincerest gratitude, our admiration and our veneration of his great qualities, which have never been sufficiently appreciated; and fixed the basis of a genuine esteem, on which our mutual alliance is as firmly established as on treaties. and which renders it doubly indissoluble.

Even at the present moment of trouble, it was to me a great consolution to behold our country enjoy an almost perfect tranquillity, while the torch of war was enkindled in other states, and there spread its ravages anew. We believed it necessary to abandon for a time our good city of Dresden, and fix our abode at Leipsic, which is no great distance. We hoped that we could continue there, to apply our labours to the government of our faithful subjects; the more so, as, according to the course the war had taken, an hostile invasion of our country was by no means probable.

We were so much the more painfully affected at beholding this hope vanish, and being obliged to remove from Leipsic to a considerable distance, in order to place ourselves out of danger, by avoiding the route in which the troops which were advancing from Bohemia, upon Saxony and Franconia, might seize our person and royal family.

But we live in the entire con-

fidence that Divine Providence will bless our efforts for the deliverance of our country, and that, supported by the forces of his majesty the king of Westphulia, our faithful neighbour and ally, we shall return.

We believe it to be our duty, faithful and beloved Saxons, to impart this confidence to you, removed as we are from you, in order to tranquillize you. In the mean while we thank you publicly for supporting your situation with tranquillity and dignity, that you have lent no ear to the enemy, and in this given new proof of that love and attachment towards us which are our felicity, and which we fed equally for you.

It is therefore with confidence that we exhort you to attach your selves more and more to our principles, which, hitherto, thanks to God, have always constituted the happiness of the country, and at the same time to consider and avert the evils which the ill-intentioned might seek to scatter among you, by propagating an erroneous doctrine.

For it cannot be unknown to you, that there are in our dominions, people weak, seduced, or wicked, who not only do not approve of our system, and the priciples on which we have only from conviction adopted it, but who does to avow and even act in a contrary manner.

We seriously enjoin by these presents all the authorities of our langdom to observe with great altertion those who render these subsuspicious by a like mode of theing, and especially those who are turb peace by rash discourse, at hyopen acts, as well as those who

# STATE PAPERS.

ntelligence which may disill-intentioned citizens, and our constant efforts for the nt tranquillity of our suba part of their effect; and, al, we charge them to nehing in order that our subity conduct themselves acto the principles above ed, and that our benevontions may be entirely ful-

timony of which, we have ese presents with our hand, exed our royal seal. Given fort on the Maine, June ).

FREDERIC AUGUSTUS."

ation of Marshal Ange-Duke of Castiglione, &c. to Inhabitants of Catalonia. I Perpignan, July 2.

rds! Catalonians! I am come idst of you. His Majesty peror of the French and Italy has given me the d of his armies in Cata-

ards, I know you and love educed by perfidious insi-, unhappy victims and blind nts of a Cabinet, the enerance and humanity, many iy of your brethren are oba prolonging a war, the ishich could never be doubtney deny and reject the beki favours which an august n provides for, and is anxinower upon them: an hero seaven created, in its benefor the felicity and glory of id the world. arde, the hero of France

d esteems you; his virtuous

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heart requires and needs your felicity. God, who granted to Napoleon his invincible valour, gave him at the same time his goodness and tender humanity.

Napoleon sighs over your afflictions; he has a paternal heart, and as such suffers over the terrible blows which are inflicted upon you, and which will be inflicted still more upon you, by his formidable armies, if you delay long in listening to the voice of truth, and continue in your fatal blindness.

Lay aside useless hopes; a false love and a criminal honour, which, arming against a king who is truly paternal, the august brother of the great Napoleon, irritates Heaven against you, which gave him to you in his mercy. Abandon vain illusions. God protects France, a God walks with Napoleon, covers and shades him with his wings, and enchains victory to his triumphal car.

Brave Spaniards, submit. Europe is submitting and surrendering herself.

Spaniards, I know you, and you have to know me. I have long esteemed you; and when you submit you will find in me a true friend. Yourselves, and your property, shall be sacred for me.

Errors and faults shall meet with indulgence: moderation, loyalty, and fidelity, may be secure of our aid; but let perfidy fear and tremble. But obstinate rebels, the evilminded, who blow up the flames of dissension, shall meet with no pardon. The lightning is ready to fall on their heads

Erring citizens, return to your hearths; artisans, resume your labours and useful pursuits; good villagers, quit the sword; take once 3 D

more the plough in your hand; Portuguese Government .-- Decree come and cultivate in peace and repose the inheritance of your fathers; hasten to fertilise those fields which have been too long descried: and you, ye faithful Spaniards, come and receive the happy fruits and rewards of your fidelity. Join your voice to ours; call to those unhappy wretches, your brethren, who are led astray; tell them that we love them, that Napoleon will forget their errors and their faults; and that your felicity will be the constant object of his concern as your parent; tell these wandering brethren, that they will ever find me ready to carry their cries to the foot of that Monarch's throne, who is the friend of truth; that they may depend on the protection of our arms, which, formidable against rebels and the ill-disposed, however numerous, will ever be the defenders of the faithful citizen; and that we will avenge offences committed against them; but tell them at the same time, and above all things, that mercy has its limits, and that, at length, the day of vengeance will come. A powerful army is dispersed throughout your territory; a formidable army is coming, and woe to him that shall dare to resist me: for' I shall then bearken only to a just indignation, a most just rage, and none of you will escape a terrible vengeance.

Saragossa is yet smoaking; and you, ye towns of Catalonia, who please, or dare, to follow its example, behold its ashes, its ruinstremble.

ANGEREAU.

of the Prince Regent of Portugal, dated Rio Janeiro, July 6, 1809.

Governors of the Kingdom of Portugal and the Algarves, Friends! I, the Prince Regent, send unto you greeting, as unto those whom I love and prize. It being my principal care to secure, by every useans possible, the independence of my dominions, and to deliver them completely from the cruel exemy who so inhumanly, and contrary to the good faith of treaties, has invaded the States of my Crown in Europe and has never censed making upor them the most unjust war; and 2 3 it is, on the one hand, acknowledgeed that, in such a difficult crisinothing can more contribute to the defence of the kingdom than a Government composed of a small number of individuals; and as, on the other, it is indispensable to preserve, with my ancient and faithful ally, the King of Great Britain, sol only the best understanding, but likewise to prove to him, in the most evident manner, that my tentions are not different from those by which he is animated in the promotion of the common cause, that his Britannic Majesty may continue, in the same efficacious mainer, to succour Portugal and the wholes the Peninsula; and as it cante to doubted that this glorious pulper, which I so ardently desire to effet, can only be attained by the extensive, firm, and reciprocal tidence; and his Britannic Ma having made known his pilot on this subject, and what he is will most contribute to a he sult, and is most esitution to fence of the kingdom antipeninsula ; I have seen fil to older

you shall be immediately reto the number of three, or lovernors, baving a deliberate on all objects of the public istration, and that these shall re Patriarch Elect of Lisbon, larquis das Minas, and the Jis Monteiro Mor, President Board da Consciencia e Or-Don Francis Xavier de Cunha exer, performing the functions esident of the Privy Council, ich place he is appointed by esent decree. It is further my re to direct you to acknow-Sir Arthur Wellesley as Marleneral of my Armies, as long hall continue in the command : allied Portuguese and Engorces, taking then his rank Marshal Beresford, as comer in chief; and as soon as he nave been recognized as such, ill invite him to all the sitof Government, in which matome under discussion which n the organization of the or important determinations, er financial or others, which y be necessary to adopt for fence of the kingdom and of ole peninsula; taking his opiand advice on all subjects of ature; and should be be absuch cases, and not be able st at your deliberations, you apply for his advice in writpossible, giving him full intion on the subject under disa, in order that he may be tly acquainted with your disa and determination of matthe above description. In anner the affairs of Governshall be conducted with the t energy and harmony, as **a unfortunately it shall not be** le to conclude a permanent

and general peace. His Britannic Majesty will thus be convinced that it is my earnest wish to eradicate the general vice of difference of opinion between the Powers who make common cause; and he will be made perfectly acquainted with the orders which I have given, and shall continue to give, that the most strenuous efforts shall be made to attain that safe and permanent peace which is universally desired, by means of a grand display of all the forces and resources of my kingdom, which I can only flatter myself completely to recover by the most powerful means and exertions. THE PRINCE.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace. the 12th July, 1809; present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

It is this day ordered by his Majesty in council, that a general embargo be forthwith laid (to continue until further orders) upon all ships and vessels in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, except his Majesty's ships and vessels of war, and except such ships and vessels as shall be laden by the especial order, and under the directions, of the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, or the lords commissioners of the admiralty, with any kind of provisious or stores for the use of his Majesty's flects or armies; and also except such ships and vessels as are employed by the officers of the navy, ordnance, victualling, and customs: and the right honourable the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, and the lords commissioners of the admiralty. and the lord warden of the cinque ports, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

Proclamation of the President to the United States of America. Duted Washington City, Thursday, August 10, 1809.

Whereas, in consequence of a communication from his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, declaring that the British Orders in Council, of January and November, 1807, would be withdrawn on the 10th of June last, (and by virtue of which an Act of Congress was passed, entitled "An Act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes,") I, James Madison, President, &c. did issue a proclamation, on the 19th of April last, declaring that the Orders in Council aforesaid would be withdrawn on the 10th of June, after which the trade might be renewed, and as it is officially made known to me, that the Orders in Council are not withdrawn, agreeably to the declaration aforesaid, I do hereby proclaim the same, and that the Acts above still remain in force. JAMES MADISON.

Message relative to the Pension which the States are to allow to the late King, Gustavus Adolphus, his Queen and children. Dated Stockholm, Aug. 15.

The period is now fast approaching, when a prince, who lately ge-

verned Sweden, but whose claim to the Swedish crown has been solenmly cancelled by the unanimous resolution of the States of the Realm, must absent himself from this coun-His own spontaneous wish agrees, on this point, with what the public trangaillity and security require. His Royal Majesty has taken the advice of the Secret Committee on a matter of so much importance, which, however, the state of public affairs does not yet permit his Majesty to communicate to the Diet. and he, therefore, confines himself. at present, to the question,- 'What. pension or yearly allowance, are the States of the Realm willing to grant to their late King, his Queen, and children?' Which question being answered, another will occur relative to the country, which it will be most proper to assign for the residence of Gustavus Adolphus and his family.

His Majesty does not deem it aperfluous to add some observations for the States to bear in mind in their deliberations on this subject. The States cannot but be aware, that their decision must bear that stamp of dignified generosity, which becomes a noble-minded mation: that misfortune craves respect; and that humanity itself commands for giveness and oblivion of the put-His Royal Majesty is anxiously desirous that the States of the Bezim, by deciding the subject under discussion on these principles, should meet his wishes, and thus give pledge to Europe of the muty of the motives which induced Sweden to revise her system of government. and renew the structure of the State. 1 .01

CHARLES

r. . !

Proclamation of King Joseph, dated Head-quarters, Toledo, Aug. \$9, 1809.

Soldiers!—It is scarcely fifteen lays since 120,000 enemies, consting of English, Portuguese, and paniards, who marched from different points, rendezvoused under the walls of my capital; but united on the 26th of July at the bridge of Guadarama, the 1st and 4th corps, and the reserve, defeated on that day-the enemy. On the 27th, he repassed in great haste the Alberche. On the 28th, attacked in a position judged unattackable, \$0,000 men have not been able to contend against 40,000 French.

From that time, renouncing their chimerical project of conquest, they have thought but of safety, and have abandoned the field of battle. More than 6,000 English wounded are in our hospitals; the least of our corps, the 1st, was judged sufficient to observe and keep in check this army, still so numerous, in spite of its losses. It remained upon the Alberche, whilst the 4th corps, and the reserve, set out on the 29th, to succour Toledo, besieged by the army of La Mancha; and that of Madrid, menaced by the same army, has forced the enemy, already within four leagues of the capital, to relinquish its prey. It has repassed the Tagus in the greatest baste, and flies towards the Sierra Morena, after having abandoned some thousands of killed, wounded, and prisoners. The 2d, 5th, and 6th corps are following the rearguard of the enemy's army. These corps formed a junction with the 1st corps, at Oropesa, on the 7th August.

The English fly every way, in disorder, and by roads hitnerto

judged impracticable to artillery. The 2d and 5th corps are pursuing them.

Soldiers, you have saved my capital, the King of Spain thanks you; you have done more, the brother of your Emperor sees fly before your eagles the eternal enemy of the French name.

The Emperor will know all that you have done, he will acknowledge the brave, who have made themselves conspicuous among the brave, those who have received honourable wounds; and if he says to us, "I am content with you," we shall be sufficiently recompensed.

(Signed) JOSEPH.

Letter of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, M. Champagny, to General Armstrong, Minister of the United States at Paris.

" Altenburgh, Aug. 22.

"Sir,—His Majesty, understanding that you are about to dispatch a ship to the United States, commands me to make known to you the unalterable principles which have and will regulate his conduct in the great question respecting Neutrals.

"France admits the principle, that the flag protects trade. The trading vessel which carries the licence of its Government may be considered as a moving colony. To insult such a vessel by search, pursuit, or any act of arbitrary power, is a violation of the fundamental law of colonization, and is an attack upon the Government of the same. The seas belong to every nation, without exception; they are the common property, and the domain of all mankind.

"Consistently with this doctrine, 3D3 merchant

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merchant vessels belonging to individuals may pass by inheritance to persons who never exposed themselves to be made prisoners of war. In all her conquests France has considered sacred private property deposited in the warehouses of the vanquished State, and such have had the complete disposal of matters of trade; and at this moment convoys by land of merchandize, and especially cottons, are passing through the French army and Austria, to proceed to the destination commerce directs. If France had seized the monopoly of the Seas, she would have accumulated in her territory all the products of the earth, and she would have obtained unmeasurable wealth.

"Undoubtedly, if England had the dominion of land which she has acquired on the Ocean, her acquisitions would have been equally enormous. She would, as in the times of barbarism, have sold the conquered, and distributed them as slaves thoughout her land. avarice of trade would have absorbed every thing, and the government of an enlightened nation which has brought the arts of civilization to perfection, would have given the earliest instances of the return of the savage ages. That Government is fully impressed with the injustice of its unval code. But what has that Government to do with justice, which only inquires for profit?

"When France shall have established her naval power, which, with the extent of her coasts and her population will be soon accomplished, then will the Emperor reduce these principles to practice, and apply his mandate to render it universal. The right, or rather usurpation, of blockading rivers and coasts by proclamation is palpably contrary to reason and equity. A right cannot possibly spring from the will of an interested party, but must always be founded on the natural relations of things. A place is not properly blockaded unless it be besieged by land and water. It is blockaded to prevent the introduction of assistance, by which the surrender of the place might be protracted; and then we have only the right to prevent neutral ships from entering the port, when the place is thus circumstanced, and the possession of it is matter of doubt between the besiegers and besieged. On this is grounded the right to prevent neutrals from entering the place.

"The sovereignty and independence of its flag, like the sovereignty and independence of its territory, is the property of every neutral. A state may transfer itself to another state; it may destroy the archives of its independence, and pass from Prince to Prince, but the right of sovereignly is indivisible and unalienable; no one can renounce it.

"England has placed France in a state of blockade. The Emperor has, in his decree of Berlin, deciared the British Islands in a state of blockade. The first of these regulations forbid neutral vessels to proceed to France; the second probibited their entering English hasbours.

"England has, by her Order of Council of the 11th of November, 1807, levied an impost on neutral ships, and obliged them to enter its ports before they sail to France. By the decree of the 17th of December of the same year, the Engerer has decreed, that all such ships be denationalized which had entered English ports, or submitted to be searched.

# Is

"In order to ward off the inconveniences with which this state of things threatened her commerce, America laid an embargo in all her harbours; and although France had done nothing more than used the right of retaliation, its wants, and those of its colonies, suffered much from this measure; yet did the Emperor magnanimously connive at the proceeding, in order rather to endure the privation of commerce than to acknowledge the authority of the usurpers of the sea.

"The embargo was raised, and a system of nonintercourse was substituted for it. The powers on the Continent in alliance with England having the same object in view, made a common cause with her, that they might derive the same advantages. The harbours of Holland, of the Elbe, of the Weser, of Italy, and of Spain, were to enjoy those benefits from which France was to be excluded; and the one and the other were to be opened or closed to commerce as circumstances rendered expedient, so as France was bereft of it.

"Thus, Sir, in point of principle, France recognizes the freedom of neutral commerce, and the independeuce of the maritime powers, which she respected up to the moment when the maritime tyranny of England, that respects nothing, and the arbitrary proceedings of its government, compelled her to adopt measures of retaliation, to which **she resorted with regret.** Let England revoke her blockade with France, and France will recal her declaration of blockade against England. Let England revoke her Cabinet .Orders of the 11th November, 1807, and the Milan Decree will expire of itself. The American commerce will then recover its complete freedom, and be assured of finding in the harbours of France favour and protection. But it belongs to the United States to attain this happy object by their firmness. Can a nation, resolved to remain free, hesitate between certain momentary interests, and the great cause of maintaining her independence, her honour, her sovereignty, and her dignity?

(Signed) "M. CHAMPAGNY."

Royal Order, directed to his Excellency the Marquis de Romana, and transmitted to him by Don Martin Garay, dated Badajoz, Aug. 31.

In the midst of the great cares and attentions which the Supreme Governing Junta of the kingdom has taken, to follow with activity and firmness the defence of the country, it has never lost sight of the salutary reforms which the nation earnestly expects, which its actual situation requires, and which must be the foundation of its future prosperity. One of the greatest objects which now claim its attention, and which ought to occupy it with the greatest activity, is the convocation of the Cortes, the most important object which can, or ought, to employ the Supreme Jun-The more important this object is, the more necessary are the knowledge, the observations, and the experience of those who compose that assembly; and as, in a discussion of such magnitude, it will be expected by the nation, that all should concur, his Majesty has been pleased to grant, that all the deputics shall give their assistance.

will therefore be necessary, in consequence of this sovereign and general determination, that the Marquis de Romana separate himself from his troops, and come to this city to exercise the functions of representative of the national body, though it is certainly most difficult to place at their head a Chief of equal experience and achievement; considering, however, the state of the kingdom of Gallicia, and the principality of Asturias, the Junta, after mature deliberation, has determined that the Marquis shall transfer his command to that General of his army whom he shall judge most capable.

I communicate to your excellency the order of his Majesty, for its fulfilment, advising at the same time that the command of the army cannot with propriety be transferred to the Major-general the Conde de Noronha, because he being second Commandant-general in Gallicia, ought always to remain in that kingdom.

In consequence of this Royal Order, the Marquis de Romana has signified, that he has confided the command of the army to the Major-general Don Gabriel de Mendezabal, and that of the kingdom, to the Conde de Noronha, second Commandant-general, and President of its Royal Audience.

Proclamation to the Army by the Marquis de Romana.

Soldiers!—The august voice of our Sovereign, Ferdinand, reached our ears in Denmark, and we obeyed the call. Our country invoked

our aid, and a generous nation, traversing stormy seas, conducted us to join our valiant countrymen, from whom we had been separated by the atrocious perfidy and vile prostitution of an individual. You have resisted the mortal blows aimed at you by the tyrant Napoleon, You have suffered to destroy you. with me the disasters which his unequalled force has spread through the whole nation, and through all Europe; but you, without other assistance than your own valourwithout other arms than those furnished by nature-without other ammunition than your own inimitable constancy-without other simuli than your own heroic patriotism-without other ambilion than that inspired by your honour and fidelity, have disputed the fint fruits of his triumph; and have raised your names to a level with those of the men who have been born to inspire admiration.

Gallicia is covered with French carcases: neither ancient Carthage, nor modern France, can compare their marches with those incessant ones, which, during six months of want and privation, you have made among the impenetrable Alps of Castile, Gallicia, and the Asturia, in the most exposed and rigorous situations. Inunortal warriors! with out great and signal hattles, you have annihilated the proud army of the tyrant, by aiding the national patriotism, supporting the noble fermentation, harassing the troops of the enemy, defeating them in small skirmishes, and reducing their possession to the ground on which they stand; you have falled ed the most elevated Chligation of the soldier, and the fatigues and

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which I, as your general, have gone for your sakes, are the d I owe you.

e country has not for some coomy your best services; but ctions of Villa Franca, Vigo, Saint Jezo, and San Payo, your valour shone, must free rom any stain which you may to have incurred by your havfused battles, which must have destructive; and you have red yourselves formidable to enemies, who have been red and conquered, when the iority of their numbers did revent an obstacle absolutely crable to your valour.

s, brave Spaniards, in viewing his day, I have no longer that ity of mind with which I beever met vou. I am no longer general. His Majesty has calle to occupy a place in the Sue Central Junta. Had not this his irresistible will, nothing id have separated me from you. made me renounce the right I to participate in your future ries, under the command of new chief, and the generals command you. Receive, Sol-, the last word of your Geneand accept the love and patergratitude of your countryman companion in arms,

#### al Decree, dated Scrille, Sept. 1.

THE MARQUIS DE ROMANA.

is Majesty would neither fulfil wn wishes, nor the hopes of his de, it, at the same time, when ibours to free the country from oppression of its tyrant, he did make every exertion to correct

the vices which exist in the interior administration, and to raise this magnauimous and generous nation to the high degree of splendour and power to which it is entitled by the fruitfulness of its soil, the benignity of its climate, the extension of its coasts, and the possession of its rich colonies. Among the obstacles which have constantly opposed the progress of agricultural industry and commerce, the first place is held by the centributions, called Alcabalas, Cientas, and Millones. imposts, which obstructing the interior circulation, and pressing uncqually on the productions of the land, on manufactures, and, in general, on all objects of commerce. not only have banished from our unfortunate country that liberty. without which there can be neither arts, cultivation, nor commerce. not only have rendered odious the fiscal administration, and even industry itself, but, which is more, inflicting on it incurable wounds, have ever been only a feeble resource for supplying the necessities of the state. Observation and experience have shown their prejudicial effects: the people have cried out for a remedy; the decline of our manufactures, and the mercantile system unanimously embraced by all the nations of Europe. But though the government knew these defects and reformed them partially, these reforms were a new vice, which only still more embroiled the system. At length the time is arrived when good principles shall triumph over ignorance, and the nation which has appeared great and majestic in the eyes of all Europe by its valour and its virtue, shall be so also by the liberality of its principles, and the goodness of its interior administra-

The Supreme Junta of government of the kingdom is well convinced, that the riches of individuals are the riches of the state, and that no nation can be rich without encouraging its agriculture, commerce and industry, and that industry in general does not increase but remove the obstacles which may obstruct both the fiscal and civil From these considerations the Supreme Junta cannot omit occupying itself with this work, beginning with the most urgent reform, which is, that of the contribution, and providing in the place of those abolished, others upon such things as can more properly be required to contribute, distributing them equally among the contributors, exacting them in the time and manner least offensive, and collecting them with the least expense possible. Thus the contributions, which are always an evil, shall fall only on those who can contribute, shall be applied to their true objects, and not to the maintenance of an innumerable multitude of taxgatherers, who are unproductive consumers, and so many hands lost to industry. In consequence therefore of these principles, the King our Lord Don Ferdinand VII. and in his royal name, the Supreme Junta of the government of the kingdom, decrees as follows:

Art. 1. The contributions known by the name of Alcabalas, Censo, and Millones, shall be abolished, as soon as those which are appointed to supply their place shall be appropriated and established.

2. The Department of Finance is charged to propose to his Majesty the contributions which shall supply the place of those abolished.

3. The present Decree shall be printed, published and circulated in the usual form, from the royal palace of Seville, August 7, 1809.

MARQUIS OF ASTORGA,
President.

DON MARTIN DE GARAY.

Report made to His Majesty the Emperor and King, Protectors; the Confederation of the Rhim, by His Excellency Count & Hunneburgh, Minister of War, September 15, 1809.

Sire—If the numerous victories of your Majesty, and the extraordinary successes of your armies, he

\*[The Alcabala is a tribute or royal duty which is paid upon every articleseld, is the form of a per centage, according to the value of the commodity. This precedure is varied, but all the laws and ordinances respecting it, to remove subjectly and to prevent exactions, are collected in a book called the Alcabalotorio. There a Spanish proverb which sufficiently shows the unpopularity of this form of transition—Quien discussive a Alcabala case to page. "Whoever informs of the Alcabala should pay it." In the Recopilation de los Lues the superior clargy and judges are assetted from it.

The Censo, which has been improperly called Ciensos and Ciensas in the score pers, is a rate collected on the rents of houses and estates.

The Millones is an aid that the kingdom granted to the Sovereign on the control tion of six articles of domestic use, wine, vinegar, oil, batcher's ment, and tallow candles. Among the accommodations at court, in the Council of Frances, there is an apartment called the Sala de Millones. In this room or last the affairs relating to this due to the King, are transacted, as well as some other regarding the tax on tobacco, cocoa, and a few other commodities. The marson research



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mme time the work of your the result of the most scienitary combinations, of your t intrepidity, and of the couso many brave men, these vicnd successes are no less owour admirable foresight. It bich has inspired your Math the idea of assembling at the interior of the empire, or might be the complexion s, the youth of France who essively called to serve their , and of making them conmay their contribution to the of the State, at the same at they accustom themselves

temporary dereliction of this would be productive of some to the empire, and it would ing rather too great a relion the future, however flat-ppearances might be at presuffer the depots in the inte-France to want the regular of recruits, whenever a part oung soldiers who fill them, be called into actual service. It glance at the state of your is armies will be sufficient to set the levy, which I feel it y to propose, is sufficient at

er of Vienna, and of more If the Austrian Monarchy, ajesty is at the head of the rmidable army that Frauce I beyond the Rhine; and to f what it is capable of efit is only necessary to mentit was hardly formed when sered Austria, in the fields an, of Abersberg, and of

Eckmuhl. Whether the negociations of Altenburgh terminate in peace, or whether the war continue, your Majesty has in your depotatroops enough, fit to take the field, to recruit your army in Germany.

In the month of January your Majesty pursued the English army in Gallicia. While you were engaged in it, your Majesty was informed that the Court of Vienna intended to break its engagements. Though such an event seemed to call the principal part of your forces into Germany, your Majesty nevertheless thought proper to leave your veteran army in Spain; not that the whole of that army was actually necessary to complete the subjugation of the Spanish rebels. but to deprive England of the possibility of prolonging that rebellion. of which she is the cause. That power, seeing in the new system established in Spain, the presage of her own ruin, did not, however, despair of overturning it; and her efforts upon this occasion have greatly surpassed all that we have seen ber make upon similar occasions.

General Moore had not been able to bring off from Gallicia the half of his troops. The immense losses which his army sustained, did not dissuade the English government from sending a fresh army, consisting of 40,000 men, to Lisbon. It penetrated to the centre of Spain, and rallied round it the various corps of insurgents.—The banks of the Alberche and the Tagus witnessed their flight and their confusion. Compelled to retreat to the further side of that ri-

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ntend this business consist of some members of the Council of Finances, and leputies nominated by such of the cities of Spain as have authority to vote sentatives (Procuradores) in the Cortes.]

ver, and pursued at the point of the havonet, they totally evacuated Spain, and the Portuguese saw them return in disorder to their territory.

At the same period, an army of equal force suddenly made its appearance at the entrance of the Scheldt, with the intention of burning the dock-yards at Antwerp; there our enemies were covered with confusion. At their approach, Flushing was provided with a numerous garrison; 12,000 picked troops marched from St. Omer, under the orders of the Senator General Rampon: and eight demi-brigades of reserve, which were at Boulogne, Louvaine, and Paris, proceeded post, to the points that were menaced.

These troops were of themselves sufficient for the defence of Antwerp. That place, which is covered by a strong rampart, and the advanced works which your Majesty caused to be constructed four years ago, is still further protected by extensive inundations; and on the left bank of the Scheldt, the fort of La Tete de Elandre, which is itself surrounded by an inundation of 2,000 toises, secures the communication of Antwerp with our fortresses in the north.

The English expedition was formed upon the supposition, that Antwerp was only an open city, whereas that fortress could not be taken but after a long siege. Independent of troops of the line, your Majesty saw, at the first signal, 150,000 national guards ready to march, and at their head the majors of your infantry, officers of the fifth battalions, and veteran officers; you found in their ranks a number of old soldiers.

Numerous detachments of cavalry of the line were preceded by the gens-d'armeris of France. English were not aware that this branch of force alone could, at a moment's notice, assemble at any given point 60 squadrons, composed of men that had seen sixteen years of service, all equally experienced, equally well disciplined and well armed as those brave cuirassiers, who, under your Majesty's orders, have brought to so high a pitch the glory of the French cavairy.

As if by ehchantment, the dispositions prescribed by your Majesty, caused to appear, at the same instant, on the banks of the Scheldt, and at the rendezvous of the reserve at Lisle and Muestricht, four different armies, under the command of Marshal the Prince of Ponte Corro. and Marshals the Dukes of Comegliano, Valmy, and Istria.

The sudden developement of such a force, and the national inpulse which continued to multiply its numbers, struck the enemy with consternation. Their enterprise, calculated upon false data, completely failed.

Europe has witnessed the resization of that which your Majesty's penetration anticipated, when you pronounced that this expedition originated in ignorance and inesperience; and when, sparing of French blood, and directing that a p merely defensive should be follower ed, you wrote to me:- We happy to find the English crowder into the marshes of Zealand; them be merely kept in check. their army will be speedily destroy ed by the bad air, and the epident fevers of that country."

Whilst our troops were distribut ed in comfortable cantonness. the environs of Antwerp, or station ed in that fortress, the English army. encamped



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in the midst of marshes, tute of water fit for drinkupwards of one-third of its

But the facility which the nave of going by sea from ter to another, may lead us at that all that will have the disasters of this expedible sent to reinforce their

Portugal.

the various fields of battle your armies have distinthemselves, are too remote th other, to admit of your g without inconvenience to er, one of your armies, from ne of action to the other; r Majesty, so highly satisfithe zeal of the troops you ad beyond the Danube, is to spare them from the faf the war in Spain. ie French armies beyond the s, now consist of 300 batand 150 squadrons. It is re sufficient, without sending litional corps thither, to keep zeir full establishment those Thirty thousand there. ollected at Bayonne, afford ans of accomplishing this obud of repulsing any force he English may cause to ad-

is state of things, I conceivt it corresponded with your y's views to limit the levy, iry at this moment, to the pent indispensably requisite placing, in the battalions of erior, the drafts which are made from them. The rerhich will be laid before your ly, will inform you, that of ascription for the years 1806and 10, there still remain han 80,000, who, though balliave not yet heen called in-

to actual service. This immense reinforcement might march against your enemies, should that measure be rendered necessary by any imminent danger to the State. I propose to your Majesty to call out only 36,000, and to declare all those classes entirely free from any future call.

By this means, your armies, Sire, will be maintained at their present respectable establishment, and a considerable number of your subjects will be diffinitely released from the conscription. Your Majesty will also have at your disposal, the 25,000 men, afforded by the class of 1811, upon whom I shall not propose to your Majesty to make any call, unless events should disappoint your hopes and pacific intentions.

Your Majesty's armies are equally formidable from their numbers as from their courage. But who could advise France not to proportion her efforts to those of her enemies? In giving such advice, the result of the most imprudent security, it would be necessary to forget that Austria, very lately, had on foot 700,000 men; and that to create this gigantic force, that power did not hesitate to expose her population to almost total destruction, and to attack the very basis of her prosperity. We must equally forget, that England has taken part in the Continental war, by landing, at the same moment, three different armies, on the coasts of Naples. Holland and Portugal.

The agitation of those who are jealous of France has been redoubled, because they are conscious that the present crisis has for ever fixed her greatness. Their efforts will be impotent, because France

to them, because their very e xstence may perhaps depend upon it.

Treaty of Peace between Sweden and Russia. Dated 5-17th September, 1809.

In the name of the Holy and Undivided Trinity! His Majesty the King of Sweden, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, equally animated with the desire of causing the advantages of peace to succeed to the calamities of war, and of re establishing harmony and good understanding between their States, have, to this effect, appointed their Plenipotentiaries; namely, his Majesty the King of Sweden, Baron Count Louis Bogislas; Christopher de Stedinck, one of the Nobles of the kingdom of Sweden. General of Infantry of the Swedish armies. Knight and Commander of the Swedish Orders, Grand Cross of the Order of the Sword, Knight of the Order of St. Andrew, of St. Alexander Newsky, and of St. Anne of the first class; and M. Andrew Frederick Skojolderand, Colonel and Commander of the Order of the Sword: and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, Count Nicholas Romanzoff, actual Privy Counsellor, Member of the Council of State, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of Commerce, Senator, actual Chamberlain, Knight of the Orders of St. Andrew, St. Alexander Newsky, Grand Gross of the Order of St. Wladimir, and of St. Anne of the First Classes, Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honour of France, Knight of the Royal Prussian Orders of the Black Eagle and Red Eagle, and of the Royal Dutch Order of the Union, and M. David

Alopeus, actual Chamberlain, Kut. of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Wladimir of the Second Class. and of St. Anne of the First: who, after the exchange of their respective full powers, found to be good and in due form, have agreed upon

the following Articles:

Art. I. There shall henceforth be peace, friendship and good understanding between his Majesty the King of Sweden, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias -The high contracting parties will make it their chief study to maintain a perfect harmony between themselves, their states, and subjects, and will carefully avoid whatever may hereafter disturb the union so happily re-established.

II. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias having manifested the invariable resolution not to separate his interest from those of his allies, and his Swedish Majesty wishing to give, in favour of his subjects, all the extent possible to the advantages of the Peace, promise and engages, in the most solemn and binding manner, to neglect mthing which, on his part, may tend to the prompt conclusion of Peace between him and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and his Majesty the King of Denmark and Norway, by the means of the direct negociations ready commenced with these Pow-

III. His Mujesty the King of Sweden, in order to give an evident proof of his desire to renew the most intimate relations with themgust allies of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, promiss to adhere to the continental s with such modifications as shall be more particularly stipulated in the Beloc.

negociation which is about to be opened between Sweden, France and Denmark.

Meanwhile, his Swedish Majesty engages, from the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, to order that the ports of the kingdom of Sweden shall be closed, both to the ships of war and merchantmen of Great Britain, with the exception of the importation of salt and colonial productions, which habit has rendered necessary to the people of Sweden.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias promises before-hand, to consent to every modification which his allies may consider just and fit to be admitted in favour of Sweden, with respect to commerce and mercantile navigation.

IV. His Majesty, the King of Sweden, as well for himself as for his successors to the throne and kingdom of Sweden, renounces irrevocably and in perpetuity, in favour of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and his successors to-the Throne and Empire of Russia, all his rights and titles to the governments hereafter specified, which have been conquered from the Crown of Sweden by the arms of his Imperial Majesty in the present war, namely-The governments of Kymenagard, Nyland, and Tavastchus, Abo and Biorneborg, with the isles Aland, Savolax and Corelia, Wasa, Uteaborg, and part of West Bothnia, extending to the river of Tornea, as shall be fixed in the subsequent article in the demarkation of the frontiers.

These governments, with all the inhabitants, towns, ports, fortresses, villages and islands, as well as all the dependencies, prerogatives, rights, and emolements, shall hence-

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forth belong, in full property and sovereignty, to the Empire of Russia, and shall remain incorporated with it.

To this effect, his Majesty the King of Sweden promises, in the most solemn and obligatory manner, as well for himself as for his successors, and all the kingdom of Sweden, never to make any claim, direct or indirect, on the said governments, provinces, islands, and territories, all the inhabitants of which shall, in virtue of this renunciation, be relieved from the homage and oath of fidelity by which they were bound to the Crown of Sweden.

V. The sea of Aland, (Alands Haf) the Guiph of Bothnia, and the rivers Tornea and Maonio, shall be reafter form the frontier between Russia and the kingdom of Sweden.

The nearest islands, at an equal distance from the main land of Aland and Finland, shall belong to Russia, and those which are nearest to the Swedish coast shall belong to Sweden.

The most advanced points of the Russian territory, at the mouth of the river of Tornea, shall be the isle of Bjorken, the port of Rentehamn, and the peninsula on which the town of Tornea stands. The frontier shall then be extended along the river Tornea, to the confluence of the two branches of that river, near It shall then follow the Kengis. course of the rivers Muonio, passing in the front of Muonioniska. Muonio Ofreby, Palajoeus, Rultane, Enontekis, Kelottijofoi, Paitiko. Nuimaka, Raunula and Kilpisjaure, to Norway.

In the course of the rivers Tornea and Muonio, such as it has been described, the islands situated to the east of the Thalwag shall belong to 3 E Russia,

Russia, and those to the west of the Thalwag to Sweden.

Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, engineers shall be appointed on each side, who shall proceed to the before-mentioned places, to fix the limits along the rivers Tornea and Muonio, according to the above described line.

VI. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias having already given the most manifest proofs of the clemency and justice with which he has resolved to govern the inhabitants of the countries which he has acquired, by generously, and of his own spontaneous act, assuring to them the free exercise of their religion, rights, property, and privileges, his Swedish Majesty considers himself thereby dispensed from performing the otherwise sacred duty of making reservations in the above respects, in favour of his former subjects.

VII. On the signature of the pretreaty, information thereof sent shall be transmitted immediately, and with the greatest celerity, to the Generals of the respective armies, and hostilities shall entirely cease on both sides, both by sea and land. Those acts of hostility which may in the mean time be committed. shall be regarded as null, and shall not infringe this treaty. Whateyer may be, during the intervening period, taken or conquered, on the one side or the other, shall be faithfully restored.

VIII. Within four weeks after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, the troops of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia shail evacuate West Bothnia, and repass the river Torma.

During the said four weeks, there shal be made no requisition of any

kind whatever on the inhabitants; and the Russian army shall draw its supplies and subsistence from its own magazines, established in the towns of West Bothuia.

If during the negociations, the Imperial troops have penetrated in any other direction into the kingdom of Sweden, they shall evacuate the countries they have occupied, in virtue of the before stipulated conditions.

IX. All the prisoners of war, made on either side, by sea or land, and all the hostages delivered during the war, shall be restored in mass, and without ransonn, as speedily as possible; but at the latest within three mouths, reckoning from the exchange of the ratifications; but if any prisoners may be prevented by sickness, or other cause, from returning into their country within the period specified, they shall not thereby be considered as having forfeited the right stipulated above. They shall be obliged to discharge, or to give security for, the debts they may have contracted, during their captivity, with the inhabitants of the country in which they may have been detained.

The expences which may have been incurred by the high contracting parties, for all subsistence and maintenance of the prisoners, shall be reciprocally renounced, and prevision shall respectively be madefor their subsistence, and the expense for their journey to the frontiers of both places, where commissioner from their Sovereigns shall be directed to receive them.

The Finland soldiers and scames are, on the part of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, excepted from this restitution, with reference to the capitulations which have taken place, if they grant them a different right.

The Military and other Officers, **natives of Finland, who may wish to** remain, shall enjoy that privilege, and the full exercise of all their rights over their property, debts, and effects, which they have now, or may hereafter have, in the kingdom of Sweden, on the footing of the 10th article of the present treaty.

X. The Fins now in Sweden, as well as the Swedes now in Finland, shall be at full liberty to return into their respective countries, and to dispose of their property, moveable and immoveable, without paying any duty of removal, or any other impost due on the like occasions.

The subjects of the two high powers, established in either country, Sweden or Finland, shall have full liberty to establish themselves in the other, during the space of three years, from the date of the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty; but shall be held to sell or alienate, during the said period, to any subject of the power whose dominion they desire to quit.

The property of those who, at the expiration of the above term, have not complied with this regulation, shall be sold at a public sale, by authority of the Magistrate, and the produce thereof delivered to the

owners.

During the three years above fixed, it shall be allowable to all to make such use as they may please of their property, the peaceable enjoyment of which is formally secured and guaranteed to them.

They may, themselves, or their agents, pass freely from one state to the other, in order to manage their affairs, without experiencing any obstacle whatever, in consequence of their quality of subjects of the other power.

XI. There shall henceforth be a perpetual oblivion of the past, and a general amnesty for the respective subjects, whose opinions, in favour of one or the other of the high contracting parties during the present war, may have rendered them suspected or liable to punishment.-No trial shall hereafter be instituted against them on such grounds. If any process have been commenced, it shall be annulled and superseded, and no new proceeding shall be commenced.

All sequestrations of property or revenues shall, in consequence, be immediately removed, and the property shall be reserved to the owners; it being well understood that such as become subjects of either of the two powers, in virtue of the preceding article, shall have no right to claim from the Sov reign, of whom they have ceased to be a subject, the annuities or pensions which may have been obtained in virtue of acts of grace, concessions or appointments, for preceding services.

XII. The titles, domains, archives and other documents, public and private, the plans and charts of fortresses, towns and territories, devolved by the present treaty to his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, including the charts and papers which may be deposited in the Surveyor's Office, shall be faithfully delivered up, within the space of six months; or if that period should be found too short, at the latest within one year.

XIII. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, the high contracting parties shall remove all sequestrations which may have been

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placed on the property or revenues of the respective inhabitants therein situated.

XIV. The debts, both public and private, contracted by the Fins in Sweden, and vice versa, by the Swedes in Finland, shall be discharged on the terms and conditions stipulated.

XV. The subjects of either of the High Contracting Parties, to whom inheritances may fall in the States of one or the other, may, without obstacle, take possession of the same, and enjoy it under the protection of the laws. The exercise of this right, however, in Finland, is subject to the stipulations of Article X. in virtue of which the proprietor shall either fix his residence in the country, or sell the inheritance within three years.

XVI. The duration of the Treaty of Commerce between the High Contracting Parties being limited to the 17th, (29th) Oct. 1811, his Majesty the Emperor of Russia consents not to reckon its interruption during the war; and that the said Treaty shall continue in force until the 1st (13th) February, 1813, with respect to every thing not contrary to the dispositions of the Commercial Manifesto issued at St. Petersburgh, Jan. 1st, 1809.

XVII. The territories incorpotated with the Russian Empire, in virtue of this Treaty, being attached to Sweden, by commercial relations, which long intercourse, neighbourhood, and reciprocal wants have rendered almost indispensable, the High Contracting Parties, desirous of preserving to their subjects these means of mutual advantage, agree to make such arrangements as may be necessary for consolidating them. In the mean time, until they come to an understanding on this subject, the First shall have the power of importing from Sweden, ore, smelted iron, lime, stones for building smelting furnaces, and in general all the other productions of the soil of Sweden.

In return the Swedes may export from Finland, cattle, fish, corn, cloth, pitch, planks, wooden utensils of all kinds, wood for building, and, in general, all the other productions of the soil of the Grand Duchy.

This traffic shall be re-established and maintained to the 1st (13th) of October, 1811, precisely on the same footing as it was before the war, and shall be liable to no interruption or burden, with the reservation of such restrictions as the political relations of the two States may render necessary.

XVIII. The annual exportation of 50,000 schetwerts of cora, purchased in the ports of the Gulf of Finland, or of the Baltic, belonging to Russia, is granted to his Majesty the King of Sweden, free of the export duty, on proof being shewn that the purchase has been made on his account, or in virtue of his authority.

Years of scarcity, in which the exportation shall be prohibited, are excepted, but the quantity in arrear, in consequence of such order, may be made up when the prohibition shall be removed.

XIX. With respect to salutes at sea, the two High Contracting Parties agree to regulate them on the footing of the most perfect equality between the two Crowns. When their vessels of war meet at sea, the salutes shall take place in conform-

ity to the rank of the Commanders, in such manner that he who holds the superior rank shall receive the first salute, which shall be returned gun for gun. If the commanders are of equal rank, no salute shall take place on either side; before castles, fortresses, and at the entrance of ports, the party arriving shall salute first, and the salute shall be returned gun for gun.

XX. Difficulties which may arise on points not determined by this Treaty shall be discussed and settled by Ambassadors or Ministers Plenipotentiary respectively appointed, who shall be guided by the spirit of conciliation which has dic-

tated the Treaty.

XXI. This Treaty shall be ratified by the two Contracting Powers; and the ratifications exchanged in proper and due form, within four weeks, or sooner, if possible, reckoning from the day of the signature of the present Treaty.

In faith of which we, the undersigned, in virtue of our full powers, have signed the present Treaty of Peace, and have thereto affixed our

seals.

Done at Friedricksham, this 5-17th of September, in the year of Grace, 1809.

Count Nicholas DE Roman-ZOFF.

DAVID ALOPEUS.
Count STEDINCE.
A. F. SKJOLDEBRAND.

Address of his most Screne Highness the Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, to the Conservative Senate, Sitting of the 3rd of October, 1809.

Gentlemen ;-His Imperial and

Royal Majesty, taking in with a single glance the present situation of affairs, finds it necessary to order a levy of 36,000 men.

This is the purport of the Decree which is to be submitted to your deliberation, and by which the new levy is imposed upon the new classes of the conscription of the years of 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, and 1810.

Your wisdom will already have discovered the benefit of this arrangement. You will soon be assured that it is the result of a prudent foresight, and of the unceasing anxiety of his Majesty for the

public interest.

Whatever, Gentlemen, may be the issue of the negociations at Altenburgh, there are strong indications that the English, after having been driven back from our territories, will endeavour to prolong the war in Spain. The numerous battalions which his Majesty opposes to them in that kingdom, need only be kept up to their full complement, in order to baffle all the attempts of the enemy.

If the peace be renewed between France and Austria, it will be impossible, without great inconvenience, to suddenly transport the brave troops who will have conquered it, from the Banks of the Danube to those of the Guadalquivir. This remark has not escaped the paternal attention of his Majesty; and let us be persuaded, that, after such glorious exertions, that, after such glorious exertions, that the conquerors should receive the testimonies of public gratitude and general admiration.

These points, Gentlemen, will be explained to you by the Grators of the Council of State, and more 3 E 3

particularly in the Report of the Minister of War; which the Emperor has ordered him to communicate to you.

The levy required is, moreover, much less than his Majesty could draw from the classes by which it is to be supplied; besides, it will be rendered as little burdensome as possible.

In this crisis the Senate will be anxious, as on former occasions, to forward the intentions of our august Sovereign, for the honour and glory of the French people.

Copy of a Letter from Buonaparte to the Emperor of Russia, written during the late Negociations with Austria.

" Monsieur my Brother,-The Duke of Vicenza informs me, that your Imperial Majesty wished for ceace with Sweden, and that you have obtained the advantages which you desired. Will your Majesty permit me to congratulate you upon the event?

"The negociations of Altenburgh have been transferred to Vienna. Prince John, of Lichtenstein, conducts them with M. De Champagny, and I expect I shall soon be able to inform your Majesty of peace being concluded with Austria. You will see by the treaty, that, conformably to your wishes, the greater part of Gallicia will not change masters; and that I have managed your interests as you would have done yourself, conciliating every thing with what: honour required of me. "The prosperity and welfare of the Duchy of Warsaw require that it should possess the favourable negards of to educeive such an ast of pr : 1:

your Majesty; and your Majesty's subjects may rest assured that, in no case, nor under any circumstauces, have they to expect any protection from me.

"I have given Austria the most advantageous peace that she could expect. She only loses Saltzburg, and a mere trifle on the side of the Inn. She cedes nothing in Bobe-On the side of Italy she mia. cedes only what is indispensable for my communication with Dal-The Austrian Monarchy, therefore, remains entire. This is the second experiment which I have been willing to make. I have used towards her a moderation which she had no right to expect In this I hope I have done what is gratifying to your Mujesty.

"I send your Majesty the Eng-

lish Journals last received. You will there see, that the English Ministers are fighting with each other; that there is a revolution in the Ministry, and that all is perfect anarchy. The folly and absurbly of that Cabinet are beyond description. They have recently occasioned the destruction of from 25 to 30,000 men in the most horrible country in the world; it would have been just as well to have thrown them into the sea; so pertilential are the marshes of Walcheren! In Spain they have lost a very considerable number of men. General Wellesley has had the atreme imprudence to commit himself in the beart of Spein with 30,000 men, having on his fluids three armies, consisting of 90 better lions, and from 40 to 50 squadres whilst-he had in his front the army commanded by the King which was of equal force. It is difficult

sumption. It remains at present to be ascerlained who are to suc-

ceed the late Ministry.

The United States are on the worst terms with England, and seem disposed, sincerely and seriously, to approximate to our system.

of I pray God, Monsieur my brother, to have you in his high and holy keeping.

(Signed) NAPOLEON. Schoenbrun, Oct. 10, 1809."

Treaty of Peace between France and Austria, Oct. 15, 1809.

Napoleon, by the Grace of God, and the Constitution of the Empire, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the League of the Rhine, &c. Having seen and considered the Treaty concluded, determined, and signed at Vienna, on the 14th of this month, by the Sieur Nompere de Champagny, our Minister for Foreign Affairs, in virtue of the fall powers to that end given him by us, and the Prince John of Lichtenstein, Marshal of the Armies of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, equally provided with full powers-which Treaty is of the following tenor;-

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the League of the Rhine, Mediator of the League of Switzerland; and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, being equally animated with the desire of putting an end to the war which has arisen between them, have resolved to negociate forthwith a Definitive Treaty of Peace, and for that purpose have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries namely:—

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the League of the Rhine, the Sieur Jean Baptiste Nompere Count de Champagny, Duke of Cadore. Grand Eagle Bearer of the Legion of Honour, Commander of the Order of the Iron Crown, Knight of the Order of St. Andrew of Russia, Grand Dignitary of that of the Two Sicilies, Grand Cross of the Orders of the Black and Red Eagles of Prussia, of the Order of St. Joseph of Wurtzburg, of the Order of Fidelity of Baden, of the Order of Hesse Darmstadt, his said Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs; and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Boherhia, the Sieur Prince. John of Lichtenstein, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the Order of Maria Theresa, Chamberlain, Marshal of the Armies of his said Mujesty the Emperor of Austria, and Proprietary Commander of a Regiment of Horse in his service.

Who having previously exchanged their full powers, have agreed upon the following Articles:---

Art. I. There shall, from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, be peace and friendship between his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the League of the Rhine; and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, their Heirs and Successors, their States and Sabiects respectively, for ever.

II. The present peace is also declared to be common to his Minjesty the King of Spain, his Majesty the King of Holland, his Majesty the King of Naples, his Majesty the King of Bavaria, his 3 E 4 Majesty

Majesty the King of Wirtemburg, his Majesty the King of Saxony, and his Majesty the King of Westphalia, his Most Eminent Highness the Prince Primate, their Royal Highnesses the Grand Duke of Baden, the Grand Duke of Berg, the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, the Grand Duke of Wurtzburgh, and all the Princes and Members of the League of the Rhine, the Allies, in the present war, of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the League of the Rhine.

III. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, cedes, as well for himself, his heirs and successors, as for the Princes of his House, their heirs and respective Successors, the principalities, lordships, domains, and territories, herein-after mentioued, and also all titles which may accure from: the possession of the same; and all properties, whether manorial or held by them under an especial title, lying within the said territories.

 He cedes and transfers to his Majesty the Emperor of the French. to form a part of the League of the Rhine, and to be placed at his disposition for the interest of the Sovereigus of the League:-The territories of Saltzburgh and Berchtolsgaden; that part of Upper Austria, situate on the further side of a line running from the Danube, at the village of Strass, therein comprehending Weissenkirch, Wedersdorff, Michelbach, Greist, Muckenhoften, Helst and Jedina; thence in the direction of Schwandstadt on the Aller, and thence ascending the town of Schwandstadt along the bank of that river, and the lake of the same name, to the

point where the lake touches upon the territory of Saltzburg.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria shall only retain in property the Woods belonging to the Salz-Cammer-Gut, and forming part of the manor of Mondsee, with liberty to cut and carry thence the brushwood, but without enjoying any right of Sovereignty upon that territory.

2. He also cedes to his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, the County of Goritia, the Manor of Montefalcone, the Government and City of Trieste, Carniola, with its dependencies on the Gulf of Trieste, the Circle of Willach, in Carinthia, and all the territories lying on the right bank of the Saave, from the point where that river leaves Carniola, along its course to where it touches the frontiers of Bosnia; namely a part of Provincial Croatia, six districts of Military Croatia, Fiume, and the Hungarian Littorale, Austrian Istria, or the district of Castua, the islands depending on the ceded territories, and all other territories, howsoever named, upon the right bank of the Saave; the middle stream of the said river serving as the boundary between the two States.

Lastly, the Lordship of Radsum lying in the Graubunderland.

3. He cedes and makes over to his Majesty the King of Saxony, the territory of Bohemia depending upon, and included in the territory of the Kingdom of Saxony, name; ly, the parishes and villages of Guntersdorff, Taubantranke, Gerlocksheim, Leukersdorf, Schirgiswald, Winkel, &c.

4. He cedes and makes over to the King of Saxony, to be united to the Duchy of Warsaw, the whole

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Vester or New Gallicia, a distround Cracow, upon the right k of the Vistula, to be hereafter retained, and the Circle of Zacin Eastern Gallicia.

The district round Cracow, upon right bank of the Vistula, shall he direction of Podgorze, have its circumference the distance in Podgorze to Weiliczka. The of demarkation shall pass ough Wieliczka, and to the wested touch upon Scawina, and to eastward upon the Beek, which into the Vistula at Brzdegy.

Wieliczka and the whole of the ritory of the Salt-pits shall beig in common to the Emperor of stria, and the King of Saxony. stice shall be administered therein the name of the Municipal Power; ere shall be quartered there only e troops necessary for the support the Police, and they shall conat of equal numbers of those of ... h nations. The Austrian Salt om Wieliczka, in its conveyance ver the Vistula, and through the buchy of Warsaw, shall not be ibject to any toll-duties. Corn f all kinds, raised in Austrian Galria, may also be freely exported cross the Vistula.

His Majesty the Emperor of astria, and his Majesty the King f Saxony, may form such an arangement with regard to these oundaries, as that the Save, from he point where it touches upon he Circle of Zamosc, to its contacte with the Vistula, shall serve the line of demarcation between both states.

5. He cedes and makes over to is Majesty the Emperor of Russia, in the easternmost part of Gallicia, a tract of territory containing a population of 400,000 souls, the city of Brodi being, nevertheless, not therein included. This territory shall be amicably ascertained by Commissioners on the part of both Empires.

IV. The Teutonic Order having been abolished in the States of the League of the Rhine, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, in the name of his Imperial Highness the Archduke Anthony, abdicates the Grand Mastership of that Order in his States, and recognizes the dispositions taken with regard to the property of the Order, locally situated out of the Austrian territory. Pensions shall be assigned to those who have been on the civil establishment of the Order.

V. The debts funded upon the territory of the ceded provinces and allowed by the States of the said provinces, or accruing from expences incurred for their Administration, shall alone follow the fate of those provinces.

VI. The provinces which are to be restored to his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, shall be administered for his behoof by the Austrian Constituted Authorities, from the day of exchanging the Ratification of the present Treaty; and the Imperial Domains, wheresoever situated, from the 1st of November next, It is nevertheless understood, that the French army in this country shall take for their use whatever articles cannot be supplied by their magazines for the subsistence of the troops and the wants of the hospitals; and also whatever shall be necessary for the conveyance of their sick, and the evacuation of the magazines.

An arrangement shall be made between between the High Contracting Parties respecting all war contributions, of whatever denomination, previously imposed on the Austrian provinces occupied by the French and allied troops; in consequence of which arrangement the levying of the said contributions shall cease from the day of the exchange of the Ratifications.

VII. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, engages to give no obstruction to the importation or exportation of merchandize into and from Austria, by way of the port of Fiume; this, nevertheless, not being construed to include English goods or manufactures. The transit duties on the goods thus imported or exported, shall be lower than upon those of all other nations, the kingdom of Italy excepted. An inquiry shall be instituted, to ascertain whether any advantages can be allowed to the Austrian trade, in the other ports ceded by this Treaty.

VIII. The titles of domains, archives, plans and maps of the countries, towns, and fortresses ceded, shall be given up within two months after the period of the Ratification.

IX. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, engages to discharge the yearly interest, arrears, and capitals, invested in securities of the Government, States, Bank, Lottery, or other public establishments, by subjects, companies, or corporate bodies in France, the Kingdom of Italy, and the Grand Duchy of Berg.

Measures shall also be taken to completely liquidate the sum due to Mont St. Theresa, now Mont Napoleon, at Milan. X. His Majesty the Emperor of the French engages to procure a full and complete pardon for the inhabitants of the Tyrol and Voralberg, who have taken a part in the insurrection; so that they shall not be prosecuted either in person or property.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria equally engages to grant a full and complete pardon to those inhabitants of the territories of Galicia, of which he returns into possession, whether civil or military, public officers, or private individuals, who have taken part in the levying of troops, or the formation of judicial or municipal administrations; or in any other proceeding whatsoever during the war, which inhabitants shall not be prosecuted in their persons or property.

They shall have permission, daring a period of six years, to dispose of their properties, of whatever description they may be; to sell their estates, even those that have been considered inalienable, such as fidei commissa and majoratus; to leave the country, and to carry with them the produce of these sales, in specie, or effects of any other description, without paying any duty for the same, or experiencing any difficulty or obstruction.

The same permission, and for the same period, shall be reciprecally allowed to the inhabitants and landholders in the territories could by the present treaty.

The inhabitants of the Duciy of Warsaw, possessing landed exists in Austrian Gallicia, whether public officers or private individual, shall enjoy the revenues thereon, without paying any duty thereon, or experiencing any obstruction.

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XI. Within six weeks, from the exchange of the present treaty, posts shall be erected, to mark the soundaries of Cracow, upon the ight bank of the Vistula. For his purpose there shall be nominated Austrian, French, and Saxon commissioners.

The same measures shall be adopted within the same period upon he frontiers of Upper Austria, altzburgh, Willach, and Carniola, a far as the Seave. The Thalweg stream) of the Seave, shall determine what islands of that river shall clong to each power. For this arpose French and Austrian Commissaries shall be nominated.

XIL A military Convention shall e forthwith entered into to regutle the respective periods within bich the various provinces restoed to his Majesty the Emperor of ustria shall be evacuated. The aid Convention shall be adjusted n the basis, that Moravia shall be vacuated in fourteen days; that art of Gallicia which remains in ossession of Anstria, the city and strict of Vienna, in one month; ower Austria in two months; and ie remaining districts and terriries not ceded by this treaty shall e evacuated by the French troops, ud those of their allies, in two ionths and a half, or earlier if assible, from the exchange of the itifications.

This convention shall regulate alteriate relates to the evacuation of the ospitals and magazines of the rench army, and the entrance of the Austrian troops into the terripries evacuated by the French or teir allies; and also the evacuation of that part of Croatia ceded by the

present Treaty to his Majesty the Emperor of the French.

XIII. The prisoners of war taken by France and her Allies from Austria, and by Austria from France and her Allies, that have not yet been released, shall be given up within fourteen days after the exchange of the ratification of the present Treaty.

XIV. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the League of the Rhine, guarantees the inviolability of the possessions of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, in the state in which they shall be, in consequence of the present Treaty.

XV. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria recognizes all the alterations which have taken place, or may subsequently take place in Spain, Portugal, and Italy.

XVI. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, desirous to co-operate in the restoration of a maritime peace, accedes to the prohibitory system with respect to England, adopted by France and Russia, during the present Maritime War. His Imperial Majesty shaft break off all intercourse with Great Britain, and, with respect to the English government, place himself in the situation he stood in previous to the present war.

XVII. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, shall observe, with respect to each other, the same ceremonial in regard to rank and other points of etiquette, as before the present war.

XVIII.

XVIII. The Ratifications of the present Treaty shall be exchanged within six days, or sooner, if possible.

Done and signed at Vienna, Oct. 14, 1809. (Signed)

J. B. Nompere de Champagny. John Prince of Lichtenstein.

We have ratified, and hereby ratify the above Treaty, in all and every of the articles therein contained; declare the same to be adopted, confirmed and established; and engage that the same shall be maintained inviolable.

In confirmation whereof we have bereto fixed our signature, with our own hand, being countersigned and sealed with our Imperial Scal.

Given at our Imperial Camp at Schoenbrunn, October 15, 1809. (Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor.—CHAMPAG-NY, Minister for Foreign Affairs. H. B. MARET, Minister Secretary of State.

Certified by us, The Arch-Chancellor of State, EUGENE NAPOLEON.

Proclamation issued by Eugene Napoleon, Arch-Chancellor of State of the French Empire, Viceroy of Italy, Prince of Venice, and Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy to the People of the Tyrol, dated, Head Quarters, Villach, Oct. 26th, 1809.

Tyroleans! Peace is concluded between his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of th Rhine, my august Father and So vereign, and his Majesty the Em peror of Austria.

Peace therefore prevails every where, except among you—you only do not enjoy its benefits.

Listening to perfidions sugges-tions, you have taken up arm against your laws, and have subverted them, and now you are gathering the bitter fruits of your rebellion; terror governs your cities; idleness and misery reign in you; discord is in the midst of you; and disorder every where prevails. His Majesty the Emperor and King, touched with your deplorable situation, and with the testimonies of repentance which several of you have conveyed to his throne, has expressly consented, in the Treaty of Peace, to pardon your errors and misconduct.

I then bring you peace since I bring you pardou. But I declare to you, that pardon is granted you only on the condition that you return to your obedience and duty, that you voluntarily lay down your arms, and that you offer no resistance to my troops.

Charged with the command of the armies which surround you, I come to receive your submission, or compel you to submit.

The army will be preceded by Commissioners appointed by me to hear your complaints, and to do justice to the demands you may have to make—But know that these Commissioners can only listen to you when you have laid down your arms.

Tyroleans! If your complaints and demands be well founded, liberchy

hereby promise that justice shall be done you.

MANIFESTO, fixing the days when the General Cortes of the Spanish Monarchy are to be convoked and held; Dated Royal Alcazar of Seville, Oct. 28, 1809.

Spaniards!—By a combination of events as singular as fortunate, it has seemed good to Providence, that in this terrible crisis you shall not advance a step towards independence without likewise advancing one towards liberty. A foolish and feeble tyranny, in order to rivet your fetters and aggravate your chains, prepared the way for French despotism, which, with the terrible apparatus of its arms and victories, endeavoured to subject you to a yoke of iron. It at first exhibited itself, like every new tyranky, under a flattering form, and its political impostors presumed they should gain your favour by promising you reforms in the Administration, and announcing, in a constitution framed at their pleasure, the empire of the laws.

A barbarous and absurd contradiction, worthy certainly of their insolence. Would they have us believe that the moral edifice of the fortune of a nation can be securely founded on usurpation, iniquity, and treachery? But the Spanish people, who were the first of modem nations to recognize to the true principles of the social equilibrium, that people who enjoyed before any other the prerogatives and advantages of civil liberty, and knew to oppose to arbitrary power the eternal barrier directed by justice, will borrow from no other na-

tion maxims of prudente and political precaution; and tell those impudent legislators, that they will not acknowledge as laws the artitices of intriguers, nor the mandates of tyrants. Animated by the generous instinct, and inflamed with the indignation excited by the perfidy with which you are invaded, you ran to arms, without fearing the terrible vicissitudes of so unequal a combat, and fortune, subdued by your enthusiasm, rendered you homage, and bestowed on you victory in reward for your valour. The immediate effect of these first advantages was the re-composition of the State, at that time divided into as many factions as provinces. Our enemies thought that they had sown among us the deadly germ of anarchy, and did not advert that Spanish judgment and circumspecalways superior tion were French machizvelism. Without dispute, without violence, a Supreme ·Authority was established; and the people, after having astonished the world, with the spectacle of their sublime exaltation and their victories, filled it with admiration and respect by their moderation and discretion.

The central Junta was installed, and its first care was to announce to you, that if the expulsion of the enemy was the first object of its attention, the inferior and permanent felicity of the State was the principle in importance: to leave it plunged into the flood of abuses, prepared for its own ruin by arbitrary power, would have been in the eyes of our present Government, a crime as enormous as to deliver you into the hands of Buonaparte; therefore, when the turbulence of war permitted, it caused

the urgent situation in which the nation is placed, imperiously demand it, and at what time, gracious God, can it adopt this measure better than at present? When an obstinate war has exhausted all the ordinary means; when the egotism of some and the ambition of others debilitate and paralyse the efforts of the government, by their opposition or indifference; when they seek to eradicate the essential principle of the Monarchy, which is union; when the Hydra of Federalism, so happily silenced the preceding year by the creation of the Central Power, dares again to raise its poisonous head, and endeavours to precipitate us into the dissolution of anarchy; when the subtility of our enemies is watching the moment when our divisions disunite us, to destroy the State, and to erect their throne on the ruin which our distractions afford them. This is the time—this, to collect in one point the national dignity and honour, and when the Spanish people may will and decree the extraordinary surplus which a powerful nation ever has within it for its salvation. It alone can encounter and put them in motion: it alone can encourage the timidity of some and restrain the ambition of others; it alone will suppress importunate vanity, puerile pretensions, and enfuriated passions, which, unless prevented, go to tear in pieces the Government. It will, in fine, give to Europe a fresh example of its Religion, its circumspection, and its discretion, in the just and moderate use which it is about to make of the glorious liberty in which it is constituted. Thus is it that the Supreme Junta which immediately recognized this national represen-

tation as a right, and proclaimed it as a reward, now invokes and implores it as the most necessary and efficacious remedy; and has therefore resolved that the General Cortes of the Monarchy, announced in the decree of the 22nd May, shall be convoked on the 1st day of January in the next year, in order to enter on their august functions the 1st day of March following. When that happy day has arrived, the Junta shall say to the Representatives of the Nation:—

Ye are met together, O Fathers of your Country! and re-established in all the plenitude of your rights, after a lapse of three centuries, when despotism and arbitrary power dissolved you, in order to subject this nation to all the evils of servitude. The aggression which we have suffered, and the war which we maintain, are the fruits of the most shameful oppression and the most unjust tyranny. The Provincial Juntas, who were able to resist and repulse the enemy in the first impetus of his invasion, invested the Supreme Junta with the Sovereign Authority, which they exercised for a time, to give unity to the State and concentrate is power. Called to the exercise of this authority, not by ambition or intrigue, but by the unanimos voice of the provinces of the kingdom, the individuals of the 34preme Junta shewed themselves worthy of the high confidence reposed in them, by employing their vigilance and exertions of the preservation and posterity & the State. The magnitude of but efforts will be apparent from the consideration of the enormity of the evil which preceded. When the power was placed in our hands

our armies, half formed, were unprovided and destitute of every thing, our treasury was empty, and our resources uncertain and distant. The despot of France, availing bimself of the tranquillity in which the North then was, poured upon the Peninsula the military power under his command, the most formidable that has been known in the most warfike legions, better provided, and above all more numerous than others, rushed on every side, though much to their cost, against our armies, destitute of the same expertness and confidence. A new inundation of barbarians, who carried desolation through all the provinces of which they took possession, was the conequence of these reverses, and the ill closed wounds of our unfortunate country began painfully to open and pour with blood in tor-The State thus lost half its strength; and when the Junta, bound to save the honour, the independence, and the unity of the nation from the impetuous invasion of the tyrant, took refuge in Andalusia, a division of 30,000 men repaired to the walls of Saragosa, to bury themselves in its ruins. The army of the centre being thus deprived of a great part of its strength, did not give to its operations that activity and energy which must have had very different results from those of the battle of Aeles. The avenues of the Sierra Morena and the banks of the Tagus were only defended by ill armed handfals of men, to whom could scarcely be given the name of armies. The Junta, however, by means of activity and sacrifices, rendered them such, so routed and dispersed in the two battles of Ciudad Real and Vol. LI.

Metellin, instead of despairing of the country, they redoubled their efforts, and in a few days collected and opposed to the enemy 70,000 infantry and 12,000 cavalry.

These forces have since fought, it is true, with ill success, but always with gallantry and glory. The creation, the reparation, and the subsistence of these armies have more than absorbed the considerable supplies which have been sent us by our brethren in America. We have maintained in the free Provinces unity, order and justice, and in those occupied by the enemy we have exerted our endeavours to preserve, though secretly, the fire of patriotism and the bounds of loyalty. We have vindicated the national honour and independence in the most complicated and difficult diplomatic negociations; and we have made head against adversity, without suffering ourselves to despair, ever trusting that we should overcome it by our constancy. We have, without doubt, committed errors, and we would willingly, were it possible, redeem it with our blood: but in the confusion of events, among the mountains of difficulties which surrounded us. who could be certain of always being in the right? Could we be responsible because one body of troops wanted valour, and another confidence; because one General has less prudence, and another less good fortune? Much, Spaniards, is to be attributed to our inexperience, much to circumstances, but nothing to our intention. ever has been to deliver our unfortunate King from slavery, and preserve to him a throne for which the Spanish people have made such sacrifices, and to main-3 F

tain it free, independent and happy. We have, from the time of our institution, promised hun a country; we have decreed the abolition of arbitrary power, from the time we announced the re-establishment of our Cortes. Such is, Spaniards, the use we have made of the unlimited power and authority confided to us; and when your wisdom shall have established the basis and form of Government most proper for the independence and good of the State, we will resign the anthority into the hands you shall point out, contented with the glory of having given to the Spaniards the dignity of a nation legitimately constituted. May this solemn and magnificent assembly be productive of efficacious means, energy, and fortune; may it be an immense inextinguishable volcano, from which may flow torrents of Patriotism to revivify every part of this vast moparchy, to inflame all minds with that sublime enthusiasm which produces the safety and glory of nations, and the despair of tyrants; and yourselves, noble Fathers of the country, to the elevation of your high duties, and Spain exalted with you to an equally brilliant destiny, shall see returned into her bosom for her happiness, Ferdinand 7th, and his unfortunate family; shall see her sous enter on the path of prosperity and glory which they ought henceforth to pursue, and receive the crown of the sublime and almost divine efforts which they are making.

Marquis of ASTORGA, President. PEDRO DE RIVERO, Sec.-Gen.

Official Proclamation.

"Considering the necessity of multiplying the resources of the

army of his Imperial Majesty, and of depriving the rebels and traiton of the means of procuring animals to accomplish their atrocious designs, it is hereby declared, that all the horses and mares belonging to the provinces in Upper Spain viz. in the districts of Salamane Zamoras, Toro, Leon, Placentia, Burgos, Guipuscoa, and Alva, of the height of four feet four inches, a five feet half an inch of the measure of Spain, and from thence upward, are in requisition for the armie of France, and are to be conducted to the capital of the respective Gorenments, where they are to be received and maintained by the Governors, until the returns made to me shall enable me to give direction for the disposal of them.

"All the horses of less than four feet four inches, or five feet half as inch high, Spanish measure, also mares pregnant for more than three months, and horses and mares that are not 30 months old, and less than the height mentioned, are to have the left eye put out, and are to be rendered by other proper measuraft for military service by the proprietors themselves. Those who presume to disobey this command, are to be mulcted in four times his value of the animals.

"The execution of this order is to be committed to the Governor, Commandants of arms, and to the

Commandants of arms, and with Commandants of Detachments and Flying Columns. (Signed)

"Kellerman,

Gen. of Division, and Governor-General of Upper Spain."

28th Oct. 1809.

Speech of the Emperor Napoleon, at the opening of the meeting of the Legislative Body, Dec. 3, 1809.

Gentlemen Deputies of Departments to the Legislative Body .--Since your last Session I have reduced Arragon and Castile to submission, and driven from Madrid the fallacious Government formed by England. I was marching upon Cidiz and Lisbon, when I was under the necessity of treading back my sleps, and of planting my eagles on the ramparts of Vienna. mouths have seen the rise and termination of this fourth Punic War. Accustomed to the devotedness and vertheless, under these circumstances, acknowledge the particular proofs of affection which my soldiers of Germany have given me.

The genius of France conducted the English army—it has terminated its projects in the pestilential marshes of Walcheren. In that important period I remained 400 leagues distant, certain of the new glory which my people would acquire, and of the grand character they would display. My hopes have

not been deceived.

I owe particular thanks to the Citizens of the Departments of the Pas de Calais and the North. Frenchmen! every one that shall oppose you shall be conquered and reduced to submission. Your grandeur shall be increased by the hatred of your enemies. You have before you long years of glory and prosperity. You have the force and energy of the Hercules of the An-Clents

I have united Tuscany to the Empire. The Tuseans were worthy of it by the mildness of their character, by the attachment their ancestors have always shewn us, and by the services they have rendered to European civilization.

History pointed out to me the conduct I ought to pursue towards Rome: the Popes, become Severeigns of part of Italy, have constantly shewn themselves enemies of every preponderating power in the peninsula---they have employed their spiritual power to injure it.

It was then demonstrated to me that the spiritual influence exercised in my States by a foreign Sovereign, was contrary to the independence of France, to the dignity and safety of my throne. However, as I acknowcourage of my armies, I must ne- | ledge the necessity of the spiritual influence of the descendants of the first of the pastors, I could not conciliate these grand interests but by annulling the donative of the Erench Emperors my predecessors, and by uniting the Roman States to France.

> By the Treaty of Vienna, all the Kings, and Sovereigns of my allies, who have given me so many proofs of the constancy of their friendship, have acquired and shall acquire a

fresh increase of territory.

The Illyrian Provinces stretch the frontiers of my great Empire to the Save. Contiguous to the Empire of Constantinople, I shall find myself in a situation to watch over the first interests of my commerce in the Mediterraneau, the Adriatic, and the Levant. I will protect the Porte, if the Porte withdraws herself from the fatal influence of England; I shall know how to punish her, if she suffer herself to be governed by cunning and pertidious counsels.

I have wished to give to the Swiss Nation a new proof of my esteem, by annexing to my titles that of their 3 F 2

tain it free, independent and happy. We have, from the time of our institution, promised him a country; we have decreed the abolition of arbitrary power, from the time we announced the re-establishment of Such is, Spaniar' our Cortes. the use we have made of the limited power and authority fided to us; and when your ary; shall have established the ad the form of Government v of the for the independence require the State, we will r rity into the hand wher alliance out, contented a disastrous most important Happy would it having given dignity of a stituted. Proposition nation, if the wise nificent MANUAL DESCRIPTION HAD ASher now had asnificent 🏄 efficac' ne proves anew to proves anew to be alliance of England is be pressed of ruin.

My and friend, the Emperor of the bas united to bit the provest of the prove

Fielend, Moldavia, Wallachia, district of Gallicia. not jealous of any thing that produce good to that Empire. My sentiments for its illustrious Sorereign are in unison with my po-

, has united to his vast em-

When I shall show myself bepend the Pyrenees, the frightened leopard will by to the ocean, to avoid shame, defeat, and death. The triumph of my arms will be the triumph of the genius of good over that of evil; of moderation, order, and morality over civil war, anarchy and the bad passions. My friendship and protection will, I hope, restore tranquillity and happiness to the people of the Spains.

Gentlemen, Deputies of Departments to the Legislative body-I have directed my Minister of the

army of v ay before you the his-of dep legislation, of the admiof the a, and of the finances of the to ust expired; you will see that the ideas I had conceived for .e amelioration of my people, have -been followed with the greatest activity-that in Paris, as in the mest distant parts of my empire, the war has not produced any delay in the The Members of public works. my Council of State will submit to you different projects of law, and especially the law upon the Finances; you will see in it their prosperous condition. I demand of my people no new sacrifice, though circurustances have obliged me to double my military means.

Sentence against General Monnet. From the Moniteur, Det. 9.

The Council of Inquiry appointed by his Majesty the Emperor and King, convened by his Excellency Count de Huneburgh, Minister at War, in obedience to his Majesty's Orders, dated Schoenbruns, Sept. 7, 1809, and assembled at the General Military Depot, closed on the 25th of last month its deliberation, and pronounced the following Sentence:

That General Monnet, contrary to his duty, did not fulfil the orders of his Imperial Majesty, in case of his being pressed hard by the enemy, to cut the dykes rather than surrender.

That he surrendered the fortress at a time when it had only sustained a hombardment of ihirty-six hours, when the garrison was still composed of more than 4,000 men, when no breach was made in the rampart, and the enemy was 'et

more than 800 metres distant from the fortress, and when our troops were yet in possession of the outworks, and when, consequently, the place was not really besieged.

That the General is therefore guilty of gross misconduct, which camot be attributed to any other notive than cowardice and treason. And the Council declares, moreover, that the General is guilty of extortion and embezzlement, since il appears in evidence, that he did receive, or caused to be received, for his own private benefit and use, from the year 1803 to the year 1806, the sum of ten Dutch stivers, or twenty sous Tournois for each balf anker of Geneva which was exported. (Signed)

Count RAMPON.

Count d'ALZVELLE, Vice-Ad. HERENOUD.

Counts SONGER and BASON,
The above Sentence was confirmed by the Emperor and King on
the 6th instant, and ordered to be
transmitted to the Minister at War,
for the purpose of being carried into execution against the delinquent.

either by land or water, the carriages or ships so employed, and the merchandize so transmitted, shall be put under confiscation. The Minister of Finances is ordered to carry this Decree into execution.

"Given at the Royal Pa-

lare of Fontainbleau, this 29th day of October, &cc."

(Signed and countersigned as usual.)

The immediate occasion of this Decree was the smuggling practised at Hamburgh. The ingenuity of trade is infinite, and its resources are inexhaustible. Those who are acquainted with this truth, will hear with incredulity that 5 or 600 women were engaged by the merchants of Hamburgh daily, to convey into the City each of them fourteen pounds of coffee and other produce concealed beneath their garments, by which expedient an immense quantity found its way into the warehouses of the dealers.

Divorce of the Empress Josephine, Dec. 17, 1809.

By desire of his Majesty the Emperor, all the Members of the Senate assembled yesterday, at eleven o'clock in the morning, in full dress, in the hall of their usual sittings. The sitting of the Senate yesterday, at which the Kings of Westphalia and Naples, Grand Admiral the Prince Viceroy of Italy, the Arch-Chancellor of State, the Prince Vice-Grand Constable, and the Prince Vice-Grand Elector assisted, and at which the Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire presided, will form, on account of the importance

The following Decree will assist in explaining the Designs of Buomaparte, with regard to one extensive branch of the Hanseatic League.—Imperial Edict.

"It is hereby publicly notified, that all colonial produce is prohibited to be imported into, or exported from, our City of Hamburgh, from the date hereof. Should it be attempted in disobedience to this Decree, to convey any such produce to or from our said city,

### ANNUAL REGISTER, 1809

of the subjects which were discussed, an epoch in the annals of France.

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. On that day was presented to the Senators, a Projet of a Senatus Consultum, respecting a Dissolution of the Marriage between the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Josephine. This dissolution of marriage, required by the two high parties, and approved of by a Family Counsel, at which all the Princes and Princesses of the Imperial Family, present at Paris, assisted, received, the same day, the assent of the Senate, after having been the object of examination of a Special Commission named for this purpose. After having read the contents of the Imperial Decree, which enacts the convocation of the Schale: and of that which directs that it shall be presided by the Prince Arch-Chancellor, and that the Princes of the Imperial Family, hereafter named, should be present in the Senate, the official Journal gives an account of this memorable sitting in the following terms—[Here follows a speech from the Arch-Chancellor of State, the Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, President, and the Duke of Parma The Count Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely laid before the Senate the Projet of the Senatus Consultism, and explained the motives of it, which are, that they mutually sacrifice their conjugal happiness to the welfare and interests of their country. - [Here follows a speech from the Prince Viceroy of Italy; after which, the Count Garnier, Annual President, proposed to refer the Projet of the Senatus Consultum to the examination of a Special Commission of nine Members, which was named, and made its Report during its sitting.]

—At half past four, the Senate resumed its sitting, and Count Lacepede, one of the Members of the Special Commission, made the Report, which terminated in proposing the adoption of the Projet of the Senatus Consultum; and also the adoption of two Addresses—one to the Emperor, and the other to the Empress.

Extract from the Register of the Conservative Senate, of Saturday, the 16th Dec. 1809.

The Conservative Senate, assembled to the number of Member prescribed by Art. the 90th of the Act of the Constitution, and dated the 13th December, 1799, having seen the Act drawn up the 15th of the present month, by the Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, of which the following is the substance:

"In the year 1809, and the 15th day of Dec. at nine o'clock in the evening, we, Jean Jaques Regis Cambaceres, Prince Arch-Chancelor of the Empire, Duke of Parma, exercising the functions prescribed to us by Tit. 2, of Art. 14 of the Statute of the Imperial Family, and in consequence of orders addressed to us by his Majesty the Emperor and King, in his private letter, detect that day, of the following is

"My Cousin; —Our desire is, that you repair this day, at nice o'clock in the evening, to our grand cabinet of the palace of the Thilleries, attended by the Civil Sectory of State of our Imperial Parily, to receive from us and from the Empress, our dear consort, a consort, a

munication

resication of great importance; or this purpose, we have ordered that this present private letter should be sent to you. We pray God to have you my Cousin in his holy and blessed keeping. Paris, 15th feeember, 1809."

On the back is written—'To our courin the Prince Arch-Chancellor Duke of Parma.'

We accordingly proceeded to the Hall of the Throne of the Palace of the Thuilleries, attended by Mithe Louis Etienne Regnault (de St. Jean d'Angely) Count of the Empire, Minister of State, and Secrelary of State to the Imperial Famih. A quarter of an hour afterwards we were introduced to the Grand Cabinet of the Emperor, where we bund his Majesty the Emperor and King with her Majesty the Empress, attended by their Majesties, the kings of Holland, Westphalia, and Vaples; his Imperial Highness the Prince Viceroy, the Queens of Holland, Westphalia, Naples, and Spain; Madame, and her Imperial Highhas the Princess Paulina.

His Majesty the Emperor and King condescended to address us in these terms:

"My Cousin Prince Arch-Chanrellor—I dispatched to you a private letter, dated this day, to direct you to repair to my Cabinet, for the purpose of communicating to you the resolution which I, and the Empress, my dearest consort, have taken. It gives me pleasure, that the Kings, Queens, and Princesses, my brothers and sisters-in-law, my daughter-in-law, and my son-in-law, become my adopted son, as well as my mother, should witness what I am going to communicate to you."

"The politics of my Monarchy, the interest and the wants of my

people, which have constantly guided all my actions, require, that after me I should leave to children, inheritors of my love for my people, that throne, on which Providence has placed me; notwithstanding for several years past, I have lost the hope of having children by my marriage with my well-beloved consort, the Empress Josephine. it is, which induces me to sacrifice the sweetest affections of my heart to attend to nothing but the good of the State, and to wish the disslution of my marriage. Arrived at the age of 40 years, I may indulge the hope of living long enough to educate, in my views and sentiments, the children which it may please Providence to give me. God knows how much such a resolution has cost my heart; but there is no sacrifice beyond my courage, when it is proved to me to be necessary to the welfare of France. I should add, that, far from ever having had reason to complain, on the contrary, I have had only to be satisfied with the attachment and the affection of my well-beloved consort. She has adorned fifteen years of my life, the remembrance of which will ever remain engraven on my heart. She was crowned by my hand. I wish she should preserve the rauk and title of Empress; but, above all, that slie should never doubt my sentiments, and that she should ever regard me as her best and dearest friend.'

"His Majesty the Emperor and King having ended, her Majesty the Empress Queen spoke as follows:

and august consort, I ought to declare, that not preserving any hope of having children, which may fulfil the wants of his policy and the

interests of France, I am pleased to give him the greatest proof of attachment and devotion which has ever been given on earth. I possess all from his bounty, it was his hand which crowned me, and from the height of this throne I have received nothing but proofs of affection and love from the French people. I think I prove myself grateful in consenting to the dissolution of a marriage which heretofore was an obstacle to the welfare of France, which deprived it of the happiness of being one day governed by the descendant of a great man, evidently raised up by Providence to efface the evils of a terrible revolution, and to re-establish the altar, the throne, and social order. But the dissolution of my marriage will in no degree change the sentiments of my heart; the Emperor will ever have in me his best friend. I know how much this act, demanded by policy, and by interest so great, has chilled his heart; but both of us exult in the sacrifice which we make for the good of the country.'

"After which their Imperial Majesties have demanded an act of their respective declarations, as well as of their mutual consent contained in them, and which their Majesties gave to the dissolution of their marriage; as also of the power which their Majesties conferred on us to follow up, as need shall require, the effect of their will, we, Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, in obedience to the orders and requisitions of their Majesties, have given the aforesaid act, and have in consequence executed the present proces verbal, to serve and avail according to law, to which proces per--bal their Majesties have affined their signature, and which, after having been signed by the Kings, Queen Princes, and Prince. The present, he been signed by us, and countersigned by the Secretary of State of it Imperial Family who wrote with own hand.

"Done at the palace of the Thi illeries, the day, hour, and the yea aforesaid; (signed)

NAPOLEON.
JOSEPHINE.
MADAME.
LOUIS.
JEROME NAPOLEON.
JOACHIM NAPOLEON.
EUGENE NAPOLEON.
JULIE.
HORTENSE.
CATHERINE.
PAULINE.

CAROLINE.

CAMBACERES, Prince ArchChancellor.

Count REGNAULT, (de St. Jean d'Angely.)"

Having seen the Projet of the Senatus Consultum, drawn up in the form prescribed by the 57th Article of the Act of the Constitutions of August 4, 1802; after having beard the motives of the said Projet, the Orators of the Council of State and Report of the Special Commission appointed in the sitting of this day: the adoption having been discussed by the number of members prescribed by the 56th Article of the Act of the Constitution of August 4, 1802;

#### DECREES,

Art. I. The marriage contracted between the Emperor Napoleot and the Empress Josephine is dissolved.

II. The Empress Josephine shall preserve the title and sant of Empress Queen crowned.

III. Her dowry is fixed at an anmi income of two millions of ma, on the revenue of the state. N. All the assignments which whe made by the emperor, in our of the Empress Josephine, the funds of the Civil List, shall obligatory on his successors.

V. The present Senatus Consuln shall be transmitted by a mesr to his Imperial and Royal Maiv.

The two Addresses proposed by a Commission were afterwards put the vote, and adopted.

CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

Sitting of the 16th Dec. 1809.

At eleven o'clock in the morning, a members of the Senate assemted in full dress, in their palace, a virtue of the Act of Convocator:

His Sereme Highness the Prince reh-Chamcellor of the Empire was ceived with the usual honours, is Majesty the King of Westphal, his Majesty the King of Naples trand Admiral, his Imperial Highess the Prince Viceroy of Italy, reh-Chancellor of State, and their trene Highnesses the Prince Vicerostable, and the Prince Vicerard Elector, were present. The iting was opened by reading the act of Designation.

The Prince Arch-Chancellor of state had the parole to take the ath of Senstor. His Imperial Highness, previous to that ceremony, expressed binnels as follows:

"Prince, Senators—From the me when the goodness of his maesty the emperor has called me to it among you, testimonies of his Vol. I.L.

confidence have kept me continually distant from Paris, and I have, this day, for the first time, the pleasure to appear in the midst of you. I am happy in being able to say, that among the benefits which his majesty has incessantly showered upon me, I have been particularly sensible to the honour which was granted me, of forming a part of the first public body in the empire. Accept, Senators, this expression of my feelings, and my assurance of the happiness I experience in pronouncing, in the midst of you, this outh, which is to me that of duty, of love, and of gratitude. I swear obedience to the constitutions of the empire, and fidelity to the emperor."

The Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, President, replied as follows to the speech of the Prince

Viceroy:

"Prince-When his majesty the emperor and king conferred on you the high dignity, whereof you have just exercised one of the most essential prerogatives, the Senate applauded this act of justice. They congratulated themselves on counting among their members a prince, whose brilliant qualities excited such just hopes. Now that these hopes are realised by the glory of your last campaigns, and by the wisdom of your administration, the Senate experiences great satisfaction in seeing you in its bosom, to concur in the important deliberation it is about to enter upon. You shew yourself truly the adoptive son of the hero who governs us; in like him silencing private affection, before the interests of nations. first steps within these walls could not be more worthily signalized, than by this great testimony of patriotism, of devotion, and of fideli-S G

ty. I rejoice in being the organ of the sentiments of the Senate towards your Imperial Highness, and in expressing to you their wishes for

your prosperity.

The Orators of the Council of State, Counts Regnault (de St. Jean d'Angely), and Defermont, Ministers of State, Members of the Council of State, being introduced, the Prince Arch-Chancellor, President,

spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen--The Projet, which will, in this sitting, be submitted to the deliberation of the Senate, contains an arrangement which embraces our dearest interests. It is dictated by that imperious voice, which apprises Sovereigns and nations, that, to secure the safety of States, we must listen to the counsels of a wise foresight, incessantly recal to mind the past, examine the present, and extend our views to the future. It is under such high considerations, that in these ever memorable circumstances, his majesty the emperor has caused all personal considerations to disappear, and silenced all his private affections. The noble and affecting conduct of her majesty the empress is a glorious testimony of her disinterested affection for the emperor, and secures to her an eternal right to the gratitude of the nation."

Count Regnault St. Jean d'Angely submitted a Projet of a Senatus Consultum, dissolving the marriage between the Emperor Napoleon and and the Empress Josephine. The orator explained the motives of this Projet as follows:

"My Lord, Senators-The solemn act fully set forth in the Senatus Consultum now read, contains all.its motives. What words could

we address to the Senate of Fran but would be far below the afing sounds received from the mo of these two august corsorts. whom your deliberations will o secrate the generous resolvio Their hearts have coincided in m ing the noblest sacrifices to greatest of interests. They h coincided to make policy and se ment speak language the most in the most persuasive, the most min ed to move and to convince. sovereigns and as consorts, the en peror and empress have done a have said all. There only remai for us to love, to bless, and to w mire them.

"Tis henceforth for the Frenc nation to make themselves hear Their memory is faithful as the heart. They will unite in the grateful thoughts the hope of the future with the remembrance of the past; and never will mountain bave received more respect, admirtion, gratitude, and love, than Ne poleon, immolating the most sacci of his affections to the wants of his subjects; than Josephine immobiling her tenderness for the best of husbands, through devotion for the best of kings, through attachment to the best of nations. Accept, gentlemen, in the name of all france, in the sight of astonished Europe, this sacrifice, the greatest ever make on earth, and, full of the profound emotion which you feel, liaden to carry to the foot of the throne, in the tribute of your sentiments, of the sentiments of all Frenchmen, the only price that can be worthy of the fortitude of our sovereigns the only consolation that can be worthy of their hearts."

The Prince Viceroy (the son of Josephine) spoke as follows: " Prince,

the Projet of the Senatus witum submitted to your delilan. I feel it my duty, under circumstauces, to manifest the peots by which my family are pted.

[] on other, my sister, and mylowe all to the emperor. Ituly been to us a father. land in us at all times devoted idren and obedient subjects.

"It is important to the happiness France, that the founder of the ath dynasty should, in his old , be surrounded by direct deadants, who may prove a securito all, and a pledge of the glory our country.

"When my mother was crownbefore the whole nation, by the ands of her august consort, she

Prisce Senators—You have contracted an obligation to sacrifice all her affections to the interests of France. She has fulfilled, with fortitude, nobleness, and dignity, this first of duties. Her soul has often been moved at beholding exposed to painful struggles, the heart of a man accustomed to conquer fortune, and advance with a firm step' to the accomplishment of his great designs. The tears which this resolution has cost the emperor, suffice for the honour (a la gloire) of my mother.

> "In the situation she will now fill, she will be no stranger, by her wishes and her feelings, to the new prosperities which await us: with a satisfaction mingled with pride, she will behold the happiness her sacrifices will produce to her coun-

try and to her emperor."

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Lafeldt, conducted himself in such a way, as to merit being selected by his colonel, (the Earl of Rothes,) to deliver to the commander-in-chief the colours of a French regiment, taken by the 25th, on which occasion he was promoted to a lieutenaucy.

His regiment, after the battle of Fontenoy, was besieged in Ath, where Lieutenant Melville narrowly escaped destruction: for the enemy directing their fire at the fortifications alone, in order to spare the town, a shell from an overcharged mortar passing over the ramparts, fell in the middle of the night, when he was absent on duty in one of the out-works, on the house where he was quartered, and, piercing the roof, actually made its way through the bed he

On the termination of the war, Licutenaut M. proceeded with his regiment for the south of Ireland; and on the passage was shipwrecked on the coast of Normandy.

· usually occupied.

In 1751, being promoted to the command of a company in the same regiment, and employed in recruiting in Scotland, his unexampled success drew the notice of the commander of the forces, and he became aid-de-camp to the Earl of Panmure. In 1756, he was made major of the 38th regiment, then in Antigua, where it had been stationed for half a century, since its removal from Gibraltar.

That island had often been made a receptacle for offenders from regiments at home; and thus its military force had long been composed of the most disorderly troops. By the indefatigable zeal of the now major, and from the perfect

conviction he was able to inspire into the men, that he had their welfare, and that alone at heart. he at length, with the assistance of most of the other officers, succeeded in rendering the 38th regiment one of the most orderly in the service: and detachments from it accompanied him in the attack on Marti. nique, as also on the invasion of Guadaloupe, where Major M. commanded the light infantry, at the advanced posts. In one of the skirmishes, which were constantly successful, during an attack after a night's march, and the surprise of a post very close to the French camp, the major was entering a house just abandoned by the enc. my, when it exploded, and he was blown to a considerable distance, and taken up for dead.

From the immediate effects of this accident he soon recovered; but to the same cause must be attributed the decay of sight, with which, in his latter years, he was afflicted, and which at last end! in total irremediable blindness. li recompense for his services in Gazdalonpe, Major M. was directed by the commander of the forces, General Barrington, to succeed Licutenant-colonel Debrisey, in the defence of Fort Royal, which he held until the reduction of the island, when, in addition to the government of that fort, he va appointed lieutenant governor d the island of Guadaloupe and in dependencies, with the lieutenantcolonelcy of the 63d regiment.

Brigadier-general Crump, who was made governor of the new colony, dying in 1760, Lieutenaut-colonel M. succeeded to the government, with the command of the troops. In this situatipa he

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# CHARACTERS.

Memoirs of the late General Melville.

LENERAL Melville was descended from the Melvilles of Cambee, in Fife, a branch of the ancient and noble family of his name, of which the chief is the present Earl of Leven and Mel-The original stock of this limity was a Norman warrior, one of the followers of William the Conqueror, who, on some disgust be conceived at his treatment in England, withdrew into Scotland, in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, from whom he received lands in Lothian, about 1066; and branches of his family were afterwards established on lands in Angus and

General Melville's parents dying when he was very young, his guardians placed him at the grammar-school of Leven, where he soon distinguished himself by a quick and lively apprehension, united to a singularly-capacious and retentive memory. this seminary, his rapid progress in his studies enabled him to be early removed to the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, where he continued to apply with the happiest success. His fortune being Vol. LI.

but moderate, he, in compliance with the counsels of his friends to select one of the learned professions, turned his views to the study of medicine: but his genius strong. ly prompting him to follow a military life, and the war then carry. ing on in Flanders presenting a favourable opportunity for gratify. ing his natural tendencies, young Melville could not resist the tempta Without, therefore, the ation. knowledge of his friends, he privately withdrew to London, where, . upon a statement of his motives and determination, he was furnished with the necessary means of carrying his projects into effect. accordingly repaired to the Notherlands; and, early in 1744, he was appointed an ensign in the 25th regiment of foot, then forming a part of the allied army. That campaign he served under Field. marshal Wade, and all the following, up to the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, under H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland, partly in the Notherlands, and partly in Britain, whither the regiment had been drawn in 1745, on account of the political troubles in the king-In the end of 1746, the regiment returning to the continent, Ensign Melville, at the battle of Lafeldt, A

conditions equally liberal with those granted to Martinique.

No sooner had the conquest of Martinique been effected, than Colonel Melville returned to his post in Guadaloupe, to avoid intercourse with the persons by whose means the defection of Martinique had been brought about: and it is remarkable that, although on the restoration of that and some other islands to France, when the most rigid inquiry was instituted respecting the correspondence with the British, of whose existence little doubt was entertained by the French government, yet of all the persons suspected, and even punished on the occasion, not one of those actually connected with Colonel Malvilla was even so much as hinted at.

The conquest of the French islands, the great object of Colonel Melville's anxiety, being now accomplished, he repaired to England, where he found his services and general conduct highly approved; although, in fact, the measures be had privately followed to bring about the splendid success already stated, could not, for the sake of the persons implicated, be either publicly known or acknowledged: nor was the secret ever divulged. Many years afterwards, when General Melville was employed on a mission to the Court of Versailles, application was made to him, from a very high quarter, to learn whether certain persons, whose names were mentioned, were in any way connected with his projects in Martinique, &c. and upon his declaration that they were totally unknown to him, those persons, or their surviving selations, were instantly relieved

from the obloquy and losse had till that time endured the suspicions entertained coing them by government.

Such was the impression on the minds of his majesty nisters, by the conduct of C M. in the West Indies, that, dition to the rank of Brigad neral in 1763, he was, up recommendation of Lord mont, secretary of state i colonies, appointed by his m on the 9th of April, 1764, peculiarly arduous and imp situation of captain-gener governor-in-chief of all the in the West Indica, ced France to Britain by the of 1763, viz. Grenada, th nadines, Dominica, St. V and Tobago: to this appoi was added that of comman the forces in those colonies.

In the autumn of 1764, nor M. proceeded to his carrying out two large ston with articles necessary fo settlements in West India Tohago was, at that perior tote of inhabitants, and ale tally covered with wood: therefore, he first repaire Barbadoes with the stores few colonists from that and employed his stay in pr measures for the projected ment of the colony. ject was to enter on the e ment of the British govern all the islands under his tion, followed by leg formed on principles sin those of the neighbouring colonies.

During the whole of his ment, which lasted abou years, General M. only

quitted his post, and that was in 1769, when he returned to Englaid on business of the highest reportance to the future security or 1 prosperity of the colonics intrusted to his care; and notwith. anding the numberless difficulties Le had to surmount, in a government so extensive and so complicated. he had the satisfaction to see that his administration was duly appreciated, and gave very general satisfaction. Some partial complaints by a few disappointed individuals, broughtagainst him while in London, but directed iu fact rather against the king's council in Grenada than against the governor himself, were found to be utterly frivolous, and were of course deservedly disregarded by the king and council at home. As to any charges of peculation, the most common subject of complaint against persons in his situation, nothing of that sort was ever even insinuated against General M.; on the contrary, it was well known at home, as well as abroad, that with opportunities of amassing wealth, in the sole settlement and administration of so many newly-acquired colonies, such as had never fallen to the lot of any foreign governor, General M. resisted the frequent and preceing offers made to him by speculators, to enter into their schemes of acquisition, in which he might, with perfect propriety, have embarked; and that practising an honest and honourable abstinence, he retired from his government much poorer than man, of the adventurers in it, who had realized their acquisitions, without any original property, on mere speculation and credit.

It is but justice to add, that although General M.'s salary from home, as governor of so many islands, hardly exceeded 1000l, per annum. yet he not only refused to accept of the offered and usual salaries from each colony, but gave up many official fees, where he conceived such a step might tend to the advantage of the new colonists. The duties of a major-general, throughout the several islands under his command, he also punctually discharged, without any al. . dowance or charge whatever on the public on that account. Even in the small purchases of land he chose to make, in some of the islands under his command, General M. was swayed much more by considerations of public advantage than of private encolument. For Tobago, almost a desert, and Dominica, situated between and within view of the two great French islands, Martinique and Guada-. loupe, presented so few attractions to new colonists, that, unless the governor, by selecting plantations in them, had evinced his confidence in their security as British possessions, few or no adventurers would have hazarded their property in either of those unpromising colonies.

From the period when he refired from his government. General M. adhering to his favourite maxim of taking nothing for doing nothing, never solicited, nor even wished, for any pension, salary, or other emolument whatever, from the public purse; although his eminent services, and his oil health, and total loss of sight, originally contracted in the discharge of his public duties, might well have encouraged him to proffer claims so

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commonly made and allowed in similar circumstances.

When, by the public recognition, on the part of France, of the independence of the United States of North America, hostilities with that kingdom were deemed unavoidable, General Melville was consulted b. administration on the means to be adopted for the security of our own West India colonies, and for the conquest of those belonging to France; and had the opinions he offered on those subjects accorded with the views already entertained by his majesty's ministers, the country would again have reaped the truits of his local and military knowledge in an important command beyond the Atlantic. He was, however, too well acquainted with the nature of the service on which he was consuited, and, above all, with the talents and dispositions of the Marquis de Bouillé, commander-inchief of the French forces in the West Indies, and this not from report only, but from personal intercourse in the course of his government :-with the formidable qualities of that distinguished commander, General M. was too well acquainted to undertake the services then in agication, without being accompanied by a force for more respectable than that which it seemed to be in contemplation to place under his command. Other measures were accordingly adepted, and the result is well known: in a short time M. de Bonillé was in possession of the greater number of the British colonies in the West Indies.

The resemblance, in many important points, between these two commanders, was peculiarly strik-

ing: both men eminently ca. dowed with all the qualities re. quisite for the discharge of their several duties; both men of consummate valour and military skill; both peculiarly distinguished by a high sense of honour, and actuated by motives the most disirterested, generous, and humane; both accustomed to service in the probable scene of action; and both personally acquainted with the quarters where that service would probably be required; both inflamed with ardent zeal in the cause of their respective countries; and each with a determination to recommend himself to his antagonist by the faithful discharge of his daties: a contest between two such commanders, on proper terms, mus have furnished ample room for the instruction of every military man.

The last service rendered to his country by General Melville, in a public capacity, related to Tobago, an island originally settled by him, and long fostered with pecu-This colony, in the liar care. course of the conquests of M. de Bouillé, fell into his hands, after a defence in which the civil governor (George Ferguson, esq.) and the inhabitants so greatly distinguished themselves as to merit and to obtain from the captor a most libe-By the preliral capitulation. minary articles of peace, concluded in the beginning of the year 1785, Tobago was ceded to france, without any of those stipulations for the advantage of the British settlers, proprietors, and tracers, usually granted on similar occa-

To remove as much as possible the alarm excited by this circumstance

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in the minds of all persons interested in the fate of Tobago, measures were adopted by those in Britain, for obtaining from the court of France some amelioration of their condition. The first step was to select a proper negociator; and for this purpose all eyes were turned towards General Melville, who was requested to repair to Versailles, there to solicit for the unfortunate colonists of Tobago those indulgencies to which, from the terms of the cession, they could form no claim.. In acceding to this request, the general, that the application from the new subjects to their new master might appear the more decorous, suggested that a coadjutor should be given to him in the business; and Mr. Young (the present Sir William Young) was joined in the mission.

The success of the application at Versailles exceeded the most sanguine expectations: and to the beneficent magnanimity of the illlated Louis XVI. on the liberal suggestions of his truly-respectable minister for the navy and the colonies, the late Marshal Duke de Castries, that success was by Ge-M. uniformly attributed. Let it, however, be added by one who, as secretary to the general on that occasion, had indubitable evidence of the fact, that the representations of the minister, and the consequent decisions of the sovereign, were very materially influenced by esteem for the character of General M. and confidence in the manly, candid, and honourable conduct he displayed in every part of the negotiation. The humanity, liberality, and disinteresteduess, which had marked the whole of his administration in

Guadaloupe, while it remained under the British flag, and the whole of his general government of the ceded French colonies, had in the persons of some individuals. and in the connections of others of distinction in France, secured for General M. a cordial and confidential reception, which it may have been the happiness of few nego-At his last inciators to possess. terview with M. de Castries, that minister expressed his royal master's entire satisfaction with the general's management of so delicate a negociation; adding, that his majesty was convinced the general had, throughout the whole business, performed the part of a genuine and impactial friend and umpire between France and Tobago: -Vous avez egi en vrai tiers was the expression.

Ex pede Herculem.—To present some idea of the spirit by which General M. was actuated in his administration of attairs, civil and military, in Guadaloupe and its dependent islands, the following specimen may suffice:—

By the capitulation, the French royal council had been preserved in the full exercise of all its functions and privileges, and the French laws, civil and criminal, remained in their original force: the governor, who was, ex officio, president of the council, was the only British subject in that body. meeting of the council, in the capital of the island, in 1760, while General M. was scated at the head of the council-table, the board being complete, and the crownlawyers conducting the business of the day, the governor's ears were assailed by a horrid human shriek, proceeding from an enclosed area A 4 under

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undera window of the council-chamber. Springing instinctively from his seat to the window, he beheld a miserable wretch fast bound to a post, fixed upright in the ground, with one leg strained violently back towards the thigh, by means of a strong iron hoop, inclosing both the leg and the thigh, at some distance above and below the Within this hoop, along the front of the leg, was an iron wedge driven in Ly an executioner, armed with a sledge-hander. Near the sufferer sat, at a small table, a person habited like a judge or magistrate, and a secretary, or cle.k, with paper before him, to mark down the declarations to be extorted from the criminal in ago-Filled with horror at this sight, and regardless alike of the assembly around him and of the consequences of his act with respect to himself, the general throwing open the window, ordered a serjeant in attendance to rush forward, to prevent a repetition of the stroke on the iron wedge, and to release the wretch from his torture. While this was going forward, the members of the council, no strangers to his dispositions, had surrounded the governor at the window, and the attorney-general of the colony respectfully, but earnestly, remenstrated against this interruption of the course of instice, styling it an infraction of their capitulation, which, in every other point and tittle, he acknowledged had been most religiously fulfilled by the governor, whose conduct in his office had, he added. given universal satisfaction.

To these representations, General M. answered, that he had always been, and always would be,

most solicitous to merit the good opinion of the colony, by a conscientious discharge of his duties; but that neither by his natural feelings, nor by his education as a Priton, could be be reconciled to the practice of torture. He concluded by solemnly declaring, that whether torture were or were not authorized by the French laws, a point he did not presume to determine, such a practice, where he commanded, he never would endure, and that they would find his conduct on that occasion, if an infraction of the capatalation, the only infraction on which they would ever have it in their power to com. lain.

All the members of the council dined that day with the goy mor; and although the object of his clemency was reported to have been singularly undeserving, were recrefly well pleased with the occurrence, and the only effect produced by it on the minds of the ishabitants at large, of Guadaloupe and the other French islands, was to increase the popularity of their British commander, who, while be remained in the West Indies, never heard that recourse was had to torture, in judicial proceedings, either in Guadaloupe, after its restoration to France, or in any other French colonv.

liaving finally closed his relations with the West Indies, as a governor and commander-in-chief of the forces, with entire satisfaction to all concerned at home and abroad, as well as to his own mind, (for in the seven years during which he discharged all the duties of chancellor in his government, not one appeal from his decisions was brought home to the king

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council.) General M. seized the ...... opportunity of turning his mion to what had always been . Syourite study-inilitary his-, and antiquities. He had al are visited Paris, Spa, &c. but r sears 1774, 1775, and 1776, a voted to a tour through ne, Switzerland, Italy, Gercry, the Low Countries, &c. .... which, besides the objects the fine arts, in which he possed a very delicate taste, with at sensibility of their beauties \* defects, he examined the scenes the most memorable battles, \_ -s, and other military exploits, 29 ded in ancient or modern his. v, from the Pertus Itius of tear, on the margin of the Enchannel, to the Canna of lybius, on the remote shores of - Adriatic; and from the fields Ramilies, to those of Dettingen With Polybius Blenheim. I Cæsar in his hand, and refer-; to the most authentic narrasee of modern warfare, he traced on the ground the positions and erations of the most distin-" hed commanders of various peids, noting where their judgint, skill, and presence of mind, tre the most conspicuous, and espring up for future use the covences of the mistakes and eras, from which the most eminent era not exempted. Relying on authority of Polybius, and weled by la raison de guerre, or mmon sense applied to war, he and the route to Italy pursued y Hannibal, from the point where e crossed the Rhone, in the Highbourhood of Roquemaure, p the left bank of that river. orly to Vienne, across Dauhiue, to the entrance of the mountains at Les Echelles, along the vale to Chamberry, up the banks of the Isere, by Conflans and Moustier, over the gorge of the Alps, called the Little St. Bernard, and down the reastern slopes by Aosti, and Ivrea, to the plans of Piedmont, in the neighbournood of Turin.

In tracing this route, which seems to have been strangely disregarded by commentators, historians, and antiquariane, of the greatest note, although certainly the most obvious for that illustrious Carthaginian to have followed. General M found the nature of the country, and distances, the situations of the rivers, rocks, and mountains, most accurately to tally with the circumstances related by Polybins; nay, even the Leucopetron, that celebrated crux criticorum, he discoverd still to subsist in its due position, and still to be known under the identical denomination of La Roche Blanche. Not satisfied, however. with the evidence arising from so many coincidences, General M. crossed and re-crossed the Alps, in various other directions, pointed out for the track of Hannibal's march: but of those not one could, without doing great violence indeed to the text of Polybius, be brought in any reasonable way to correspond to the warrative.

Newton is reported to have said, that if he possessed any peculiar advantage over his fellow-habourers in the field of science, it consisted merely in his allowing himself to consider matters more patiently and deliberately than the generality of mankind. It was General M.'s practice, in his researches into truth.

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truth, first to collect all the information to be procured on the subject, next to weigh the authorities and evidences, the one against the other, in order to ascertain those to which the greatest credit was to be allowed, and lastly to apply his own reason in tracing out the object of his inquiry, conformably to the evidences he had approved. By this process, simple in appearance, but which few men are able to follow, he solved difficulties and discovered truths, which had been abandoned by many able investigators as insoluble and unattainable. On other occasions, when evidences were evenly balanced, or where testimonies were perplexed, his method was to inquire what would be the conduct of a given person, endowed with ordinary faculties, and possessed of a due portion of information on his subject, for the attainment of a certain end. Placing himself thus, in that person's situation, he often arrived at an object which, in the usual mode of research, had remained for ages unknown. Of the former mode of investigation, an example has just been given, in the discovery of the true rouse of Hannibal across the Alps. Of the latter mode, a pregnant instance was, his theory of the order of battle employed by the ancient Romans. It has been assigned as one reason, why military antiquities have been less satisfactorily explained than the other branches of antiquarian research, that scholars and antiquarians have seldom been military men; and that military men have seldom been scholars and autiquarians. Polybius's Treatise on Tactics, has unfortunately perished; and the other ancient writers who have notiend military affairs, I mentioned the legionary ment in battle, in a curso a subject lamiliar to their little direct information. has been afforded by the subject. On the revival of in Europe, ecclesiastics, men of a recluse life, we its only encouragers at ters; it is not, therefore if there should, by their furnish but little light or In the end of the century, Justus Lipsius vain, a writer not me guished by his learning his singularity and love c sent into the world a sys Roman art of war, profe drawn from certain pass: lybius. This system, with very little ackno indeed, from a precedin Patrizzi, of Ferrara, co such an author, was im ceived and repeated by ceeding writers on the The absurdity, nav, the practicability, of the L tem, placed in contras learning and ability of gator, reduced other in the necessity of aband matter as altogether in-Amongst these inquirers neral M. when but a ye but happening in Scotl shewn what was called gladius, or legionary sw however, genuine,) hed once all his systematic k and handling the weap himself in what manner! with that sword, in the and with a legionary sl left, ought to be arrange that they might be abl te best possible use of their arms hensive and defensive. He imediately saw that they ought to s placed, not in deep and dense nace, as had been supposed, here it would be impossible for on to at: ain the enemy, but in whow lines of two, or, at most, ree ranks in depth. He discored also, that the men ought to and, not in files, or one directly hind another, but the men of execond rank opposite to, and vering, the intervals between the en in the front rank; and those the third rank, opposite to the terrals between the men in the cord rank. In other words, he and that the legionary soldiers tre placed in a quincunx order, here every two men in the front d third ranks, forming a paralogram in length, from front to ar, the man of the second rank rapied its centre, where, removed on the men before and behind in, at the greatest possible disace, or half the diagonal of the unliclogram, he had the greatest esible room in the same actual ace, and, from which he could, illiout interruption, employ his als freely before, behind, or on ther side, as necessity might re-

This theory once discovered, id duly unfolded, all seeming consilictions in ancient writers were conciled, all perplexities were ravelled, and all difficulties were moved.

by a similar train of reasoning, exeneral had the good fortune to even the long-contested question resecting the manner of distributing tears and the rowers, in the war-aries of the ancients. It is evident from history, that the ancients.

cients had vessels of different denominations, called by the Romans, triremes, quadriremes, quinqueremes, &c. and by the Greeks, trières, tetrères, pentères, &c. terms expressive (if the word may be used) of three, four, five rowings, &c. It is also evident, that by these rowings, were meant distinct rows of oars, from stem to stern, of the vessel, raised in order, the one above the other, from the water upwards. Commentators being in general still more ignorant, if possible, of naval than of military affairs, had propounded the most absurd notions concerning the nature of these ancient ships. The notion, however, the most generally received was, that the ship's sides being perpendicular, or nearly so, to the surface of the water, the oars were likewise placed vertically, the one immediately over the other below it. Other systems were also broached. tending, in some measure, to obviate the objections made to the former: but still the best were liable to insurmountable difficulties, arising from the placing of the rowers, the height of the ship's side, and particularly from the great length and weight of the oars, by which those in the upper rows, or tiers, must have become utterly unmanageable.

From a consideration of these objections, it was concluded by many inquirers on the subject, that the number of rowings related not to the rows of oars, but to the men employed to manage one oar, as is done on board the gallies in the Mediterranean; so that a trireme, a quinquereme, &c. meant a vessel in which one oar was worked by three men, five men, &c.

Thai

That this, however, was not the case, is too clearly shewn in various passages of the ancients, to admit of any doubt on the head.

General Melville, whose repeated voyages across the Aslantic had enabled him to unite to the theory of navigation neuch more practical knowledge than usually falls to the lot of a landman, despairing of being enabled to until this Gordian knot, by his researches amongst the most enlightened and experienced seamen, at last, on his way home from his government, laying authorities and theories of every kind entirely aside, inquired in himself what were the objects of the ancients, in the arrangement of their rowers. To this question, the natural answer was celerity and impetus in their movements. The next question was, how this celerity was to be obtained; and the answer could only be by introducing the greatest possible quantity of motive power into a given space. placing the rowers not vertically, but in diagonal order, up the perpendicular side of a ship, it was true that they could be placed in considerably less space than when arranged one directly over the head of another. This, however, was not enough: and, it occurred to the general, that, by means of a double obliquity in the arrange. ment of the rowers, every possible advantage might be obtained. He therefore supposed that the side of the ship, instead of rising vertical. ly from the water, was at the distance of a few feet from the surface, laid outwards, diverging from the perpendicular at an angle of perhaps forty-five degrees. this inclined side, the seats for the rowers were placed, slanting dia-

gonally upwards: at the s that, by the inclination side, they slanted diagour wards. 'ne consequence double obliquity were, that raised only from titteen to incres above the rowe: him, instead of four or 1 that distance, as in son schemes, would be able ! row without receiving an ruption in his labour f. others adjoining to hun, even the uppermost oars, i quereme, were not of a nageable length.

This theory not only all the objections to the systems, but it explained tude of passages in history, inexplicable; and it was ed to be perfectly conforthe representations still 1 on ancient coins, and in things discovered in the subtruins of Herculaneum.

But a volume would be to contain a distinct relati curious and important d and inventions, made by M. and of the systematic of his mind in such discoinventions. Amongst the be reckoned, the disc made, from principles r laid down, of the Roman the vale of Strathmore, land; of the construction catapult, ballista, and oth warlike machines; of th of artillery known by th carronades, from the gre: ry in Scotland, where t first made, of which the? now generally called, weight of the shot the sixty-eight pounders. improvement, however

Regeral M. wished to introduce motiat species of cannon, and of are the efficacy was established or experiments at Woolwich, bethe late Duke of Richmond, in master-general of the ordes was, by adopting a kind of at, combining the properties of te solid shot, the shell, and the irease, being cast with a hollow ere, so that the weight of a ball, shich, if solid, would be sixtyall pounds, might be reduced to bout forty-two pounds; the int thereby becoming more mastrable, and equally powerful, · sea-engagements, or short disinces, and therefore peculiarly iculated for the use of British tamen, who it is confessed stand isser to their guns, and fire with reater expedition, than those of my other nation. The use of these in williades has hitherto been very onlined.

Military and antiquarian rerarches were, however, far from occupying the capacious mind of General Melville. It is not perhaps generally known, that the Royal Botanic Garden, in the dand of St. Vincent, now so richly stored, under the management of Dr. Anderson, with the most useful and ornamental vegetable productions, was originally proiected, established, and supported, by General M. during his government, at his own expense and tisk. It was at last taken under the spetial protection of his majesty, and

the expenses are now defrayed out of the public purse.

But, though the active life in which General Melville was engaged led him to the investigations just moticed, the turn, the natural bent of his mind, undoubtedly inclined to the study of the human mind, well-defined by Socrates, to be "the knowledge of one's. self \*." On this subject, as must be in the recollection of many persons capable of judging, the general displayed the utmost metaphysical acumen, as well as great solidity of understanding. A tendency to b'indness had for the last twelve or fourteen years of the general's life, terminated gradually in almost total darkness. Under these circumstances his metaphysical genius was a great relief to him. It was indeed a complete resource against ennui. It furnished neverfailing scope to the activity of his mind. It was the kind of study best adapted to the natural activity of his mind. As he said, he carried his whole laboratory, his whole apparatus for experiment, always about with him, for, as has been ably, and in the most satisfactory manner, maintained by Mr. D. Stewart, in his Philosophical Essays, observation differs from a course of experiments only in the rapidity with which the latter is pursued—the result of his observations on what passed within himself, for he did not allow that there were, properly speaking, any such thing as operations

<sup>\*</sup> Trade Sameros. Know thyself. It is not every one who readily comprehends the protound sense couched in these words: When a certain person was speaking of the profound sense and wisdom of Socrates, one of those with taught philosophers, who make philosophy to consist merely in a contempt for learning, and all authority human and divine, said, "He must be a great fool who does not know himself."

operations of the mind, he communicated to the friends with whom he was wont to converse, on those subjects, in a printed card, of which the following is a copy:

Multum in Parvo.

A CREED, and funda-Natural, invariable, where most mental; ending creeds begin, yet in so far introductory to them as their contents may be found to be conformable to it.

1st. That, by my nature, I now am, and ever have been, while awake, and in a state of sensibility, passively existing, under an incessant succession of conscious sensations or re-sensations, produced by causes internal or external; both these sensations and resensations naturally and necessarily implying my existence; but the latter only so implies my identity.

2d. That also, by my conscious sensations and re-sensations, produced by causes external, is as naturally and necessarily implied the existence of these externals of nature around me; and these two sorts of sensation, internally and externally caused, are the sole and invariable sources of my knowledge of my own existence, and that of external nature,

3d. That there ever has been, is, and must be, an existence.

4th. That the existence eternal or infinite in duration or time. must be also infinite in extension or space; for any utmost limits to either are not conceivable.

5th. That the eternal and inflnite existence must be either nature universal, or an eternal and intinite cause of nature, which did create, does sustain, and migh annihilate nature.

6th. That which ever of the two be the eternal and infinite exist ence, whether nature or nature cause, is as unnecessary as impos sible for man by his nature only to know.

7th. That the best state of nature, with the best use of it by man, in as far as naturally productive of his greatest sum of happiness in all stages of his existence, whether in individuality or society, is ever the most essential object of his nature.

8th. That this most essential object is naturally self-evident to, and so enjoyed by, man, while 21 individual in solitude, or is competently attainable by him in that state, from the best use of nature and experience.

9th. That this fundamental and important truth, although by nature in man, it was not only prior to, and independent of, any human laws of revealed religion, but met still be equally so in a supposed state of totally uneducated and individuality; perfectly solitary yet in that of society it will admit or require the concurring aids of both law and religion, in as far as they may be useful or necessary for the said most essential object.

10th. That, lastly, the expediency or necessity in society for these aids from law and religion, will be precisely in proportion to the deficiency or inefficacy of the best use of right reason or natural religion; and the degree of perfection in both laws and religious for mankind, must necessarily and exactly be in the ratio of their conformity and conduciveness to the most essential object of human na-

re, as stated in the seventh artie of this creed.—London, 1792.

The general, after printing and ibuting this card, bethought melf that a neater and more saactory, though not in reality a re comprehensive and complete sivsis and arrangement of the huin mind, would be " sensations, -sensations, and co-sensations:" · last called up, whether by sention or re-sensation, by the wellnown principle of the association nicas. And he was wont to ask literary friends if they could ention ally idea or process of inking, that might not be rered to one or other of these M-sufficiency and briskness of unner, said, without hesitation, d with an air of triumph " Most rainly I do." "What is it?" Way, comparison." "I grant replied the general, "we we in comparison, not one idea sensation or re-sensation only, it we have two."

Another friend, to whom the meral put the same question, said at neither consciousness of iden-17, nor even of existence, could traced to sensation merely, or naterus sensation: i.e. to the ist sensation, or a few of the est sensations. For both iden-"y and existence were abstracons not obtained by mere sensaon, quatenus sensation, but by The geine posterior process. eral listened to this patiently. but he still maintained the justness t his own analysis. Some weeks fterwards, however, he said to he same person, I have been inking of adding a " fourth limb uy structure," so that the ana-

lysis will run thus, " sensation, resensation, co-sensation, and PROsensation:" by which last he seemed to understand what is called in the schools, simple apprehension, without any consideration either of actual existence, or of any relation to other objects. It was not the conversation just noticed, about existence and identity, or at least this alone, that drove the general to PRO-SENSA-TIONS, but Professor Stewart's Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind, illustrating and confirming Dr. Reid's theory .-What the doctor calls suggestion, General Melville called pro-sensation; and this he contended was the just appellative—"For," said he, "what does any thing suggest? certainly something known before; otherwise it could not be suggested. But, if known before, what other could it possibly be than an idea, or notion, if you will? (Some conversation had taken place about a difference between. notion and idea). Auswer me that guestion?"

It ought not to be omitted that . General Melville was a completely well-bred gentleman; uniting, with good sense, and a natural benevolence and frankness of disposition. (which are the grand hasis of good manners,) a long and great acquaintance with the polite world, and with all ranks of society. retained as much of the ceremony, or outward demonstrations of rospect of the old school, as must appear quite proper in the eye of sound criticism, and no more. In the present age, some fashionable people are so far from overwhelming you with attentions in their own houses, that they take little

if any notice of you. They seem to study nothing so much as their This indifference is OWN PASC. really a step backward into bar-Expressions of kindness barism. and endearment nourish kind and endearing sentiments. Without such overt expressions or recognizances, social sentiments are apt to languish.

General Melville, while in private life, was the friend of "the widow, of the orphan, and of those who have no helper:" in public he was a ready and a liberal contributor to the support of the most valuable charitable establishments. The Scotch Corporation, or hospital, in London, by its management, as well as by its constitution, perhaps the least susceptible of abuse, of the multitude of similar benevolent institutions, will long remember the services, and long regret the loss of its #enerable recruiting general. The patron of unassuming merit, the encourager of ingenuous youth, his stores of knowledge were ever open to the candid inquirer. A genuine and ardent lover of truth, in every pursuit in which mankind can be interested, and from whatever quarter it proceeded, truth was ever by him most cordially re-ceived. By the uniform tenor of his conduct, General Melville evinced himself to be, in the strictest sense of the terms, the true

General Melville was a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies of London and Edinburgh, by the university of which last city, his alma mater, he was honoured with the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was also an honorary member of the Board of Agriculture, and

friend and lover of his country.

an active member of the So London for the Encourages Arts, Manufactures, and merce. Although he nevel regiment, a home-governe other military emo any whatever, since he quitt West Indies, he was appo full general on the 12th of O 1798; and at his deceas with one exception, the ol neral in the British army.

Dying a bachelor, Gene is succeeded in name and er his cousin, John Whyte M of Bennochy, in the cou Fife, esq.

General Melville had completed his eighty-sixtl having been born at Monii that county, of which pa father was minister, on the October, 1723: his mothe daughter of Robert Why Bennochy, esq. advocate, sister of the late celebrat Robert Whyte (Whytt) 1 jesty's physician in Scotlai professor of medicine in th versity of Edinburgh.

### Major Stanhope.

The honourable Charles Stanhope, who was slain field of battle, near Coru the 24th year of his age. second son of Earl Stanbor an early period, for ress necessary to be here assign and his brother, the home James Hamilton Stanhone. lieutenant in the first refoot-guards, quitted the h Lord Stankope, and placed selves under the protection Pitt, by whom they wer

after fracted not only with the attention of a guardian, but with the spectionate care of an indulgent nther. The genius of Mr. Stanhope inclined him to a military e; and his wishes being made known to the Duke of York, his royal highness presented him to an ensigncy, without purchase, in the twenty-fifth regiment of infantry, then stationed at Gibraltar. There he served for some time under the command of the Duke of Kent, and by his punctuality in the discharge of professional duties, the integrity of his principles, and the mildness of his disposition, which tempered his extraordinary firm-Erss and intrepidity, acquired the riteem of his superiors, and the respect and friendship of his equals. On his return to England, he was promoted to a company in the Lity-second, commanded by General Moore. A long course of resimental duty, under such a leader, inspirited by his own military ardour, and improved by the strictest attention, and most persevering industry, gave him a perfect knowledge of the discipline and order of his own regiment. The merits of Captain Stanhope were net likely to be unnoticed, or undervalued by Sir John Moore, from whom he received the most satisfactory mark of his approbation, in being appointed one of his aids.de.camp. To that skilful officer he looked up, as to the perfeet model of military excellence, He studied his theory, entered into his plans, and by the free and friendly intercourse which the kindness of the general allowed him, was enabled to familiarize himself with the different branches Vel. LI.

of the military art. In attending that general to Sicily, he had an opportunity of increasing knowledge of the world, as well as extending his military pursuits; and on his return from that country, was promoted to the rank of major, in the sixth garrison-battalion then in Ireland. Major Stanhope's knowledge of his profession was well known to his grace the late Duke of Richmond, who immediately placed him on his staff, but at the same time kindly dispensed with his services at the castle. that, by the habit of discharging his regimental duties, he might further pursue that perfection which he was ambitious to attain. In the garrison-battalion, however, he did not long remain, but exchanged into the fiftieth regiment, and obtained permission to accompany his gallant general to Sweden, where the inactivity of the army little corresponded with his anxious wish of being engaged in active service. He returned from Sweden with General Moore, and landed with him in Portugal soon after the battle of Vimiera, where he was ordered to join the first battalion of his regiment, Major Hill having been disabled by a wound. He accompanied the army in its laborious march from Lisbon, and the borders of Castile, and during the toilsome and melancholy period of its retreat to Cornna. On the arrival of the British troops at that place, the fiftieth was one of the regiments destined to form the outposts, and was stationed next to the fourth regiment, on the right of the British position.

Major Stanhope, though at that 3 B moment

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moment suffering severely in his health from the fatigues and hardships he had undergone, firmly rejected the proposal of his retiring into sick quarters, though this was strongly recommended by the medical staff, and warmly advised by his general and friend. Against Lord W. Bentinck's brigade, as being our weakest point, the principal efforts of the enemy were The event is well directed. The fiftieth, commanded known. by Majors Napier and Stanhope, charged the French with the same invincible bravery, which they so conspicuously displayed in the battle of Vimiera, drove them with great slaughter from the village of Elvina, and forced them to retreat on their own position. General Moore, in person, saw and animated their valour and their success, and "well done the fiftieth! well done my majors!" was the last expression of encouragement and approbation that he uttered on the field. At this period Major Stanhope fell by a musquet-shot; Major Napier soon after was wounded and taken prisoner; and the regiment having expended their ammunition, and being greatly diminished in numbers, reluctantly obeyed the order to retire.

lis body was brought from the field by his mournful companions in arms, andwas interred the same evening in the presence of his brother, if not with the solemuities, at least with the unfeigned reality of woe.

During the life-time of Mr. Pitt, Major Stanhope spent the intervals of repose from military duty in the society of that illustrious statesman, to whom he looked up, almost as to a being of superior order, with an affectionate respect,

mingled with every endearing seatiment of attachment, gratitude, Nor was his regard and duty. unreturned: and if his clearness of conception, his assiduity of research, and capability of labourwere highly valued by his great protector, not less forcibly did his singular purity and benignity of mind, his perfect disinterested. ness, his fidelity, sincerity, elevation of sentiment, and exalted honour, speak to his praise in that breast which was the chosen seat of virtues like his own. persons had an opportunity of estimating the full value of his solid Major Stanand various worth. hope was sensible that he did not possess the advantages and accomplishments of a scholar; and this conviction, as it made a deep ispression on his mind, kept him often silent, and always reserved is mixed society, and his natural medesty, supported by a real magunimity of spirit, induced him to avoid the common opportunities of shining, and to reserve the exertion and display of his talents, if some worthy occasion should call him forth in the service of his country. Such qualities were meturally associated with that cala spirit of heroic bravery, which is at once the fundamental strength and the chief ornament of a soldier's character, With him courage was not an effort, but an habit; not, in lower souls, the mere effect of animal instinct, but the happy result of natural spirit, tempered and refined by deliberate reflection. It was such as supports the Christian in danger, calamity, and death; such as those who surrounded the couch of Moore, admired in their dying chief.

From the time of his entering the army, his sister, Lady Hester Stanhope, was his constant and Cearest companion, and every moment he could spare from superior duties, he fondly dedicated to her society, whose greatest happiness consisted in witnessing the hopes Mr. Pitt entertained of his professional success, the approbation which he bestowed on his conduct, and the affection with which he regarded him.

It would be a vain and painful office to include our imagination in contemplating the career of glory which, if fate had spared him, he might have ran—but he doubtless would have fulfilled the high expectations which might not unreasonably be entertained of the adopted son of such a statesman as Mr. Pitt, and the elevé of such an officer as Sir John Moore.

Major Stanhope's regiment were best able to form an estimate of his merits, and they strongly testified their regard for his memory, and their sorrow for his loss, by the marked, because unusual compliment, of a general mourning for him and his brave companion, Major Napier, who is since happily restored to life and liberty, to dispel the agonizing fears of an amiable and affectionate family, and who can bear witness to the worth of his lamented friend in the fatal but victorious field.

" I decus i nostrum, melioribus utere satis."

Young Paley, as he grew up, was educated under his father's

At school he soon surpassed his early class-fellows, by the exercise of greater abilities, united to a more studious disposition, than usually belongs to boys of that age; and, by successive promotions from one class to another, at length ohtained pre-eminence over all. The son of the second master, indeed, was for awhile his competitor: during which, as the masters in the upper and lower school, at stated times, exchanged departments, be found himself or his rival invariably raised to the head of the class, as they went up with their lessons to the father of the one or the other respectively; a circumstance which he often mentioned, as a striking instance of the absurd partiality of parents for their children. did not, at this period, distinguish himself by any sort of compositions, even as school-exercise, but was considered a very fair, though by no means an accomplished, classical scholar. He was even then more attentive to things than to words, and ardent in the pursuit of knowledge of every kind. He was curious in making inquiries about mechanism, whenever he had an opportunity of conversing with any workmen, or others capable of affording him satisfactory information. In his mind he was uncommonly active; in his body quite the reverse. He was a bad horseman, and incapable of those exertions which required adroitness in the use of his hands or feet. He never engaged in the ordinary sports of school-boys; but was fund of angling, an amusement in which he did not then excel, though his attachment to it seems to have continued through life. He was much esteemed by his school-fellows. 3 B 2

Extracts from Memoirs of William Paley, D. D. By George Wilson Meadley.

lows, as possessing many good qualities, and being at all times a pleasant and lively companion. To the great amusement of the young circle, he would often successfully mimic the tricks of a quack-doctor or mountebank, recommending his nostrums to the crowd. Having one year attended the assizes at Lancaster, he was so much taken with the proceedings in the criminal court, that, on his return to school, he used to preside there as a judge, and to have the other boys brought up before him as prisoners for trial.

Soon after he had completed his fifteenth year, young Paley accompanied his father to Cambridge, for the purpose of admission, and was admitted, Nov. 16th, 1758, a sizar of Christ's College; a college otherwise highly respectable from the members who had done it honour, but sufficiently immortalized by the illustrious name of He performed this Milton alone. journey on horseback, and used often thus humonrously to describe the disasters which befel him on the road :- " I was never a good horseman, and when I followed my father on a poney of my own, on my first journey to Cambridge. I fell off seven times: I was lighter than I am now, and my falls were not likely to be scrious, so that I soon began to care very little about them. My father, though at first a good deal alarmed at my awkwardness, afterwards became so accus. tomed to it, that, on hearing a thump, he would only turn his head half aside, and say, ' Get up, and take care of thy money, lad."

Soon after his return to Craven, as the classics alone were taught at (liggleswick school, he went for mathematical instruction to Mr. William Howarth, a teacher of some eminence at Ditchford, near Topcliffe, about three miles from Ripon, under whose care he laid an excellent foundation of knowledge in algebra and geometry. During his residence at this place, the attention of the whole zeighbourhood was taken up by the discovery of a human skeleton at Knaresborough, which accidentally led to unfold the circumstances of a murder, committed there fourteen years before. This stimulated his curiosity to attend the county assizes at York, where he was present in the court, August 3d, 1769, when Eugene Aram, a man of estraordinary learning and acuteness, was tried for the murder of Daniel Clark, and convicted on the circumstantial evidence of Richard Houseman, an accomplice, and of his own wife. The evidence brought forward on this occasion, and the ingenious defence of the prisoner, seem to have made a forcible impression on young Paley's When he returned to Giggleswick, a few weeks after this, before his departure for college, he entertained and astonished all around him, by his spirited israngues and judicious remarks on this important trial. Even thes, young as he was, he paid particslar attention to cases of law, and, in speaking of them, was singslarly fluent and nervous in his lesguage. He seems, indeed to have attributed the conviction of the prisoner, in a great measure, to the ingenuity of his defence; for, wasy years after, when he was convenied with a few friends about the lives of some obscure and undereries persons having been inserted in 🐸

Biographia Britannica, and one nonsense, he might be often seen of the party exclaimed-" Eugene Aram, for instance!"-" Nay," teplied he, " a man that has been hanged has some pretension to notoriety; and especially a man who has got himself hanged by his own cleverness, which Eugene Aram certainly did."

In October, 1759, he became a resident member of Christ's College; and on the first evening after. "To reach the chapel ere the psalms his departure for Cambridge, his father observed to a pupil, who was then his only boarder, " My son is new gone to college,—he'll turn out a great man-very great indeed,-I'm certain of it; for he has by far the clearest head I ever net with in my life." When he commenced his residence in the university, he was little more than sixteen; an age which he frequently mentioned afterwards, as too early to encounter the dangers of a college life. But he always had an old look, which, together with the superior strength and vigour of his understanding, impressed his companions with the idea of a much maturer age.

In his second year at college, when his character became more generally known, and the number of his acquaintances increased, he was often engaged in company during the latter part of the day. But still reading was not neglected, and, amid scenes which would have dissipated any other man's attention, he displayed a most extraordinary concentration of mind. His room (for he seldom locked his door, either by night or day) was the frequent rendezvous of the idle young men of his college; yet, notwithstanding all their noise and

in one corner, as composed and attentive to the subject in which he was engaged, as if he had been quite alone.

He was never remarkable for early rising, but was generally the last at morning-prayers, " running," to use the poet's phrase, " with hose ungartered,

began.'

And, of the leave of absence given twice a-week to the undergraduates, he uniformly took advantage on the first and second days, when he lay in bed till a late hour in the forenoon.

On the death of King George II. Mr. Paley wrote a few lines in imitation of the pocms attributed to Ossian, then much in vogue; and, as this tribute was excluded from appearing amongst the poetical effusions of the university, by reason of the style which he adopted, he afterwards inserted it in some periodical miscellany, under the signature of Tommy Potts, which was a cant name with him at the time.

He discovered an early propensity to study the human character, as displayed among the lower ranks of society, particularly in their pastimes and sports. This led him to frequent the fair held annually at Stirbitch, a village about two miles from Cambridge, where, mixing with the crowd, at puppetshows or other exhibitions, he watched the various changes of countenance in the spectators, and listened attentively to their re-In forming from thence marks. an opinion of their charcaters, 3 B 3 though though fanciful enough in many cases, he gave strong proof of that keen penetration for which he was afterwards so eminent.

The most cordial friendship had subsisted between Mr. Paley and Law from the period of their first acquaintance, whilst under-graduates in 1762; and they now passed much of their leisure in each other's company, making excursions, during the long vacation, into different parts of the kingdom, and travelling usually in a singlehorse chaise. They are said to. have once passed the evening at a country inn, with an ingenious and witty stranger, whom they afterwards discovered to be the celebrated John Wilkes. Mr, Palcy, who always told a good story with point and humour, even at his own expense, used often amusingly to detail the various adventures which they met with, or the little disas. ters which occasionally befel them in their progress; so that these tours not only excited a present interest, but became a permanent source of social entertainment. Whilst he treated others at times with playfulness, he invariably looked up to Mr. Law; and, respecting the affairs of the university, as well as of their own college, they usually went hand in band. Their portraits were taken by Vandermyn, a Cambridge artist, about 1769, both very striking and characteristic likenesses; Mr. Paley in a full clerical dress, Mr. Law in a master-of-arts gown.

This intimacy, naturally introduced Mr. Paley to his friend's father, Dr. Edmund Law, a divine no less distinguished by great intellectual attainments, than by unwearied exertions in the investigation of moral and religious truth, and who, by a patronage which does bonour to the Duke of Grafton's administration, was promoted to the see of Carlisle, in January 1769. After his elevation, however, he continued to reside chiefly at Cambridge, as master of Peterhouse, but making an annual visit to his diocese, and episcopal seat at Rose Castle, where Mr. Paley usually accompanied him as his chaplain.

Mr. Edward Law, his lordship's third son, at this time a student of Peterhouse, is said to have been in no small degree indebted to his intercourse with Mr. Paley, in the cultivation of those talents, which have since raised him to one of the first judicial situations. Their future celebrity, indeed, was once predicted by a very intelligent gentleman, who met with them, whilst they were together on a visit in Buckinghamshire, at the house of a common friend.

No studious man perhaps ever entered more into the pleasures of society than Mr. Paley, or presented so rare an assemblage of His naïvele. attractive qualities. his good humour, his food of knowledge, and great powers of conversation, made him at once the life of the combination-room at his own college, and the delight of all who elsewhere associated with him in his unbending hours. He was at all times easy of access, and ready to enjoy the company of the rational and intelligent, as a relief from his professional engagements and his private studies. Amongst his friends no man was more highly estcemed; for, great as were his talents and attainments, even these

were far exceeded by his many traits of frankness and good nature.

Engaged one day to dine with a party at a coffee-house in London. he came in late, and found the conversation turning upon the rumour of an apprehended rupture with the Court of Versailles. He heard the opinions of several gentlemen for and against the probability of such a thing, and then said, 66 I am not inclined to credit the reports of shallow speculative politicians: I have gone to the fountain-head of intelligence." The attention of the whole company was now completely rivetted. "I am just come," continued he, " from Soho-square, where I walked into the court-yard of his excellency the French ambassador's house. I saw a most noble sirloin of beef roasting at the kitchen-fire for his excellency's dinner. This is as it should be. said I: there will be no war now between France and England,"

Mr. Paley kept a horse, which, though it drew the gig in his summer excursions, in winter, having no employment for it, he quartered at a neighbouring village, to which he frequently extended his morning walks; and thence took occasion to observe, that though his horse afforded him good exercise in summer, it gave him still better for the remainder " Paley," says a of the year. friend, who wished to rally him on this subject, " for what can you keep a horse, which is always two or three miles off at grass, or in a straw-yard at Ditton?" "Why," replied he, " for what do others keep horses: for exercise to be sure."-- "But you never ride," rejoined the other. "No," said he, "but I walk almost every day'to see it, and that answers just as well."

Mr. Paley having prosecuted one of the college servants for theft, when the day of trial approached, fee'd a counsel to assist the culprit in his defence. On the singularity of this conduct being remarked to him, he replied, that " he thought it his duty to society and to the college to institute the prosecution; but let the fellow have fair play on his trial," added he; " and if through any of the loop-holes of the law he then escape conviction, I have done my duty, and shall be content." The man, through some defect, either of the indictment or the evidence, was actually acquitted.

In a debate one evening on the justice and expediency of making some alteration in the ecclesiastical constitution of this country, for the relief of tender consciences, Dr. Gordon, Fellow of Emmanuel College, afterwards archdeacon and precentor of Lincoln, an avowed tory in religion and politics, when vehemently opposing the arguments of Mr. Jebb, astreuuous supporter of all such improvements, exclaimed, with his usual heat, " You mean, Sir, to impose upon us a new church government."-" You are mistaken, Sir," said Mr. Palcy; "Jebb only wants to ride his own horse, not to force you to get up behind him."

Mr. Paley having frequently declared that he would quit college, whenever he could do so with the prospect of a clear annual income of two hundred pounds, announced his early intention of retiring,

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when the Bishop of Carlisle presented him to the rectory of Mus. grave, in Westmorland, a living scarcely worth above eighty pounds a-year. He was inducted to this little benefice, May 28th 1775, and afterwards passed much of his leisure, during the long vacation, between Rose Castle and Mr. Law's prebendal house at Carlisle. In the autumn of this year he attached himself to Miss Jane Hewitt, a handsome and pleasing young lady of that city, to whom his suit was successfully preferred. returned, however, to Cambridge at the usual time.

Public attention was now more especially directed to the rising celebrity of Mr. Pitt, who had been for some time distinguishing himself in parliament, as the determined enemy of corruption, and the intrepid advocate of economy and constitutional reform. By his carly career, however, auspicious as it was, Mr. Paley was so far from being dazzled, that in a large party, in the north of Yorkshire, in 1783, he exposed the young patriot's pretensions to public confidence with such force of ridicule, as to displease some of his most zealous admirers, and particularly one gentleman, who alterwards discovered, with regret, that on his promises and pledges, as a mun and a minister, he had placed far too firm a reliance.

A report has been long in circulation that Mr. Paley, being appointed to preach before the University of Cambridge, on the day when Mr. Pitt, after his clevation to the premiership, in 1734, made his first appearance at St. Mary's, chose this singular but ap-

propriate text-" There is a lad here, who hath five barley loaves and two small fishes, but what are they among so many?" John vi. 9. A lady who had seen this story in a newspaper, once asked the facetious divine if it was true. "Why no, Madam," replied he, " I certainly never preached such a sermon, I was not at Cambridge at the lime, but I remember that, one day, when I was riding out with a friend in the neighbourhood of Carlisle, and we were talking about the bustle and confusion which Mr. Pitt's appearance would then cause in the university, I said, that if I had been there, and asked to preach on the occasion, I would have taken that passage for my text."

On the hint of such a text, Mr. Paley was the very man to have preached a sermon, which, without personal virulence, would have sufficiently shown his opinion of the unmanly adulation paid at that time, by several members of the university, to the aspiring premier, whom but a few months before they had rejected as unworthy of their votes. The son of Chatham, it is true, when he first solicited their suffrages, had no other recommendations than the high charecter of his father, his own promising talents, and the constitutional principles of his early years: when he returned to them, after a short interval, he was the first ostensible minister of the crown. On his former appearance, he was not, indeed, without supporters, but they were men of a very different stamp from those who became his most devoted adherents. afterwards: they were men of the first talents and integrity, of strict

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i steady patriotism, but who hadrew their confidence from mainster, when he openly abanded what they deemed the great se of their country. The conce of the majority, however, on se occasions, is not without a tallel of a much more recent e, in the treatment experienced in several members of the same incresity by an ingenious youth, on newly invested with office, I when he had no longer any re of the loaves and fishes to pense.

But whilst others were thus iting for preferment, Mr. Pawas engaged in the composition an important work, the general tines of which had been delied to his pupils at Christ's Col-The Bishop of Clonfert, to om the merit of his friend's lecus was well known, and who ily thought that those on mo-. in particular, might be exaded into a most useful treatise · public instruction, had streously urged their publication in improved form. Mr. Palev arst suggested, as an objection, little attention usually paid to h subjects, and the risk of publing a book which might not 1: but when he found himself possession of a competent inme from his patron's kindness, no longer hesitated to employ leisure in the execution of this at design.

When the manuscript was ready the press, it was offered to Mr. Inder, of Bond-street, when hing at Rose Castle, for one hund guineas; but he declined the k of publishing it on his own mount. After the success of the was in some measure ascer-

tained, Mr. Paley would again have sold it to him for three hundred pounds, but he refused to give more than two hundred and Whilst this treaty was fifty. pending, a bookseller from Carlisle, happening to call on an eminent publisher in Paternoster-row. was commissioned by him to offer Mr. Paley one thousand pounds for the copy-right of his work. The bookseller, on his return to Carlisle, duly executed the commission, which was communicated without delay to the Bishop of Clonfert; who, being at that time in London, had undertaken the management of the affair. "Never did I suffer so much anxious fear," said Mr. Paley, in relating the circumstance, " as on this occasion, lest my friend should have concluded the bargain with Mr. Faulder, before my letter could reach him." Luckily he had not, but on receiving the letter, went immediately into Bond-street and made this new demand. Mr. Faulder, though in no small degree surprised and astonished at the advance, agreed for the sum required before the bishop left the house. "Little did I think," said Mr. Paley, in allusion to this affair, " that I should ever make a thousand pounds by any book of mine: a strong proof of unassuming merit; but, after the offer abovementioned, he was authorized to have asked a still larger sum.

Soon after Dr. Paley's arrival at Bishop-Wearmouth, some of the principal land-holders in that parish, wishing to remove all cause of future dispute, offered to treat with him, on the basis of an annual compensation, for the tithes. After inspecting the accounts of his predecessor, he demanded seven hundred pounds a-year, as a fair equivalent, with which the other party complying, he granted them a lease for his life; and thus, by sacrificing any eventual interest of his own in the agricultural improvement of the parish, avoided one great source of disquietude and vexation. As a writer, he had reprobated already tithes, 46 noxious to cultivation and improvement," and recommended 46 their conversion into corn-rents, as a practical and beneficial alteration, in which the interest of all parties might be equitably adjusted; and he now acted in strict conformity to these principles, " leaving to the industry of his parishioners its full operation and entire reward," By this agreement, the lessees were gencrally enabled to return from sixpence to eighteen pence in the pound, on the annual amount of the great tithes, to those who were punctual in their payments, whilst they seldom attended much to the Dr. Paley, on the other emall. hand, found himself perfectly at ease by this arrangement, and, when he heard of a bad crop, used to say-" Aye, aye, now I am well off; my tithes are safe, and I have nothing to do with them, or to think about them."

He also granted long leases of his glebe lands, and particularly of a limestone quarry to the old tenant, upon very moderate terms. From the great rise in landed property, which took place immediately after, his tenants had very advantageous bargains: a circumstance to which he sometimes, indeed, alluded in conversation, but

without the least marks of disttisfaction or regret.

On the sudden elevation of Banaparte to the supreme directional affairs in the French republic, D. Paley observed to a party of gettlemen, who dined with him at B. shop-Wearmouth, after the fint intelligence of that extraordimy event-" The French are rapidly approaching to absolute monardy again :- the conventional goverment was established on a var broad basis, which has been 114 rowed on every subsequent altertion, and is progressively tending to a point," In allusion to 🗀 various actors, who had successirely filled the busy scene in that tracted country, from the conmencement of the revolution, still more forcibly remarkat-"In similar convulsions, none ultimately succeed in bearing suffi but men of great intrepidity, get ability, and great roguery. With out great intrepidity, no man of intentionally venture upon so zardous a career; without ability, no man can get forward; and without great reguery, # man can bring his designs to a see cessful close."

Literature was an invalidation of recreation to him; he was in the habit of giving opinion freely on the most enterproductions of the day. He long indulged himself in dealer reading, which, however gerous in the early stages of cation, is well adapted to improve a mature and vigorous understanding, where each new acquiring, where each new acquiring a ready arrangement. "A reader," he observes, in his

red remarks on human happisr, " who has inured himself books of science and argumention. if a novel, a well-written mphlet, an article of news, a realive of a curious voyage, or i journal of a traveller, fall in his iy, sits down to the repast with ish; enjoys his entertainment ale it lasts, and can return, ten it is over, to his graver nding without distaste. Another, th whom nothing will go down t works of humour and pleantry, or whose curiosity must be terested by perpetual novelty, Il consume a bookseller's winw in half a forenoon; during nich time he is rather in search of rersion than diverted; and as ioks to his taste are few and ort, and rapidly read over, the ock is soon exhausted, when he left without resource from this incipal supply of innocent nusement."

By blending scientific inquiries, refore, with general literature, r. Paley was never deprived of is resource, but seems to have attinued anxious in the pursuit of nowledge to the last.

With the Dissenters at Bishop-fearmouth, Dr. Paley carefully soided every sort of altercation, at with a few of their leaders assiciated upon friendly terms. He itertained, indeed, a very facturable idea of their motives, and adily acceded to the application f Dr. Coke, one of their most minent preachers, for a contribution to the Missionary Society, and wily invited him to drink tea at the Rectory. His allusions to this ociety, both in his lectures, writigs, and conversation, evinced his

candour and good sense; discriminating accurately, as far as his subject required, between what ha deemed objectionable and praiseworthy. Their mode of life he speaks of, as not unlike that of the early Christians; their preaching, as too often transgressing the limits of decorum and propriety, and wounding the modesty of a cultivated ear. " I feel a respect for Methodists," he again declares. " because I believe that there is to be found amongst them much sincere piety, and availing, though not always well-informed, Christianity: yet I never attended a meeting of theirs, but I came away with the reflection, how different what I heard was from what I read; I do not mean in doctrine, with which at present I have no concern. but in manner; how different from the calmness, the sobriety, the good sense, and, I may add, the strength and authority of our Lord's discourses." The ability of their two great founders he was at all times ready to admit: and seems to have estimated the character of each with no small discernment: "Whitfield," he said, "was a lover of souls: Wesley also, was a lover of souls; but he was a lover of power."

Superior minds are ever conscious of each other's worth. Had Mr. Fox succeeded soomer to that situation in the government of his country, which he held at the time of his lamented death, Dr. Paley might probably have attained the highest dignities of his profession. Dr. Paley, on the other hand, though never professing himself the indiscriminate partizan and admirer, has

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been often heard to speak, in terms of very high approbation, of the genius, the extensive knowledge, the liberality and candour of Mr. Fox. To a friend, who was expressing his surprise at the extraordinary acquirements of that celebrated statesman, considering the well-known follies of his early life, he once pointedly replied-"Why, Sir, some men are never idle: and Mr. Fox is one of these: whether engaged in business, in study, or in dissipation, his mind has been actively employed. Such men lose no time; they are always adding to their stock of information; whilst numbers, with grave appearance, trifle life away, and pursue nothing with advantage or effect."

The character of Dr. Paley, however, can never be justly estimated from his public exertions alone; for he appeared, at all times, with still greater advantage in the intercourse of private life. He was a good husband, an affectionate father, an indulgent master, and a faithful friend. He was ready on all occasions to promote the general interests of society, or to accommodate his more immediate neighbours with any civilities or kind offices in his power. Though economical from principle as well as from early habit, he was liberal, and even generous in all his pecuniary transactions with others. He was charitable to the poor, and known to be in the habit of serving street-beggars, on this avowed principle, that the hard-heartedness which might arise from an indiscriminate rejection of all who thus implore assistance, was a far greater evil than the chance of being sometimes imposed upon. He was inva more highly esteemed and be in proportion as he was known; for he had none of seeming virtues, which dazzk at a distance, but shrink from accurate examination: he ac no false pretences, and assur disguise. His little defects possible, might strike the co observer more forcibly; bu were not only such as migl be borne with, but such forded his friends continual tunities of discovering unde the goodness of his heart.

In his latter days he appear the greatest advantage at particularly when surround an interesting family, who up to him at once with rev and affection, and by their visiters, who frequently 1 the happy inmates of his To those who were bonoure his more intimate acquaintan domestic circle then afford unrivalled treat. The mathe house was himself the m nortant actor in the social : and his conversation being stantly fraught either with gence or with humour, l listened to with undivided tion, whether engaged in observations, or indulging i lively anecdotes and un ditated sallies of wit.

Dr. Paley was the farthe in the world from any of the mality which dullness put conceal its ignorance: he master in the art of accommodates, and displayed the solid philosopher, without his solid and reserve. "He could a himself with triffes at interv

averse among the vulgar, witht taking off his thoughts from ther matters, or interfering with proper functions of his stan." With his great predecessor, ke, he was probably of opiin, " that in order to employ e part of life in serious and imrtant occupations, it was necesy to spend another in mere usements." But, unlike the at mass of mankind, his hours recreation were not idly wasted; l the innocent pleasures, in ich he then indulged himself, re frequently conducive to some portan**t end.** 

c famous Victor Alfieri's Passion for Music, Abhorrence of Dancing, and Aversion to the French Nation. [Extracted from Memoirs of his Life and Writings. Written by himself.]

He was admitted to an opera. the first time in his life, when was only about twelve years of "The varied and enchant-; music," he observes, "sunk" p into my soul, and made the ist astonishing impression on my ignation; it agitated the inmost tesses of my heart to such a dere, that for several weeks I exrienced the most profound meicholy, which was not, howwholly unaftended with asure. I became tired and dissted with my studies, while at. exame time the most wild and amsical ideas took such possesin of my mind, as would have ine to pourtray them in the ost impassioned verses, had I t been wholly unacquainted with

the true nature of my own feelings. It was the first time music had produced such a powerful effect on my mind. I had never experienced any thing similar, and it long remained engraven on my memory. When I recollect the feelings excited by the representation of the grand operas, at which I was present during several carnivals, and compare them with those which I now experience, on returning from the performance of a piece I have not witnessed for some time, I am fully convinced that nothing acts so powerfully on my mind, as all species of music, and particularly the sound of female voices, and of contro-alto. Nothing excites more various or terrific sensations in my mind. Thus the plots of the greatest number of my tragedies were either formed, while listening to music, or a few hours afterwards.

"To the natural hatred I had to dancing, was joined an invincible antipathy towards my mastera Frenchman, newly arrived from He possessed a certain air of polite assurance, which, joined to his ridiculous motions and absurd discourse, greatly increased the innate aversion I felt towards this frivolous art. So unconquerable was this aversion, that, after leaving school, I could never be prevailed on to join in any dance whatever. The very name of this amusement makes me shudder and laugh at the same timea circumstance which is by no means unusual with me. I attribute, in a great measure, to this dancing-master the unfavourable, and perhaps erroneous, opinion I have formed of the French people, who, nevertheless, it must be confessed.

well-formed leg is seldom seen among them; this may proceed from their constantly sitting crosslegged, with their legs under them, like the tailors of Europe, or perhaps from their wearing no covering to their legs, which are thus exposed to all weathers. Deformed persons are rarely met with; the loose Arabian dress covers deformity, and their mode of bringing up children, (every thing being left to follow nature) generally prevents it. Corns and deformed feet are unknown; the toes take their natural growth, and are as useful to the mechanics as their fingers. Lame people are seldom seen; but the blind are more numerous than in Europe. Both sexes have very fine teeth. Their complexion, from frequent intermarriage, or intercourse with the Soudanic race, is of all shades, from black to white. The women of Fas are as fair as the Europeans. with the exception of their eyes and hair, which are universally dark. Those of Mequinas are in general so handsome, that it is a rare thing to see a young woman in that city who is not pretty. With large, black, and expressive sparkling eyes, they possess a bealthy countenance, uniting the colours of the lily and the rose, that beautiful red and white so much admired by foreigners in our English ladies; indeed their beau. ty is proverbial, as the term Mequinasia is applied to any beautiful woman of elegant form, with sparkling eyes, and white teeth; they also possess a medesty and suavity of manners rarely met with It is extraordinary elsewhere. that the inhabitants of two great and populous cities, situated within a day's journey of each other, should discover such a physiognomical difference, as is apparent between the females of Fas and those of Mequinas, the former being generally of a sallow or pale complexion. The women of Daquella are ordinary and diminutive whilst the men are the reverse; be ing tall, and well-limbed, with me gular features. The men of Tensena, and Shawia, are a strong robust race, of a copper colour: their women possess much best-'ty and have features highly expresive; and the animation of the countenances is increased by the use of el kahol filelly, with which they tinge their eye-lashes and eye brows, as already described. It these provinces they are particular larly fond of dycing their hand and feet with a preparation of the herb henna, which gives them ! beautiful orange colour, and, & hot weather, imparts a please coolness and softness to the hand, by preventing, in a considerable gree, the quickness of perspiration

The people of this empire best born subjects of an arbitrary pot, they may be said to have established laws: they know other than the will of the prist, and if this should deviate, \*\* sometimes does, from the principles laid down in the Kun it must be obeyed. Where 4 emperor resides, he admini justice, in person, generally tol and sometimes four times a we in the (M'shoire) place of dience, whither all complaints all carried: here access is safyt. listens to every one, foreigness subjects, men or women, rich poor; there is no distinction; that one has a right to appear !

and boldly to explain the nacine of his case; and although his person is considered as sacred, and elablished custom obliges the subent to prostrate himself, and to make him rather adoration than retect, yet every complainant may all his story without the least hetitation or timidity; indeed, if make one is abashed, or appears fundent, his cause is weakened in proportion. Judgment is always prompt, decisive, plausible, and generally correct.

In places remote from the emperor's court the (Kalif) vice-rezent, or bashaw, has his M'shoire, "here be administers justice, sometimes according to the laws of the horan, and at others as his caprice dictates; for the same imperious despotism which the emperor too irequently exercises over his ba-Sass and alkaids, is exercised by them over those who fall under their government; and the same is done again by their subalterns, when they have it in their power; thus tyranny proceeds progressively from the prince to the lowest of his officers; these petty tyrants are dispersed over the whole empire, and often give sanction to their extertions by effecting them in the name of their master; the accumulation of wealth is the grand object of all their desires; when they learn from their emissaries, or spies, that an individual has acquired considerable property, they contrive to find out some cause of accusation against him, and by that means extort money from him. Ιt often happens, however, that those who amass the greatest sums in this way enjoy them but a very short time; some unexpected order from the emperor, accusing them

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of crimes or misdemeanors, is made a pretext for depriving them, in their turn, of their ill-gotten wealth, which his majesty never fails to inform them can be of no use to them, being more than sufficient to procure the necessaries of life, and ought, therefore, to belong to the (Biet el Mel el Mooselmin) Mohammedan treasury, into which it is accordingly delivered, never more to return to its former possessor!

The influence of this mode of government upon the people, is such as might naturally be expected; they are suspicious, deceitful, and cruel; they have no respect for their neighbours, but will plunder one another whenever it is in their power; they are strangers to every social tie and affection; for their hearts are scarcely susceptible of one tender impression; the father fears the son, the son the father; and this lamentable mistrust and want of confidence diffuses itself throughout the whole community.

The pride and arrogance of the Moors is unparalleled: for though they live in the most deplorable state of ignorance, slavery, and barbarism, yet they consider themselves the first people in the world, and contemptuously term all others barbarians. Their sensuality knows no bounds: by the laws of the Koran, they are allowed four wives, and as many concubines as they are able to support, but such is their wretched depravity, that they indulge in the most unnatural and abominable propensities; in short, every vice that is disgrace. ful and degrading to human nature, ·is to be found amongst them.

It must be confessed, however, 3 C that

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that some of the well-educated Moors are courteous and polite, and are possessed of great suavity of manners. They are affable and communicative where they repose confidence; and if in conversation the subject of discussion be serious, and the parties become warm in dispute, they have generally the prudence to turn the subject in a delicate manner; they are slow at taking offence, but, when irritated, are noisy and implacable.

There is one noble trait in the character of this people which I cannot avoid mentioning, that is fortitude under misfortune; this the Moor possesses in an emiment degree; he never despairs; no bodily suffering, no calamity, however great, will make him complain; he is resigned in all things to the will of God, and waits in patient hopes for an amelioration of his condition.

Character of several Nations, by Peter the Great, Czar of Muscony, and Emperor of Russia. [From Porter's Travels in Russia and Sweden.]

You may give to a Frenchman liberal pay: he never amasses money; and loves pleasure. The case nearly answers to the German; only he spends what he labours for in good living, net on the gay vanities of the Frenchman. To an Englishman more must be given: he will enjoy himself at any rate; should he even call into his aid his own credit. A Dutchman rarely cats enough to pacify nature: his sole object is economy; less, consequently, will serve him. An Italian is by nature inoculated with

parsimony; a trifle, therefore, we do for him: almost out of nothine will contrive to save; mak no mystery of it, but acknowle ing that he serves from home we no other view than to amass most to enable him to return with all ence, to the heaven of Europe, own dear Italy.

Dwarfs and Fools, exhibited the Houses of the Nobles Moscow. [From the same.

They are here the pages and playthings of the great; and, almost all entertainments, st for hours by their lord's ch holding his stuff-box, or awai his commands. There is scan a nobleman in this country when the possessed of one or mon these frisks of nature; but, int selection, I cannot say that the blesse display their gallantry, they choose none but males.

These little beings are gener the gayest drest persons in the vice of their lord, and are att in a uniform or livery of very co materials. In the presence of t owner, their usual station is at elbow, in the character of app and, during his absence, they then responsible for the classifi and combed locks of their cos nions of the canine species.

Besides these Lilliputians in of the nobility keep a fooler a like the motleys of our coast the days of Elizabeth; but lik name alone; for their wit, if the ever had any, is awallowed as indolence. Savoury sance; rich repasts, awall their hoding the most disgusting size; and, ing about in the corners, of

splendid saloon, they sleep profoundly, till awakened by the command of their lord to amuse the company. Shaking their enormous bulk, they rise from their trance; and, supporting their unwieldy trunks against the wall, drawl out their heavy nonsense, with as much grace as the motions of a sloth in the hands of a reptile fancier. One glance was sufficient for me of these imbruted creatures; and, with tomething like pleasure, I turned from them to the less humiliating view of human nature in the dwarf.

The race of these unfortunates is very diminutive in Russia, and very numerous. They are generally well-shaped, and their hands and feet particularly graceful. Indeed, in the proportion of their figures, we should no where discover them to be flaws in the economy of nature, were it not for a peculiarity of feature, and the size of the head, which is commonly excecdingly enlarged. Take them on the whole, they are such compact, and even pretty little beings, that no idea can be formed of them from the chamsy deformed dwarfs which are exhibited at our fairs in England. I cannot say that we need envy Russia this part of her ofispring. It is very curious to observe how nearly they resemble each other: their features are all 30 alike, that you might easily Imagine that one pair had spread their progeny over the whole country.

Description of the King (Gustavus IV.) und Queen of Sweden.
[From the same.]

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As soon We the King Was seated,

a piece of music with, I suppose, appropriate words (for it was in Swedish), burst from the orchestra. His majesty seemed very attentive to what was sung; while the queen, with a less impressed countenance, sometimes listened, and at others looked round on the assembly with a delightful complacency. I confess that my observation was most particularly directed to Gustavus. He bears a striking resemblance to the best portraits of Charles the Twelfth, and seems not to neglect the addition of similar habiliments; for really, at the first glance, you might almost imagine the picture of his renowned ancestor had walked from its canvas. He is thin, though well made; about the middle stature, pale, and with eyes whose eagle beams strike with the force of lightning; look at them, and while he is in thought they appear remarkably calm and sweet; but when he looks at you, and speaks, the vivacity of his manner, and the brilliancy of his countenance, are beyond description. His mouth is well shaped, with small mustachios on his upper lip; and his hair, which is cropped, and. without powder, is combed up from his forehead.

Her majesty is most interestingly beautiful; very much resembling her sister, the Empress of Russia. She is fair, with expressive blue eyes. Her features are fine; but the affability of her countenance, her smile, and engaging air, independently of other charms, would be sufficient to fascinate every heart, almost to forget she was a queen; in her leveliness as a we-main. She was dreat with exquisite laste. Hersbair, in light but 3 C 2

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luxuriant tresses over her brow and head, was looped up with a double diadem of jewels. Иιг robe was splendidly embroidered; and on her breast she wore the badges of the order of St. Catheriue. And certainly it must be acknowledged, that the star, whether of distinction or of beauty, never shone brighter than on the hosom of the fair Helen of the North; for thus this beautiful queen is generally distinguished; though, were I to give her a title, it should rather be that of Andromache, whose beauties, lovely as they were, were yet transcended by the more endearing graces of the chaste wife and tender mother.

During the whole of the evening, after the musical salutation, their majesties mingled with the company, conversing with every person with the kindest condescension. Every citizen was spoken to; and their eyes sparkled with joy, while their tongues faltered out a reply to the address of their sovereign. His conversation with the subjects of his brother in arms, our revered monarch, was of the most gratifying complexion; no coldness, no form: all was frank, great, and consistent with himself. In short, it would have been impossible for any potentate to have shown more geaceful, knight-like courtesy to all present; or for a sovereign to be received with deeper homage from a brave and loyal In many courts I have seen the body of loyalty; here its spirit was felt.

Moors and Jews. [From Semple's Second Journey in Spain.]

Could we have reconciled ourselves to the delay, and to the insults to which we were exposed, if we moved out alone, there was every thing in the country sarrounding Tetuan to make our time pass away agreeably. Sometimes we crossed the river, and rode along the narrow paths which intersected the orange-gardens. while the whole air was performed with their blossoms. A small sum procured us admission into any of them, and the liberty of loading ourselves with the fruit. I found the trees planted in rows, with small trenches, to conduct the water to the roots, exactly as in the plantations near Palma, at the junction of the Genil and Guadalquivir. Among these gardens, the most celebrated is that of Kytes, in the centre of which are the raiss of the palace of a basha, who formerly contended for some that against the emperor of his day. He had pretensions to the crown, and was supported by the wild and hardy race which still people the neighbouring mountains; but be was unsuccessful, and his reisel palace alone remains a memorial of his fate. At every step we med with innumerable proofs of 📽 extreme ignorance of these people in the art of war, and consequently in almost every other art. palace, which stood a long siegt, is commanded by heights with musket-shot. Yet the Moors have a high idea of their own William character. Talking to Surscittle one day, he expressed great hattel of the French. We asked, why o more than of the English? Because," he replied, of the French would take our country, I they could, as they have done in spain, and as they did with Egypt. But," added he, "they would not find us Egyptians; we are men of Barbary."

I must confess I was astonished o find this hatred of the French tery common among so ignorant people. Their partiality to the English (if they deign to show a partiality for any Christian) may be accounted for by the vicinity of Gibraltar, where many of their countrymen are established and protected, and which is supplied with a great part of its provisions from the Barbary coast. But the natred against Spaniards is still greater than against Frenchmen. They ever keep in remembrance that their forefathers, and the companions of their forefathers, were formerly masters of all the opposite and fertile shores of the Mediterranean; and that even after submission, and the most solemn compacts with their Spanish conquerors, they were driven from their homes and their native land. The circumstances attending that expulsion may be forgetten; but the hatred excited by it, and by the wars afterwards carried on, still exists in all its force. We were repeatedly stopped in the streets by an exclamation addressed to us, and which our interpreter explained to be " the Englishman is very good, but the Spaniard stinks." At other times, however, we were subjected to those insults which every man in the European dress must be prepared occasionally to encounter among Mahometens. The names of infidel and dog be-

came familiar to our ears. of the lowest classes at times held up their hands in a threatening manner, as if to strike us as wepassed, and that without the slight. est provocation: the boys especially took great delight in follow. ing and insulting the Christians: they called us by every opprobrious epithet, and not content with that, often, at the city-gates, saluted us with a volley of stones, which we could neither avoid nor punish. There is much more of this barba. rism here, than at Smyrna or Constantinople.

But the insults to which Christians are exposed, are nothing, when compared with those which the , Jew must hourly suffer. As Christians we entered the gates on horseback, when returning from our ride, accompanied by a soldier This sometimes created murmurs; but our Jewish companion was always obliged to dismount, and enter on foot, nor was he allowed even to ride through the streets. In' passing a mosque, be the path ever so muddy, the Jew must take off bis slippers; scarcely dare he to look upon the pure house of prayer. At any time a Moor of the lowest cast may enter the house of a Jew, and commit a thousand insolences, which the other has not the power even to resent. this account that the Jews reside in a separate quarter. . A. Mahometan keeps the gates, and by making suitable presents to him, the miserable children of Abraham live in tolerable security. But their hatred against their tyrants cannot be described: it is mixed with all that is base; with fear, with rancour, with cunning. Jew takes off his cap to a Moor, 3 C 3

and curses him in his heart. He is pleased when they go to war, because they destroy each other. Our interpreter used to take a malicious pleasure in witnessing the Moors receive the bastinado, and in talking of it afterwards. When all human patience and resources fail, they have recourse to their religion: "We are obliged," said a Jew to me, " to submit in this world to every species of indignity, but in the next we shall shine forth the chosen people of the Most High. Here we ride upon asses, and are insulted by the Moors; there we shall ride upon horses, with crowns of gold on our heads; the Moors shall hold our stirrups, and run by our sides, whilst we kick them, strike them, and spit in the rascals' faces."-So saying, he spat upon the ground with great violence.

The dress of the better sort of Moors consists of a linen shirt without a collar, and with long and wide sleeves; next a caftan or vest of cloth, which reaches to the calf of the leg, and is girt round the middle by a sash of party-coloured silk, or of fine cotton; a pair of loose trowsers scarcely reaching below the knee; and lastly, a kind of wrapper of light woollen stuff. which is thrown round them in folds; the legs are bare, and on the feet they wear yellow slippers: a red peaked cap for the head completes the dress. Only the higher ranks wear turbans, generally those who have performed the pilgrimage to Mecca. Mastachios or beards are universally In rainy weather they carry a kind of watch-coat of thick cloth, with a sharp-peaked cowl to cover the head; this, with a shirt and a pair of slippers, often forms the sole dress of the lower classes, who may be seen sitting in rows in the sun or the shade, models of dirt and indolence.

The women have all an appearance of wretchedness in their external covering, which consists, like that of the men, of a wrapper of light woollen, enveloping them from head to feet. Every part of the head and face is covered except the eyes. The better sort wrap linen round their legs, but by far the greater part of those we sav in the streets, were bare-legged; all wore yellow slippers, notwithstanding this miserable appearance, we were informed by the Jewish women that it was mercly external. When they enter a house where they are paying a visit, and where no men are present, they throw aside their wrap. pers, and display great richness is their dress beneath; caftans d silk, or the linest cotton, broad sashes of silk, ornamented with gold and silver, their hair adornel and perfumed, and bracelets set with pearls, on their arms.

The Jewish women, on the contrary, go with their faces unvailed; and among them may be seen some of extraordinary beauty. They are fond of party-coloured repe, of silken sashes, of large ring, and broad bracelets. They wi versally stain their uails of a yellow colour, and wear the heir formed into two long plaits, one hanging from each side of the beal, and adorned with ribbons. The common language both of men and women is a very bad Spani Such also I found to be the imguage of the Jews at Suryana. Constantinople; a clear prest of

#### CHARACTERS.

the amazing number of that peo-

ple that must have been formerly driven out of Spain, and scattered all over the coasts of the Mediterrancan.

Moorish Encampment, or Vil. lage. [From the same.]

The ground on the western side of the heights, or towards Tangiers, we found far less interesting than that near Tetuau. No sooner did we begin to descend than the difference became perceptible. country was stretched out into plains or slopes of comparatively small fertility, and the hills were rounded and bare, not broken into clefts with sharp peaks. We were informed that we should that night pitch our tent near a small village, and we felt not a little curious to see one in this country. wards sun-set we arrived on the slope of a hill, at ten or twelve " low tents, formed of a coarse dark stuff of wooden and horse or camel hair stretched upon sticks, and in some instances stopped round at the sides with bushes and clods of We were not a little surearth. prized to hear this called a vi!. lage; but as one of our party, who had been before unwell, was to-· tally unable to proceed farther, we \* had no alternative but to pitch our tents, and prepare for passing the night as comfortably as we could. Our guide inquired for the head ' man of the place, when a stout and well-made Moor presented himself, and graciously gave us permission ' to encamp near them. in a short time our tent was pitched, and a sufficient quantity of dry sticks collected to make a fire at the door

of it. Our kettle was soon prepared, and the Moors, for a trilling sum, supplied us with abundance of milk, butter, and eggs, which, with our bread and other provision, enabled us to make a cheerful repast. Mats were spread upon the ground, our saddles formed our pillows, and our clokes were our covering. Our horses were pickcted near us. As the night advanced, the Moors assembled and squatted round the fire, which they were careful to keep up, at the entrance of our tent. They were in general very stout men, of a serious but not a melancholy cast of countenance, their complexion a dark olive, and their sole dress a wrapper of light woollen, folded If we attempted to round them. stir out of the tent they strictly watched us, lest we should stray near any of their huts; whilst we in return, from beneath our clokes, watched the bright gleaming of the expiring embers thrown on their dusky forms. Before midnight they dispersed, our guard stretched himself across the entrance of the tent, and we slept in safety.

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In the morning, while the baggage was getting placed on the mules, we had time to examine the encampment. We ventured to look into the huts, but were prohibited from entering. The entrances were all fronting to the east; and it was evident by a glance at the interior, that the first advantages of the division of labour were not yet understood in this simple state of society. In every hut or tent the occupations were the same, the women or female children solely were employed; one spinning a coarse kind of thread, another grinding corn be-

3 C 4

tween two flat stones, whilst the children made the butter by swinging backwards and forwards a skin full of milk, which hung from the top of the tent. The manners of these wandering Moors are simple. They and rude like their wants. seldom eat meat, or even fowls or eggs: these they carry to the towns for sale. Their principal and favourite dish (called kouscousou) is made of millet and butter-milk, into which if a fowl and eggs boiled hard are introduced, it is reckoned the greatest of all delicacies. There are evidently two distinct races of men among these mountaineers, immediately distinguishable by the difference of their features; and I regretted not to be able to trace these distinctions farther, or to discover whence they probably arose. One has the face long, perfectly oval, the nose regular and slightly aquiline, the lips delicate, and the complexion a The men of the other light olive. race are of a far stouter make, a . broader forehead, a nose shorter and more square, with thicker lips, and a darker complexion.

Before our departure, the chief of the place made a secret requestto our interpreter for a glass of brandy. Unlike the simple shepherds of the preceding day, he swallowed it with infinite delight in the sight of heaven and his prophet. In return he brought before us a celebrated snake-catcher, who had just come down from the mountains. carried with him a long narrow basket, containing several tolerably large serpents, which he handled with great indifference. They appeared, however, evidently stupified, either by art, or by long confinement and frequent handling; and Doctor Darwin was go. ing to touch them, when the man hastily returned them into the basket, pretending great alarm on his account. He affirmed that not even a true believer could touch them without being stung. Had the Christian, therefore, been suffered to expose the fallacy of this assertion, the injury to his character might have been still greater. The gaping Moors, however, applauded both his superior skill and his humanity, and the delusion was still farther strengthened.

At length we proceeded. In our route we passed several small villages, or encampments, similar to that where we had spent th: Here, as in Spain, the night. stork is protected, and is in some degree social with man. These birds seemed to know that we were strangers, but they scarcely moved at the approach of a Moor. They build their nests on the tops of huts, or in trees near human dwellings, and are regarded with a kind of superstitious affection. One of our party made a motion as if to shoot one which stood near the road, but our guard prohibited it. "Not even Christians," said he, " molest that bird."

Customs and general Occupations of the Inhabitants of the Puramaribo. [From the Narraine Albert Von Sack, of Baron Chamberlain to his Prussian Majesty.

A wealthy inhabitant of Paramaribo generally employs his time in the following manner: He rises at six o'clock, and, to enjoy the pleasantness of the morning, takes

his breakfast under his piazza, at waich he is attended by a number of female negroes, and a boy who emsents him with a segar-pipe: ming this time he orders the domistic concerns for the day; then, bitting on a light dress, he takes a wik by the side of the river, to me if there are any new vessels artived, and to converse with their :20'lins. About eight o'clock he teturns home, and till ten employs buse's in business, then takes a econd breakfast, which consists of more solid articles than the first. and would be considered in Europe as a tolerably good dinner; Fer this he occasionally returns business till about two o'clock, when he goes to a club, of which there are two principal ones; here he learns the news of the day, takes some refreshment, or cordials, and returns home at three to finner, which is often in the soacty of his friends. Some have the same custom here as prevails in the south of Europe, of indulging themselves with a nap in the afternoon, but others rather prefer a waik. About six o'clock, after taking his tea, if he is not engaged in any other company, he again visits the club to play at cards or illiards, and about ten he returns home to his supper, and then to rest.

Several gentlemen who have a taste for music, hold a concert almost every week, to which they invite company. There is likewise a theatre here, and gentlemen, for their amusement, have given us several representations; amongst them were some very excellent performers.

Besides the balls given by the 50vernor and general in honour of tome particular days, there are

also subscription-balls, where the colour of the dresses cannot afford more variety than the different complexions of the company.

The inhabitants who are born here of European parents, or the creoles, shew, in their infancy, an early display of extraordinary talents; but they are like the fertile soil of the tropics, which, if not well cultivated, will soon be overspread with weeds. Some, who have the good fortune to obtain proper instructions, prove that they are capable of being brought up to any line of business. possess a strong memory for learning languages, and they are all distinguished by the excellence of their hand-writing; fencing they learn well, as also the use of other arms, and they shew a great deal of address in all bodily exercies. The people of colour born in this colony possess much the same talents as those born of European parents, and are well made. women are remarkable for their fine figure, beautiful eyes, and fine. teeth; but their dark complexion admits not the rosy colour of the cheeks: the hair is crisped; but the mestizos, who are born of an European father and a mulatto woman, are a degree more remote from the negro; and these persons are often so fair as to be hardly distinguishable from the Europeans. The quaderoons are still a degree nearer the Europeans, all the distinctions between them are no longer perceptible, and the laws themselves give them the same rights as Europeans, They possess a great deal of vivacity in their temper, much natural wit, and, it is said, they are very constant in their affection. A curious custom prevails

prevails here among the free coloured women, who will sometimes challenge one another, when they are offended, before a tribunal of They appoint a their own sex. day, and fix a place, which is in general a handsome garden, where a large tent is erected, and in the evening is well lighted up. The lady who first gave the challenge is scated in the principal part of the tent, surrounded by her own slaves, and those of her friends, finely dressed. A circus of chairs is placed for the visiters. lady (or to whom she gives the commissiou) sings a line containing part of her complaint, or some reflection upon her autagouist; and this is repeated in a chorus by the attending female slaves, and followed by other lines until it becomes a complete song, between the different parts of which there is a dance; and the negro females accompany the movements, and mark the time with fruit-shells strung on a string like beads. This method of treating the dispute gives at least, to the adversary, a fair opportunity of knowing what is spoken of her, and, of course enables her to answer it. The next week she invites the company, when it becomes her turn to expose the character of her antagonist; and this kind of alternate contention is sometimes carried on for several weeks, during which they are visited by some of the principal inhabitants, as the scene affords considerable entertainment. Sometimes, indeed, these females of colour will challenge a friend, in a frolic, to arrange such parties against one another, and a great deal of humour is then displayed, in which even the visiters are often

not spared; but, to prevent any order at such numerous meeti some of the police-officers an

ways in attendance.

The free negroes are esteeme be about equal in number at F maribo to the people of cole they are handicrafts, such as bl smiths, carpenters, tailors, s makers, &c. but they work tremely slow, and are very ligent, so that little depend can be put in most of t There is, however, a great di ence between those who have instructed in the Christian rely by the Moravians and the oth and I have found by experi how much more their word be relied on; but in gener the free negroes are reported t very idle, and will only la just for a present subsists The negro slaves often declare they are better off than the negroes. In the songs which plantation negroes frequently there is one of a very lively t and is always accompanied much laughter and mirth; words are, mackarele Sar mackarele Monday, mack Tuesday, mackarele alleday, the meaning is, mackarel Sun mackarel Monday, mackarel ] day, mackarel every day, Seeing the negroes so very when they were singing this i I asked them the meaning of words, when one of them and ed, "Masters, when we have master, we find ourselves t happy than those free negrots and when we see one of the make him hear this, for the upon nothing but mackarel w we other negroes have pl different provisions on the ph

Mackarel is a very cheap diet here; and that the plantation nezroes have some reason for their taultation, I am inclined to think, as I have seen very few among the free negroes as strong and learty in appearance as they

The custom which the free negroes have of following their funerals, gives me an opportunity of observing them collectively.\*

The number of slaves kept in the town are estimated, as I observed in one of my former letters, at eleven thousand: they are not only employed in the management of the house, but are also put out to different mechanics, to learn those occupations of which their master stands most in need. But there is one method here of employing the negroes, which should not be tolerated; some of the inhabitants, when they find a slave possessing sagacity, will make him a pedlar, or strolling trader, furnishing him with different articles, and leaving entirely the management of the business to him; but he is obliged to pay so much per week to his master, who cares not what means he employs to obtain it; now, when the man has been some weeks without selling enough for his regular payment, instances have occurred of his endeavouring to supply the deficiency by imposition: or even by theft, thinking

that even if he should be detected. his master would, from a regard to his own interest, screen him as much as possible from severe punishment.

The great vivacity in the tem. per of the negroes is never more displayed than in their Sunday amusements; you know the lively play which is performed in the south of Europe, where one party shews with his finger a certain num. ber, to which the other is to add with his fingers a number, and quickly to answer how many the number is together, which is performed with a great deal of gesticulation; but the negroes here have still a more lively game; one of them makes, with his fect, all the extraordinary figures that are possible to be invented, and the other is to imitate them instantly, trying who can tire the other most. They play also with balls, but not in the European manner, by turns, but he is considered the best who can first catch the ball; and being all of them constantly employed together, you may judge how fatiguing this must be to the players. negro girls, while they are washing the floors of the houses, are frequently singing, and beating time to their merry songs, with the cloth with which they are at work.

The creole-negroes, particularly the women, have in general a more

By the laws of Surinam, it is enacted, that if a master wishes to emancipate a negro, he must first prove how the negro is to gain his future living; or to give him a house with some land attached to it; besides which the master must give security to the value of three thousand florins, in case the negro should become so poor or infirm, or otherwise as to prove a burthen to the colony. It is observed, however, that the free negroes, whatever he their condition at first. decline too often in their condition, particularly their posterity; but some who merit to be excepted from this reproach, I know myself. cheerful



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for their civilization.

ans have lately engaged
work; but as I have
ted those parts of the
ere these missionaries
a give you no further
them or their success;
I to visit them as soon
an opportunity.

Manners, Customs, Dress, and Language latalonions. [From less View of Spain.]

ans are charged with character, roughness n, and vehemence of tere are grounds for but if we inquire into d at the same time regood qualities which tose defects, we shall less disposed to blame

ans, accustomed, under Aragon, to share the ower with the soveok upon their prince t of Barcelona, and to but such as they chose isidered themselves as g of the supreme aueach in particular as a ign. In those days cas of independence long cherished, and th degenerated into a spirit. Hence the neculiar to the inhabiprovince, the autho-, the repugnance to the slightest appearmand in another, or dination.

in tongue contributes gliness of expression

complained of; its pronunciation is hard, sharp, and dry, and it often utters the tenderest and most empassioned sentiment, without grace or delicacy.

Activity is the basis of the Catalan character; it is blunt in persons who have not received the polish of education. But we must do the Catalans justice: this propensity to motion, this natural vivacity, impelled them to great undertakings; it frequently rendered them victorious in the times of the counts of Barcelona and kings of Aragon; it led them into Greece. and gained them important conquests; it carried them to the island of Majorca, and there destroyed the empire of the Saracens, it established the dominion of the kingdom of the kings of Aragon in the island of Sardinia; it guided them on the seas, and carried them to every part of the new world: it opened the career of the sciences to them; it turned their genius to commerce, and expanded it in every branch; it developed, sustained, and increased their industry; it improved their agriculture; it was the grand spring of the establishment of their manufactures, and, in fine, of the opulence of their province.

The Catalans are indefatigable in their undertakings; they have a horror at idleness: no obstacle can deter them. The activity of their genius, and the ambition that attends it, lead them to every part of the world: there is not a town, not a port in Spain, India, or Spanish America, where Catalans are not to be found; they are to be met with in France, Italy, England, Germany, in all the ports of Europe, and throughout the colo-

They are valiant, and somelimes even rash; they are not to be terrified by the greatest dangers; in war they never fly, nor do they ever give up an enterprize. They, the Aragonese, and Galicians, are the best soldiers in Spain. Their bravery and firmness have been so often proved, that for ages past no doubt has ever been entertained of them; they have several times displayed them with the greatest energy, and in the remotest periods; and in the beginning of the eighteenth century they sustained the united efforts of the armies of France and Spain against Catalonia.

· After what has been just said, it will be easily imagined that they have very violent passions: in fact, they can encounter any thing to satisfy them. The desire of wealth makes them industrious; emulation makes them active, leads them to every part of the world, and ena. bles them to brave the perils of long voyages; and glory blinds them to every kind of danger. When they love, they love warmly; but their hatred is implacable. they have rarely sufficient strength of mind to stiffe their resentment. But we are not, therefore, to imagine the Catalan disposed to mischief; he is not so naturally. He works himself into a rage, and is loud, but seldom commits acts of violence. In a political point of view the Catalan is restless and factious; he is for ever sighing for a liberty, or rather independence, which he has often attempted to acquire; and which has so frequent. ly impelled him to take up arms. But, as devoted in his attachment as terrible in his hatred, he is ready to make every sacrifice for a prince who knows how to gain his love At the commencement of the wa with France, Catalonia made th king an offer to defend him then selves against all the troops of th enemy. In the number of the vo lunteers there were thirty thousan monks or priests; this offer was no accepted, chiefly on account of the nature of the war, which was to be an offensive one, and required u army of regular troops. Catalo nia, far from having suffered by the campaigns of which it was the theatre, grew rich by the sums en pended in the province, and it is obvious that a war with France is as useful to it as one with England is disastrous.

The Catalans are charged with an eagerness for money which induces them to undergo any labour in the acquisition of it, and to take the greatest care to keep it. But the fact is, they spend as readily u they earn, and are capable of generosity, of which they gare a striking proof in the unhappy periods of the French revolution. A multitude of French people. men, women, and children, of all ranks, found help and consolation in this province. Reuss, Monblane, Blanas, and the frontiers towards France, particularly ditinguished themselves in that 16 spect.

The inhabitants of Catalonia have a decided taste for the ceremonics of the thurch, for procession-public feasts, assemblies, balls, dances, and other meetings. The romerias are in great vogue; then are journeys on certain days to so litary chapels, and to hiermitages, whither the people flock in trouds. The bull-feasts have scarcely found their way here.

The

The Catalan has a national pride eculiar to him: he sees nothing bore himself. He looks down on ther Spaniards, he even despises a art of the nation, and his hatred f the Castilian is beyond all exression. He does not love straners; the French, with whom he u most occasion to communicate. e hates the most; the cause of hich is very aucient; it takes its surce in the old quarrels and frelent wars between the kings of rance and those of Aragon; the ars of the last century increased ; Catalonia gave itself to France, 1d the Catalans can never forgive le French for giving it up to its d masters. The war of the suc-Siion at the beginning of the last intury completed the animosity; ie French sacked Catalonia, subsed the spirit of its inhabitants id compelled them to acknowle the legitimate authority of The facts are impreseir king. on the minds of these people ith indelible characters, and they tain in their hearts an invincible ersion to the nation that brought em into subjection.

The mantle and round hat, comon in the other parts of Spain, are it worn in Catalonia; and the 1yo jacket is scarcely ever seen; close coat, in the French fashion, the usual dress in almost all con-The peasants who live in e mountains wear a doubleeasted waistcoat, and over it a nd of wide great coat, which ies no lower than the knees; they Il it a gambeto. There is besides "se a variety of dresses, among ocommon people of both sexes e details of which would be too ng for insertion here.

The Catalans have a tongue peculiar to themselves; it is the ancient language of the provinces of the south of France, the inhabitants of which took Catalonia from the Moors, and, peopling it, introduced their laws, customs, and usages; and their patois, or dialect, called the Limousine tongue, has continued down to our days in Gascony, Languedoc, and Provence; where it has undergone alterations more or less remarkable. occasioned by the mixture of the modern French; it has remained purer in Catalonia and Roussillone but with a mixture of Castilian in the former of these two provinces. The Catalan tongue has lost that agreeable sweetness which formerly characterized it, and which is better preserved in the kingdom of Valencia; it has taken, in the mouth of the Catalan, hard terminations and a rough and disagree. able pronunciation: it has like. wise at present a great resemblance to the modern French tongue, in the construction and turn of expression, in the grammar rules, and in the sameness of a great many of its words, which differ from the French only in the termination. It is spoken throughout Catalonia with considerable variation, according to the different districts: with greater purity in the mouna taius, and more altered in large towns. The national prejudice of the Catalan makes him prefer his language to that of the Spaniards. the Castilian is therefore little in use in Catalonia, and when it is heard there, it is disfigured and scarcely to be known in consequence of the mixture of Catalan. phrases and turns. Characteric . . .

Character, Manners, Gustoms, and Habits of the Estramadurans. [From the same.]

The inhabitants of Estramadura live in a country which seems to be insulated from every other, and where opportunities of communicating with the different parts of the Spanish monarchy are not frequent. Hence this province appears to be concentrated in itself, and to think only of its own exist-The people of it neither know the comforts or the conveniencies of life, nor the means of procuring them. Little habituated to the world, they dread mixing with it, and avoid society. Hence they appear taciturn, and are, perhaps, the gravest of all the Spaniards. They fear to be accosted by strangers, shun their company, and take a pleasure in confining themselves, all their lives, to their own province. A certain distaste for employment, and the want of knowledge, keep them from work, and make them constantly idle.

They possess, in other respects, excellent qualities; they are frank, sincere, full of honour and probity, slow in planning enterprizes, but firm in their projects, and consistent in their notions. They have always been excellent soldiers; they are strong, vigorous, and robust, supporting, without murmuring, the fatigues and dangers of war; they have always displayed an astonishing courage; they prefer the cavalry to the infantry.

This province has produced several great captains, who did honour to their country by brilliant exploits. It gave birth to the famous Garcias de Paredes, and to

several of the conquerors of America, Fernando Cortez, Francisco Pizarro, the Marquis del Valle de Goanaca, and some other of their companions in arms.

The labourers or workmen of this province are likewise accused of an excessive sloth. The charge appears to be true : but they ought to be treated with indulgence, when it is known that they are no cessarily led into the habits of ideness, being, in spite of themselves, without work, without resource for two thirds of the year, and without any means of industry to support their existence. paid for their work a very moderate price, living in a country where commodities are very dear, and out of their reach, without hope of ameliorating their coudition or their lot, they sink into listlessness. If they are obsend when they are employed, they will be foundalert, indefatigable, working without relaxation at noonday, in a burning climate, and under

a scorching sun.

No kind of dissipation or platsures are known in Estramadun;
there is no variety; every thing's
regular, and melancholy. Person
of high birth, and those who have
fortune, or are at their case, sidom associate, and that but accdentally.

It is still worse with the common people; they are so poor in they are constantly experience deprivations of every kind, mostlen want the necessaries of the without looking forward to as favourable change of this pinh condition. This excess of positive which spreads from family a family, oppresses the soul, and one

vates the body. What a situation to seek for pleasure, and to be able to give oneself up to the gaiety which attends it!

We find in this province a singular example of what may be called a democratic constitution, which excludes all superiority of men over one another. The inhabitants of the little town of Casar de Caceres, two leagues from Caceres, who are in number about 5000 persons, consider themselves, among each other, all equal in rank, quality, and condition; they take the greatest care to prevent this equality ever being altered by any exterior sign of honours or distinction. In short, they have carried their vigilance in this respect so far, that, some years ago, they had an inscription, which had been placed over the grave of one of their fellow-citizens, removed, though he was generally estcemed and regretted.

Manners, Habits, Customs, Dress, and Language of the Andalusians. [From the same.]

The Andalusians are the Gascons of Spain; they have neither the reserve of the Castilians, nor the cold haughtiness of the Aragonese, nor the petulance of the Biscayans, nor the roughness of the Catalonians, nor the nullity of the Valencians; they speak a great deal, and particularly of themselves, of their merit, their wealth, or of the valuable or pleasing things which they possess. They have a natural propensity to boasting; their conversation is full of it the turn of their phrases, their Vol. LI.

air, their gestures, their customs, carry the stamp of it.

But these qualities are not equally conspicuous in every part of Andalusia; they are carried to the highest pitch in the kingdom of Seville; and higher nearer the sea than in the interior of the country. They are stronger, though less evident, in the kingdom of Grenada, and become considerably weaker as we ga farther into the kingdoms of Cordova and Jaen.

Their country is a country of boasters, who distinguish themselves from others by their dress; who speak in a high and menacing tone; who bully when they are feared; who fawn when they fail to inspire terror; who are always dangerous when they can strike without risk: in a word, of that kind of coxcombs,-known by the appellation of majos.

Is is likewise the country of majas, or of women, who ought not, from the name, to be confounded with those beings that have been just mentioned; and who are as engaging as the majos are repulsive. A free air, an easy turn, a noble mien, a lively, attracting, animated eye, an arch and pleasing smile, a slender shape, neatness about the feet, a light and elegant dress, various graces, an harmonious voice, a natural softness, and expressive gestures, are the attributes of these women, as dangerous as they are lovely. Skilled in the art of seducing, they are acquainted with all the means of gaining their aim; they use it with address, and in general successfully; free in their expressions. and freer still in their behaviour, they allure, they attack, they in-

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vite, and it is very difficult to re-

Andalusia was formerly the refuge of the Gitanos, that dangerous and perfidious race, irreligious and dishonest vagabonds, without either faith or law, who were the curse of Spain, the disgrace of the nation which suffered them, the terror of the roads and of the country, and whom the government of Spain have at last proscribed by severe They were countenanced laws. by the Andalusian nobility, who were in their turn protected by .them; these noblemen furnished them with asylums, where they could secret themselves with their booty from the pursuit of justice; but, in turn, they spared in their incursions their estates, property, persons, servants, and farmers; they were the agents of their vengeance, and afforded them as many satellites as there were Gitanos.

The Andalusians were formerly celebrated among the Romans for their dexterity; they have often shone upon the theatres of Rome; the young female Andalusians have very frequently attracted there the applause of the multitude by their wanton dances, have captivated the hearts of consuls, tribunes, prætors, senators, over whom they exercised the most absolute dominion. modern Andalusian women are not degenerated; they are now the most agreeable and attractive They are in gedancers in Spain. neral well made, their complexion is delicate, their figure slender, their turn of countenance arch, their eyes black, lively, and full of fire; they are affected but graceful. Those of the kingdom of Granada are the best made; and of those, the women of Malag: have the superiority.

They smoke more in Andalusia than in any country in Spain; the men have a strong passion for i', and many of the women indulge in it sometimes.

In the kingdom of Granada the men think little of their excellent wines, they prefer the mistela and the rosolis, of which they drink to excess; yet it does not appear that they ever suffer any incomenience from it.

In Andalusia there are three muestranzas, or associations of the nobility, the principal end of which appears to be, that of keeping up the ancient spirit of chiralry, but the true motive of which's a combination of pride and the love of pleasure. There is one them at Granada, one at Seviitand one at Rouda, in the kingdom of Seville.

Andalusia has no language proculiar to itself. The people speak Castilian, but it is altered, corrupted, and very much disfigurably a prodigious mixture of Arabian words; it is still more so by vicious pronunciation, which noders the language difficult to understood; it is more guttend than in the other parts of Spaint is also more full and thick: 4 Castilian often finds it difficult to understand an Andalusian, though he speaks the same language is himself.

Character, Manners, Customs, & of the Murcians. [From the same.]

The Murcian scarcely ever good out of the town which gave him birth.



#### CHARACTERS.

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kirth; he is not to be seen at courts or in camps, in courts of justice, universities, or commercial towns; he lives with apathy, a life of sloth and indifference. He cats, drinks, sleeps, counts his beads, and drags his cloak to a place where he sits himself down to think of nothing. He does not even suspect that there is a more agreeable life than that which he now leads; that there is a greater extent of knowledge than that which he possesses; that there are abodes happier than that which he inhabits; nay, he does not think that there exist men more useful than himself. We may consequently read the history of Spain from one end to the other, without finding any names of Murcians who have distinguished themselves in arms, or in the arts and sciences. The common people participate this indolence; a countryman or a porter employed to carry ever so · light a load, if it even weighed no more than twenty-five pounds, would lay it on an ass, and refuse to carry it himself.

Ignorance and sloth render the manners of this town disagreeable: prejudices are carried to the great-- est height, and the inhabitants are extremely litigious. Each pries . into the actions of his neighbour, in order to censure his conduct, whence arises a general distrust; they fear and avoid one another; every one lives by himself and to himself, away from his relations, without friends or connections: this detached life foments suspicion, sours the temper, and produces savage habits: dirsention

makes its way into families, who seldom if ever assemble together. Through curiosity to know foreigners and travellers, the Murcian seeks them, but only to avoid them afterwards with pointed affectation. Thus the society here takes a complexion of that savageness with which the Murcians unaptly reproach their predecessors the Moors.

This account is not overcharged; it is confirmed by the testimony of Cardinal Belluga, who long occupied the see of this city, and who was distinguished for his learning and virtue; he justly estimated the character of the Mureians; he said, and all Murcia knows it, El cielo y cl suelo buenos, el entre suola mulo; the sky and the ground are good, it is what is between them that is bad \*. An exception should be made in favour of the Murcian women; they are mild and affable, and would be fond of society, but their husbands allow them very little liberty, and are always ready to find fault with their conduct, however innocent.

Character, Manners, Customs, &c. of the Biscayans. [From the same.]

There is an opinion pretty generally received, that the Biscayans and Irish sprang from one origin. Some historians assert that about two hundred years before the Christian era, a colony of Biscayans sailed to Hibernia, landed,

The point of this saying is lost in English, but from the correspondence of customs is preserved in French; Le ciel et le sol sont bons, l'entresel mauvais.

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took possession of it, and established themselves there. Yet there is a tradition of long standing in Scotland, and generally credited at present in England, that the Irish are descended from the Caledonians. It is easy to reconcile the two opinions. The Caledonians may have subjected or peopled Ireland in very remote times, and the Biscayans may have established themselves there at a later period.

The Biscayans consider them. selves as the descendants of the ancient Cantabri, who were a rustic people, high spirited, brave, intrepid, passignately fond of independence, who would sacrifice their lives, the lives of their wives and of their children, to their love of liberty; who resisted for a length of time the Vorces of the republic of Rome, who defeated its armies, who were subjugated without being subdued; in short, who were the last people of Spain that yielded to its different conquerors.

The Cantabri are described in history as an active and robust people, having a ferocious temper, and extraordinary customs; unacquainted with money, endowing the women whom they married, very constant and firm, resisting obstacles, facing every kind of danger, and easily supporting fatigue and labour.

The modern Biscayans are represented as still preserving strongly-marked traces of the character of their aucestors, but considerably softened by civilization. They are equally robust and strong, brave and active. Very light in running, they climb the mountains with the greatest

facility. They are, in the main, high-minded, proud, and independent; they are said to be very self-conceited, obstinate, easily made angry, very irritable and impatient.

These defects are compensated by saveral good qualities: they are in general laborious, industrious, active, ingenious, studious, faithful to their word, humane, hospitable, noble in their proceedings, gay, lively, and sociable.

The inhabitants of Alava in general devote themselves to sericulture; these of Biscay and Gui. puscoa are as much merchants as farmers; they are considered a the best sailors in Spain. have already noticed their expedition to Ireland in remote time. It is said, that with a fleet composed of boats made of the truels of trees, hollowed and covered with skins, they then conquered that country: which is not very credible. After that period they carried their commerce into very distant countries; at the end of the fourteenth century, they had factories, and a consul at Azoff, it the mouth of the Tenais, on the confines of Europe and Asia.

The inhabitants of the province of Biscay are generally of the common stature; they have a figh colour, an animated, lively, 223 cheerful face, and an open coun-They live to a good tenance. old age, to which the tranquil and healthy life they lead a great deal contributes. Their domestic happiness too is founded upon a solid basis, the social virtues; the women appear to be good, faithful, and attentive to their domesiic concerns; the children obedient and respectful. Their ideas rarely er-

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tend beyond the narrow circle of their duties, as their sight extends no further than the enclosure of their mountains: they are perhaps right in not attempting to pass either the one or the other.

The Biscayans are not reputed to have the sobriety of the Spaniards in general; it is said of them, that they consume the produce of their wine in buying foreign wines; they eat and drink a great deal, but are seldom intoxicated. The idea of a nobility descending to all the natives of Biscay, has a striking influence on the character of the people of the three cautons; it preserves in their houses a principle of dignity, which, even in the lowest offices, gives them a noble mein and au elevation of soul.

The wives of the ancient Cantabri were as courageous as their husbands; they did not carry arms, or fight, but they attended on them in battle, supported their courage, and provoked their vengeance. Animated by an heroic pride, they resolved to be free, and spurned every idea to the contrary, preferring death to servitude. They sacrificed all that was dear to them to their independence. Carrying always a dagger about them, they were often seen, during the wars of the Romans against the Cantabri, to plunge it in the breasts of the children whom they suckled, at the moment they were about to fall into the power of their enemies, preferring the grief of losing them, to that of seeing them in slavery.

The Biscayan women are still high-minded, courageous, and determined, and would perhaps display the same energy, if there were occasion for it. Their features are in general regular, and their complexion fresh, brown, yet ruddy, bespeaks vigour and health: a bold countenance, a lively eye, a confident look, and a certain haughty air, mark in them the sentiment of independence which has reigned in this province.

The Cantabrian women used to carry the heaviest burthens; they cultivated the lands, ploughed the fields, and did every kind of work; they got up soon after their lyingin, and nursed their husbands, who went to bed in their stead, a custom which was likewise common among the inhabitants of Navarre, and for which it is impossible to give any reason.

The Biscayan females of the present day have not degenerated. They work in the field as well as the men, and more diligently: at the sea- ports they are more employed than the men; they manage the boats, and likewise act as porters. Bilbao particularly is the place to judge of them. Without shoes or stockings, with a short petticoat. their arms naked to the shoulders. and displaying vigorous muscles, they are not dismayed with the heaviest burdens; it often requires the assistance of two stout men to help up the load, and, while the stranger is terrified to look on. they run off with it as if it were nothing. After working in this manner all day, they shew no signs of fatigue at night; they often return home, several of them together, holding hands, dancing to a They are sometimes tambourine. seen working on the sides of mountains, climbing rapidly over steep

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rocks, running along them, and coming down with incredible boldness.

# Character of the Asturians. [From the same.]

A strong attachment to their country, an unshaken fidelity to their sovereign, a passive obedience to the laws, an ordent zeal for religion, and a probity, proof against all temptations, are the hereditary features of the character of the Asturians, to which we may add boldness and courage. have no vivacity in their manners; they may be accused, and they are, of duliness; and yet the Asturias have given birth to distinguished men of every kind. The Asturian's probity may be considered as proverbial; he is even disinterested. taking this word in its strictest sense. Theft is unknown amongst sense. these honest mountaineers, and with regard to what is called dissipation, amusement, or pleasure, their simple manners differ from those of the other Spaniards. They do not know what is every where else called the highest degree of civilization; they are sheltered from it behind their rocks. where, happy and peaceful, they confine themselves to their duties, and in general live to a good old age, because their constitution is healthy and robust,

Character, Manners, Genius, and I anguage of the Galicians. [From the same.]

The Callaici were the oldest inhabitants of Galicia. Those people employed themselves in nothing but war and hunting; and such as were not strong enough for that kind of life, occupied themselves in fishing. Their wives ploughed the land, sowed, gathered the harvest, and took care of their families. When they lay in, their husbands took to their beds in their stead; a custom as ridiculous as absurd.

The modern Galicians do not preserve the wildness of those of those primitive natives, but merely a distante to what is called in general civilization. We find in their mountains only simple and pure minners, a quiet and hospitable people, without any idea of luxury.

The Galicians are large, strong, very muscular, and robust; they easily support fatigue. The women are fair, tolerably handsome, with black hair and eyes, fine teeth, and regular but not very expressive features. The men, women, and children, go barefoot. As in Biscay and the Asturias, this kingdom is entirely composed of the Christianos viejos (old Christians), who have never intermarried with converted Jews or Moors.

The Galicians, like the Asturians, very frequently quit their fire-sides, to seek at a distance the means of fortune, or to acquire a greater degree of ease; they are attached to religion, and faithful to the king. Serious, grave, free, soher, and prudent, they lead a melancholy life, and keep little company. In other respects they distinguish themselves by their probity and courage.

The Galicians furnish a great

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sumber of soldiers for the army. Every year, in the month of Octoher, the militia is assembled, and the young men are taken for it from the age of fifteen years. The seen running with peasants are pleasure to the place of assembling, delighted to see themselves armed, and treated as cavulleros, nobles soldados del rei. They are naturally disposed to arms; the inhabitants of the county of Nontforte are remarked for this. 45 well as those of Lemos, which is watered by the little river Cabe, and the capital town of which is situated upon a steep and lofty mountain. This town is reputed to have been founded by emigrant Greeks; and what supports this opinion is the vivacity, wit, and bravery, of the inhabitants of this cauton.

The Galicians were the first poets of Spain. Before the descent of the Romans, they composed and sung verses, some traditions of which remain in their ancient language, yet they made little progress in this art.

The present language of Galicia is a mixture of the ancient Castilian, of the time of Alphonso the Wise; and of Portuguese, with several expressions which it has retained of the ancient Roman language.

Character, Manners, Customs, Habits, Dress, and Language of the Old Castilians. [From the same.]

It is the remark of an acute writer, that the Old Castilians are gloomy and taciturn, and bear in their awarthy aspect the expression

of dejection and poverty. It must be acknowledged they have little relish for the pleasures of society; they are serious, grave, reserved, and somewhat stately, and in their movements are perhaps more so-Icmn and slow than any other people in Spain; but it must be admitted also, that their morals are incorrupt and ingenuous; that they are upright in conduct, strangers in artifice, and unpractised in cunning or duplicity; probity is their birthright; they are naturally obliging; they are also disinterested, and so perfectly free from affectation that they may justly be called the honest people of Spain. Placed in one of the poorest provinces of the Spanish empire, without wealth, and without the means to obtain it, their energy is constantly repressed by poverty, their industry languishes from discou. ragement, and whilst they are stigmatized with apathy and sloth, they are in reality oppressed with accumulated difficulties, and left by an unfortunate destiny, to inactivity and despondence. In general they are averse to conversation, they have little intercourse with one another, and still less with strangers; their few amusements are of the same sombre cast; subjected to an imperious etiquette, equally circumscribed, constrained, and monotonous, they afford me variety, and inspire no gaiety, but are uniformly characterized by circumspection, gloom and solemnity; different shades of character are however often perceptible in this province. The inhabitants of the valley of Mena, in the country of Burgos, who believe themselves descended from the aucient Cantabres, still retain a large portion of 3 D 4 their

their constitutional courage and vivacity. The habits and manners of the mountaineers of Burgos correspond with those of the Biscayans.

Character, Manners, Customs, Habits, Dress, and Language of the New Castilians. [From the same.]

It might naturally be expected, that the influence of the court should operate on the manners of New Castile, or at least on such parts of it as are placed in its vicini-It has been already observed, that Madrid is isolated from New Castile, the capital is always elevated above the province. On leav. ing its walls you are instantly transported from a seat of luxury to a scene of indigence; and instead of activity, industry, and wealth, are presented with a dreary picture of sadness, sloth, and beggary.

The inhabitant of New Castile, though marked by a lofty aspect, is not proud, and with the expression of extreme gravity, is, in reality, prone to excessive mirth. With superior capacities for reflection, he thinks much but demonstrates little, and acts less; he is rather slow in yielding his confidence, but, when he trusts at all, it is with his whole heart and soul; he is neither prompt in enterprize, nor disposed to acquire the regular habits of industry. There are, perhaps, not many active occupations he is likely to pursue with success; his aptitudes are to science, particularly to such abstruser branches as are connected with speculation and research; his conceptions are strong and vigorous; his judgment solid; his imagination vivid and viva-

cious; he devotes himself completely to the objects of his parauit but he is seldom capable of embracing more than one at the same moment; his genius only require culture and encouragement; but he possesses not the power to obtain knowledge, and the government fails to afford him the means of most struction.

With acute and vivid feelings he is more reflective than the native of Catalonia or Aragon; he is new precipitate; he weight, he deliberates, and is slow in forming his decision; and, consequently, is not easily induced to leave his own sphere.

His vivacity belongs to the mind: it impels not to activity or to personal exertions. Hence his app. rent sloth, and slowness, so frequently cited with reproach; en examination it will, however, arpear, that his failings have originated rather in his situation than he character. It should be remenbered, that the Castilian was formerly devoted to the art of war, and taught to despise the occupations of agriculture and science, as inferiur This prejuand ignoble objects. dice has been transmitted from his ancestors, and is perpetuated by indigence and ignorance. Fortnee places a barrier to his progress in science. The same adverse circumstances impede him in agriculture and the arts; he beholds a fertile soil; but he commands no paris; no marts to remunerate the care and toil of assiduous cultivation.

The New Castilian possessed qualities of genuine excellence: he is honourable and humans, sobet and temperate, and revolts from every species of falsehood or duplicity. In his temper he is more

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elle than the native of Old Cas. w. who pertinaciously retains the icalbility of his ancestors, whilst other readily assimilates with character of the neighbouring minces. In general the observer y trace in him a complexional emblance to the country he apcontinuates; he is most civilized the environs of Madrid; most · ful in the borders of Andalusia; that active and industrious on the on anes of the kingdom of Valen-'a; most arrogant and rude on frontiers of Aragon and the erra de Cuenca; most indolent in re neighboured of Estramadura, wilst generosity, nobleness, and macvolence, are the bonds that saite him to Old Castile. In parular we should select for praise in inhabitants of Alcarria, distinished by their frankness and sim-Licity; their cheerful love of labour; their social affections, and tedy hospitality.

In the course of several centuries he character of the Castilian has rarcely undergone any change. From the era of 1230 it has been fully developed; the principles of mugnanimity, generosity, fidelity, valour, and integrity, which then entered into its constitution, are still apparent in all the revolutions which have convulsed the country. The Castilian has still preserved that decorous composed gravity, that calm reflective prudence, that fortitud in adversity, which characterized him in the fifteenth century.

The Catalonian hates the Castilian, who requites the sentiment with detestation and contempt. The loyal Castilian burns with indignation against the revolts so fre-

quent in Catalonia, and stigmatizes its native by the name of rebel.

Character, Manners, and Customs of La Mancha. [From the same.]

The manners of this province differ little from those of Castile. The people are more grave and solemn in their deportment, and more attached to ancient customs, etiquette, and old fashioned ceremony, and their constitutions are more robust and fitter for labour; their temper in general is mild and peaceable, and they are truly good-hu-Persons in the higher moured. ranks pass their lives in ease and apathy; on the other hand, the common people are laborious and frugal; and both orders take no pleasure in any sort of dissipation, or even of diversion. Every thing is grave and formal.

Character, Manners, Customs, Dress, and Language of the Aragonese. [From the same.]

The Aragonese, proud and serious, speaks little, and defends his opinion with firmness. He extols his country above all others; nor does he spare hyberbole in boasting of its beauties and advantages; and the least contradiction irritates him. He is blind to its faults, and to those of his countrymen; he has a natural asperity in his voice and manners; and his address consequently is not prepossessing. His haughtiness, his dry reception, his serious air, cold manners, and ab-

rupt tone, have something very repulsive to those who do not know him. This is what he is charged with; but truth obliges us to observe, that these defects are fully compensated by truly estimable qualities.

If the Aragonese are cold and serious, they are considerate, prudent, possessed of solid judgment and good sense. Their prepossessions in favour of their country do not blind them to the advantages possessed by others; they know them, and readily pay respect to the merit of foreigners. If they are proud, they are likewise civil; their reception of strangers, al-. though cold and serious, is perhaps more sincere than the politeness met with in other provinces. They have a lively imagination, and quick conception. They are skilful courtiers without falsehood, courageous without ostentation, and brave to rashness: their soldiers have always distinguished themselves in the Spanish army, and the province has produced many excellent com-Their character is namanders. turally decided, firm, and immoveable: they are haughty, daring, and ambitious, to which they often add indocility; and they never yield when it is necessary to fight for the defence of their privilege and their laws; this has often given rise to the reatest troubles.

This character of the Aragonese influences their habits and customs. They have always an air of reserve and ceremony, which gives a gloomy appearance even to their amusements. Every thing among them is done by rule and compass; every thing influenced by ancient usuages; and the little they have

copied from their neighbours is confounded with their old habits.

Character, Manners, Habits, and Customs of the Vulencian. [From the same.]

Valencia, take it altogether, is an agreeable town, inhabited by a opulent nobility, a great number of rich merchants, an active and industrious people, and a wealthy clergy; it has play-houses, and other places of resort; a taste for pleasure is manifested every where; the streets are clean, the houses agreeable, and we meet with smiling faces; all is gaiety, pleasures are multiplied, and feast succeeds feast: we scarcely believe that we are in Spain, on finding ourselves in the midst of an airy, lively people, passionately ford of singing and dancing, of all that can amuse them, and who out wardly appear warm and cordial.

The Valencians are described light, inconstant, and only sociable: for the sake of pleasure, not asseciating through affection. This the picture drawn of them through out Spain, the picture given by their own authors: "The agree-"able town of Valencia," and Gracian, "noble, handsome and "gay, replete with all that is the " substantial." Murillo has paint ed the Valencians as "light both "in mind and body." It is ever become a proverb among the Spniards, who say, in speaking of Valencia,

La carne es yerva, la yerva agua, Los hombres mugeres, las mugeres se the meat is grass, the grass are, the men are women, the men nothing. But they have so judged too harshly; the const of their manners with that of test of Spain, of their lively position, ever ready for please, with Spanish gravity and eve, have been the grounds of sopinion.

It is true that the Valencians ie a great degree of levity, a Lieness of disposition, and a gay in their manners; that they :swayed by the love of pleasure; at they are fond of singing, danc-: banquetting, and all kinds of sting; that these are perpetually ming in their head, at work or prayers, abroad or at home, in estreets or in company; the very inals of the church become with om objects of recreation; but, stwithstanding all this, they can serious when circumstances reare it; they are not the less five in commerce, the less indusmus in the arts, the less assiduous agriculture, or the less profound the sciences; Valencia can aduce scholars, literary men, artists, ad able merchants enough to verturn the imputation of frivo-'y, which the imposition of apwarances only could have given ire to.

The women are still less deservns of reproach, they are mild and miable, and sometimes show more ourage and energy than the men.

On juster grounds are the nobility of Valencia charged with an accessive pride, which the prejudices of an erroneous education keep up. They are, by themseives, divided into three classes, the blood, red blood, and yellow blood. Blue blood is confined to

families who have been made gran. dees, and to some other houses thought entitled to it. Red blood comprehends families of great antiquity, and the old titles of Castile and Arragon. Yellow blood comprehends the modern titles of Castile, and families, the date of whose nobility extends no farther back than two centuries. division generates envy in the second class against the first, and in the third against the two others, so that no attachment takes place except among the nobles of the same class.

The tradesman of Valencia loves pleasure and good living; so would the lowest class of people if they had the means of gratification. These appear gentle, but are charged with concealing their hatred: they were formerly accused of making frequent use of the dagger, and it has been even said that there were a great number of professed assassins for hire in Valencia. One shudders in passing through the streets, particularly those near the Mercado-square, at the sight of crosses on the walls with inscriptions containing the names of persons, assassinated near the spot.'. We must, however, do justice to the modern Valencians: they are more civilized; there are no assassins for hire among them; the dagger is no longer used; and murders are much less frequent, though they are still heard of now and then.

The Valencian women are naturally gentle, but the ascendancy they have acquired over the men renders them at times imperious; they know their superiority, and some of them abuse it. The more active and industrious the men of the middle classes are, the more

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lazy are the women of every class, the more do they fly from every kind of occupation. The women of the lowest class work against their inclination to gain their living; but, the moment they can do without working, they give themselves up to sloth, till necessity compels them to work again: those of a higher class never think-of work at all, not even of such as belong to the sex, or of reading: this indolence is the fault of their parents, who accustom them to idleness from their infancy.

However, in consequence of the mutability of disposition peculiar to the country they live in, the Va-Jencian women are always in motion; they walk about the streets, go from shop to shop without buying, and frequently into the charches; the festivals, and the variety of appointed times and occasions for prayer afford them excuses for their trips. They have a singular predilection for St. Catherine-square, which is a place for the men to meet in; they never go abroad without passing through it, if it be ever so much out of their way. If a man were to remain a whole day in the square, he would see three-fourths of the women of Valencia go through it twice or thrice.

The Valencians are among the most superstitious people in Spain: they mix religious works with profane customs, and think by exterior observances, which have nothing to do with the worship due to the Divinity, to obtain pardon for their sins. They have particularly great confidence in the saints to whom they attribute the power of protecting from accidents and discusses. St. Roche protects against

the plague, St. Anthony fire, St. Barbara agaiust li St. Casalida cures the loss St. Appollonia the tooth Augusta the dropsy; St. 1 has the care of pregnant St. Lazarus of lying-in wo St. Nicholas of marriagea Every waggoner carries a the image of a saint to expresses his gratitude if ney be fortunate; but sh mishap overtake him on t wee be to his protector! ples him under toot, loads abuse, and sends him al . sunta Barbara! a los , S. Francisco! al inferm senora del Carmen! T. several other superstitions shall only notice that called de ojos, fascination: the cian women secure themsel it by little ivory hands, m or scarlet tufts, and like them about their children'

Though the Valencians neral, are rich, they do u how to make life agreeat class of nobility, as we b live among themselves; t a great many useful servant are pillaged by attorneys vocates, whom they cal without; drained of their by priests, convents, churc saint days, and ruined in come by the excessive h the women; so that at th the year happy is he who debt. Sometimes they give tainments in which gallan magnificence unite; then ever, rarely take place but occasious, where a noblem ries, or when it comes to. to take the lientenancy. maestranza: in the latte

presents, balls, and refreshnts thrice a year create a great tense, but nothing equal to that cred by the old French lords re feasts they gave.

by those spoderados, those spects and agents who prey upon a nobility; they transact their to business, and of course know ther how to turn their wealth to count.

The tradesmen would all be in 'y cirumstances if they knew w to make a better use of their siness; but their gains are squansed in expenses for the table and gaming; in gifts to monks, con-"to, chapels; in payments to ons societies, in illuminations of tars, and in alms to sturdy beg-115. by which a great many peras who would rather live by tiging than by honest labour are apported in idleness and vice, and resequently it is impossible to go "o the streets, particularly in the the without being assailed by a rowd of those wretches.

Valencia, in spite of its opulence, f the tasta of its inhabitants for ecasure, and of their natural affasity, is far from being an amus-It is difficult to gain adig town. ission into private houses; and, \*ithout great intimacy, no one ees the ladies but from twelve at non to one o'clock. There are no coffee-houses; some out of the way places, . called botcilerias, supply their place, but are not used for sociable meetings. The Valencians seldom give dinners. The nobility meet generally in large and boisterous parties, in which they do not converse but play, an amusement of which the women are passionately food. In these assemblies strangers are admitted without much difficulty; the party meet because it is necessary, and separate with indifference, going away with minds as vacant as they came. The secondrate societies are much less numerous, but are perhaps more amusing: they often make parties to go and dine at Grao, or other adjacent places, and spend the time agreeably enough.

There was formerly a play-house at Valencia said to have been very handsome. An archbishop of the town, through a mistaken zeal, caused it to be demolished. After the death of that prelate, a temporary one was erected, decorated simply but with taste. There are plays in it every night, and the prices of admission are moderate.

The women of every class carry the luxury of dress to the highest pitch: those of the first and second never wear Spanish clothes but when they go out on foot or to church; at home, in visiting, in parties, 'at balls, or plays, in carriages, or on the promenade. they dress in the French fashion. Their stuffs are handsome and choice; they are elegantly made up, and arranged with taste: they come from France. In their headdresses they wear flowers and feathers, and they are very attentive to their shoes and stockings. - With all this richness of dress, their earrings and other trinkets are of false stones: there are very few who wear diamonds.

The women are not more elegant than the men are simple and modest in their dress. The nobility find the uniform of the maestranza very economical, as it exempts them from following the fashions.

The

The same luxury appears in the carriages. There is a great number of coaches, and many of them very elegant. The physicians have a peculiar kind of carriage of a ridiculous appearance.

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Luxury, however, does not extend to the interior of the houses: the furniture is simple; tape-try Wе and carpets are very rare. see none of those glasses or clocks, none of those diversified pieces of furniture which embellish our apartments; no elegant chimneys, girandoles, chaudeliers, bronzes, and china ornaments; the walls are bare, or at most lightly painted with some festoons; the floors are matted; the chairs are strawbottomed; and their large lustres, which constitute the principal ornaments of their rooms, are of white glass.

The women are tolerably handsome; their persons, which are above the middle size, are slim and light: they have large fine eyes, and a whiter skin than is commonly met with in Spain.

Character, Manners, Customs; and Habits of the Spaniards in general. [From the same.]

The Spaniards are usually represented as lean, dry, meagre, and of a yellow and swarthy com-They are not indeed of plexion. the gross habit usually observed in the inhabitants of the north; but their thinness is neither ex-. cessive nor disagrecable; it is suitable to their stature. Their complexion is swarthy in some provinces; those, for instance, of the south; it is so also, but in a less degree, in the Castiles, though

a shade brighter in New 1 Old Castile. It inclines to or olive in the kingdom of I but white skins are still ver mon in Spain, especially a women and children.

The general appearance Spaniards is usually very the shape delicate, the hea tiful, the countenance inte their eyes are quick and an their features regular, thei even.

The Castilians appear d but they are strong. The G are large, nervous, robust, a endure fatigue. The inhi of Estramadura are strong, and well made, but more a than any other Spaniards Andalusiaus are light, siend perfectly well proportioned Murcians are gloomy, in and heavy; their comple pale, and often almost Itad-The Valencians are d ed. slight, and effeminate: telligent and active in The Catalans are nervous. active, intelligent, indefa and above the middling : The Aragonese are tall as made; as robust, but less than the Catalans. ans are strong, vigorous, ag gay; their complexion their expression quick, and laughing and open; the historians describe them as robust, endowed with cou and a firmness not to be a fierce in their disposition, s in their customs; always with daggers, and ready t themselves death rather than themselves to be subjugs governed by force: roused position by obstacles, and;

labours and fatigue. In fact Calabrians were the Spanish ople who longest resisted the ns of the Roman republic.

'he Spanish women here deserve eparate article; compared with emen, they seem to form a dif-

wat nation.

he females of Spain are naturalbeautiful, and owe nothing to The greater part are brown; e few that are fair are chiefly to a found in Biscay. They are in meral well proportioned, with a inder and delicate shape, small .t. well-shaped legs, a face of a ne oval, black or rich brown hair, mouth neither large nor small, ut agreeable, red lips; white and will-set teeth, which they do not and preserve, however, owing to he little care they take of them. they have large and open eyes, anally black or dark hazel, deliute and regular features, a pecuur suppleness, and a charming Latural grace in their motions, with · pleasing and expressive gesture. their countenances are open, and full of truth and intelligence; their look is gentle, animated, cxpressive; their smile agreeable; they are naturally pale, but this fuleness seems to yanish under the utilliancy and expressive lustre of their eyes. They are full of graces, which appear in their discourse, in their looks, their gestures, in all their motions, and every thing that they do. They have usually a kind of embarrassed and heedless manner, which does not fail, however, to seduce, even more than wit and talents. Their countenance is modest, but expressive. There is a certain simplicity in all they do, which sometimes gives them a rustic, and sometimes a bold

air, but the charm of which is inexpressible. As soon as they get a little acquainted with you, and have overcome their first embarrassment, they express themselves with ease; their discourse is full of choice expressions, at once delicate and noble; their conversation is lively, easy, and possesses a natural gaiety peculiar to them-They seldom read and seives. write, but the little that they read they profit by, and the little that they write is correct and concise. They are of a warm disposition: their passions are violent, and their imagination ardent, but they are generous, kind, and true, and capable of sincere attachment.

With them, as with the women of other countries, love is the chief business of life; but with them it is a deep feeling, a passion, and not, as in some other parts, an effect of self-love, of vanity, of coquetry, or of the rivalries of so-When the Spanish women cicty. love, they love deeply and long; but they also require a constant assiduity, and a complete dependence. Naturally reserved and modest, they are then jealous and impetuous. They are capable of making any sacrifices; but they also exact them. On these occasions they discover all the energy of their character; and the women of no other nation can compare with them in this point. The Castilian women excel all the rest in There are many shades of love. difference in the manner in which this passion is displayed by the females of different provinces. Those of Castile have most tenderness and sensibility; the Biscayans are more ardent; the Valentians and Catalans more impetuous; the Aragonese

Aragonese most evacting and imperious; the Andalusian women most adroit and seducing; but the general disposition is nearly the same in all.

There is a freedom in the manners and conversation of the Spanish women, which causes them to be judged unfavourably of by strangers; but on further acquaintance, a man perceives that they appear to promise more than they grant, and that they do not even permit those freedoms which most women of other countries think there is no harm in allowing. modern traveller, who is sometimes severe, often hasty in his judgments, has anticipated me in this remark; but he deduces from it an inference unfavourable to the Spanish women. "Feeling," says he, "their own weakness, and knowing how inflammable they are, they are distrustful of themselves, and fear they should yield too easily." This is supposing them very abandoned, and very calculating, and they are neither one nor the other. This reserve belongs to their notions and manners; it sometimes proceeds from the embarrassment of which we have spoken, and oftener from their ideas of love, which forbid them to grant their favours by halves, or to employ that coquetry so common among the women of other countries.

If the Spanish ladies are agreeable, if they are sometimes well-informed, they owe it only to themselves, and in no degree to their education, which is almost totally neglected. If their native qualities were polished and unfolded by a careful instruction, they would become but too seductive.

Many different people have occupied Spain in succession: the Carthaginians, the Itomans, the Sucvi, the Alani, the Vandals, the Arabs, and the French; and with all these the natives have been confounded.

Towards the end of the eighth and beginning of the ninth centsry, four principal nations inhabited the country: the natives, then known by the name of Romans; the Goths, comprehending the remains of the Suevi, Alani, and Vandals, a portion of whom were also confounded with the natives and with the Moors, whilst a considerable part had taken refuge in the Asturias and in Navarre; the Moors, with whom the natives of Africa were mingled; and the French, who occupied a great part of Catalonia, Navarre, and the Pyrences. Each of these nations brought with it its own genins, manners, laws, and customs.

When the Moors were driven ont of Spain, several independent sovereignties were formed; each of which had its own laws, cstoms, constitution, and particular form of government. Galicia Leon, the Castiles, Biscay, Navarre, Aragon, and Catalonia, bel each its own sovereign. sia, Murcia, and Valencia, were peopled by a mixture of different nations. Hence resulted a disersity in genius, temper, manner, and customs; and this diversity though modified by the present uniformity of government, by the more intimate communication between different provinces 🖼 their inhabitants, and by the ssimilation of general customs, jest to each country a peculiar ting, of which vestiges, more or less dis-



may still be traced. The sal characters are not yet yed; they pass through the rmity which government enurs to introduce, and which ion and example cause to be sibly adopted.

ere are no two provinces of the manners and character are lyalike. Intravelling through re, one is surprised to find the ruling character of some of Spain; the Biscayan may impared to the Basque; the anto the Provencal; the Vant to the native of Lower uedoc; the Galician to the rgnese; the Andalusian to lascon.

ne customs, however, and some of character, run through all tovinces. The national pride is where the same. The Spaniias the highest opinion of his n and himself, which he enerally expresses by his gestures, This opinion s, and actions. covered in all ranks of life. classes of society; in crimes n virtues; amongst the great he small; under the rage of poasmuch as in the royal palace. salt is a kind of haughtiness, sive sometimes to him who is iject, but useful in giving to and a sentiment of nobleness telf-esteem, which fortifies it st all meanness. This pride be considered as one cause of reat number of persons who the world, and embrace the viastical profession: thoslight. mtempt, the least constraint, - produce, on these hanghty sitions, the effect of real mis-

e Spaniards possess, almost irsally, a natural dignity of or, L1

sentiment, which is certainly superior to the pride of birth. It is often stigmatized as pride, because we are pleased so to call spirit in those classes in which we are accustomed to find a base humility. We cannot bear that a muleteer should answer us; that a peasant should refuse to sell us what we wish to buy, because he keeps it for his family; we are astonished that, immovably attached to his own habits, he should be regardless of our expostulations and our anger; -that he should think himself as good as we, and show that he does so: but, if we see in this man, instead of any thing base, a native greatness of mind; -- instead of intemperance, a sobilety of which we should be incapable;instead of that luxury and vanity which amongst us is not incompatible with poverty, and indifference to the indulgencies of life carried to as high a pitch as the austerity of the ancient republics; if we observe in him, instead of bad faith, of the instinct of theft and avidity, disinterestedness, honour, and fidelity; - instead of impudence, reserve and respect; -and instead of impiety, a fervent faith; we shall no longer be surprised to see men of the lowest class understand the pleasures of solitude, seek them at the price of the se-verest trials, and form to themselves a mode of life at once simple and sublime, made up of labour and prayer, nature and heaven.

Time national pride of the Spaniards is commonly attributed to their success in the lifteenth and sixteenth centuries. "The Spaniard of the sixteenth century has disappeared," says M. Bourgoing, but his mask remains; under 2 F. which,

which, notwithstanding the reverses that the nation has sustained, the modern Spaniard continues to act the part of his aucestors." This is a mistake, the Spaniard has always been the same: historians depict him as haughty, boastful, filled with self-esteem, and disdainful of other nations. His natire disposition was kept down under the voke of the people who subdued him; but it broke forth with full force the moment he recovered his liberty. The Spaniard of the twelfth century was the same with the Spaniard of the eigh-The Spaniards are brave: teenth. they have always been so: from the most remote ages they have evinced the most steady and intrepid valour. Thucydides, Diodo-rus Siculus, Livy, Strabo, and Lucius Florus, represent them as the most warlike of the barbarians: as brave in battle; patient of the fatigues of war; bold and as valiant as the Romans. They were vanquished by Hannibal, on the banks of the Tagus, only because they wanted a head; under the conduct of Hannibal, they vanquished the Romans on the banks of the Rhone: they often beat them when they fought under the command of Veriatus and Sertorius: they long resisted them in the Cantabriau war. The famous defence of Saguntum, and that of Numan. tia, would suffice to immortalise Spanish valour: the first resisted, during eight months, an army of 150,000 Carthaginians, and chose rather to bury itself under its own ruins than surrender; the last sustained, during fourteen years, the utmost efforts of the Roman power; triumphed several times over the armies of the republic;

twice compelled her generals to sue for peace; and only yielded, at length, through famine, and the small number of her detenders, leaving nothing to her conquerors but heaps of ruins, ashes, and dead bodies. Even the women have sometimes displayed a manly consage. In the Cantabrian war, under the Romans, mothers were seen to put their own children to death, that they might not see them fall into the hands of their enemies.

In later times the Spaniards had

not degenerated from the valour

of their ancestors. They evinced the same energy against the Moors: a haudful of Spaniards was often seen to encounter innumerable hosts of Arabs; to defeat them, put them to the rout, and reconquer from them a wide extent of country. The valour and reputation of the Spanish infantry, under Ferdinand V. and his successors, are known The names of A. to all Europe. mansa, of Villaviciosa, Bitonto, Codogno, Veletri, Camposanto, Parma, Bennos-Ayres, the Havannah, Port-Mahon, and Oran, are famous in the history of the eighteenth century: the plains of Catalonia and Biscay have become no less so in the present war. These places have been the theatre in which the Spaniards have shown to all Europe that they were worthy the reputation of their fathers.

The Spanish soldier is still one of the best in Europe, when placed under an experienced general and brave and jutelligent officers he is possessed of a cool and steady valour: he long resists fatigue, and easily inures himself to labour lives on a little endures huncel without complaining a executes the

orders of his superiors without tesitation, and never suffers a mur. mor to escape him. Shades of difference are observed, however, in the different provinces. Galicians are accounted the best addiers in Spain: Strabo has said of them, that they were warlike, and difficult to be subjugated. The valour of the Catalonian is the most intrepid; that of the Ar. the most considerate; that of the Andalusian the most bresumptuous; of the Castilian the colest; that of the Biscayan more active amongst rocks than on the Jaio.

The Spaniards are very reserved; they have little of those exterior demonstrations, of that deceitful show which is called politeness. They do not make advances to a tranger; they wait for him to do it: they study him, and do not give themselves up to him till they think they know him; even then it is with referve. Their address is serious, cold, sometimes even repulsive; but, under this unpromising exterior, they conceal a worthy heart and a great disposition to oblige; they scatter around their benefits, without endeavouring to make a merit of them, and grant without having promised. This character belongs especially to the Castilians.

In spite of this apparent gravity, the Spaniard has an inward gaiety which easily discovers itself, and on some occasions bursts out. It is usually noisy, but genuine, constant, frank, and natural. covers itself in the most ordinary conversation, by a succession of sallies, pleasantries, and plays upon words, full of point and vivacity. The people of the south of Spain succeed particularly in this

Their repartees are prompt, Jine. ingenious, expressive; their descriptions original; their irony keen; their comparisons just and well applied; it is not the genteelest persons who excel most in wit, which is found among the lowest classes. When one can enter into the beauties and delicacies of the language, one is surprised to hear pleasantries, full of grace and spirit, proceed from the mouths of

the common people.

The Spaniard is very slow in all his operations; in business, in politics, in the sciences, in the arts, in his loves, in his pleasures. He often deliberates when he ought to act, and spoils affairs as much by his temporising as other nations by their precipitation. They have a proverb contrary to one of ours: -they say that one should never de to-day what may be put off till to-morrow. This slowness of the Spaniards appears incompatible with the vivacity of their imagination; it is the consequence of the distrust and circumspection that are natural to them; but when their pride is irritated, their anger provoked, or their generosity stimulated, they wake in a moment from their apathy, and are capable of the most violent or the most noble actions.

Their tardiness would be but a slight defect, did it not proceed from a radical defect of a much more serious nature, and the consequences of which have always been dreadful to their country; I mean the invincible indolence and hatred of labour which prevails in their national character, and has at all times paralised the government of their best princes, and impeded the success of their

most

most brilliant enterprizes. All their own historians deplore the effects of this apathy, this fatal recklessness, which has almost always kept them dependent on the industry of their neighbours, or at least behind them in improvement. The happiest ages of their monarchy have not been exempted from this evil, which seems to be as much the product of the climate as of the administration.

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A place or a chards, we show these dark other preserves.

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#### NATURAL HISTORY.

Account of the Dissection of a Human Fætus, in which the Circulation of the Blood was curried on without a Heart. By Mr. B. C. Brodie. [From the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, for 1809.7

N opportunity lately occur-A red to me of examining a human foctus, in which the heart was wanting, and the circulation of the blood was carried on by the action of the vessels only. have been some other instances of this remarkable deviation from the natural structure; but in that to which I allude, the growth of the child bad been natural, and it differed much less from the natural formation than in any of those which are on record, and I have therefore been induced to draw up the following account of it.

A woman was delivered of twins in the beginning of the seventh month of pregnancy. There was a placenta with two umbilical chords, which had their origin about three inches distant from each other. The placenta was not preserved, but Mr. Adams, who attended the mother in her lying. in, observed nothing unusual in its appearance. Both fœtuses were born dead. They were nearly of the same size. One of them in no respect differed from the ordinary formation; the other had an unusual appearance, and Mr. Adams thought it deserving of examination. Through Dr. Hooper it was put into my hands for this pur-

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pose.

The fætus measured thirteen inches from the summit of the cranium to the feet. The thorax and abdomen were surrounded by a large shapeless mass, which concealed the form of the whole upper part of the body. This mass proved to be the integuments covering the posterior part of the neck and thorax, distended with a watery fluid, about three pints in quantity, contained in two cysts, lined by a smooth membrane. When the fluid was evacuated, and the cysts allowed to collapse, the fætus had nearly the natural form. Its extremities had nearly the usual appearance, except that on the right hand there was no thumb; on the left hand there was no thumb also, and only a singlefinger. There were three toes on the right foot, and four toes on the left foot. The external nostrils consisted only of two folds of 3 E 3

skin, under each of which was the orifice of an internal nostril, but pervious only for about half an inch. There was a hare-lip, and a cleft in the beny palate, extending one third of an inch backwards.

On dissection the cranium was found somewhat compressed by the stuid contained in the cost behind it. The brain itself was too putrid for accurate examination, but it was of nearly the natural size, and nothing unusual was observed in it. The membranes had the natural appearance, and the nerves appeared to go off from the brain and spinal marrow nearly as usual.

In the thorax there was no heart, thymus gland, or pleura. The trachea was situated immediately behind the sternum. had its natural appearance, and divided as usual into the two bron-The latter terminated in the lungs, which consisted of two rounded bodies, not more than one third of an inch in diameter, having a smooth external surface, and composed internally of a dense cel-The esophagus lular substance. had the usual situation, but it terminated in a cul-desac at the lower part of the thorax. The rest of the thorax was filled with a deuse cellular substance; and in place of the diaphragm, there was a membranous septum between it and the cavity of the abdomen.

In the abdomen, the stomach had no cardiac orifice. The intestine was attached to the mesentery in the usual way; but it was proportionably shorter than natural. There was an imperfect coccum, but the colon was not distinguished by any difference of structure or appearance from the rest of

the intestine. The rectum had its usual situation in the pelvis. The spleen and renal capsules were small; the kidneys, idadder, penis, and testicles, had the usual appearance. The abdomen was lined by peritonæum, but there was no omentum. The liver and gall-bladder were wanting.

As there was no heart, it became an object of importance to ascertain the exact nature of the circulation: for this purpose the bloodvessels were traced with attention.

The umbilical chord consisted of two vessels only: one of these was larger than the other, and its coats resembled those of a vein, while those of the smaller vessel were thick and elastic, like those of an Both of these versels enartery. tered the navel of the child. artery passed to the left groin by the side of the urachus, occupying the usual situation of the left unbilical artery. Here it gave off the external and internal iliac arteries of the left side, and was then costinued upwards on the fore part of the spine forming the aorta. From the aorta arose the common trusk of the right iliac artery, and the branches to the viscera and parietes of the thorax and abdomes. At the upper part of the thorax, it sent off the two subclavian, and afterwards divided into the two corotid arterics, without forming a arch. The veins corresponding to these arteries terminated in the vena cava, which was situated on the anterior part of the spine hefore the norta, and passed downwards before the right kidney to the right groin. Here it became reflected upwards by the side of the urachus to the navel, and was

continued into the larger vessel or vein of the chord.

It appears, therefore, that in this foetus, not only the heart was wanting, but there was no communication of any kind between the trunks of the venous and arterial systems, as in the natural feetus, where there is a heart. only communication between the two sets of vessels, was by means of the capillary branches anastomosing as usual in the feetus, and in the placenta. The blood must have been propelled from the placenta to the child, through the artery of the chord, and must have been returned to the placenta by means of the vein, so that the placenta must have been at once the source and the termination of the circulation, and the blood must have been propelled by the action of the vessels only.

It is to be understood, that the circulation in the feetus receives no propelling power from the ac. tion of the heart and arteries of the mother. This, although perfeetly known to anatomists, it is proper to mention, as it may not be equally known to all the mem-

bers of this society.

It appears extraordinary, that under these circumstances, notwithstanding the circulation through the placenta must have been more languid than is natural, that organ. should nevertheless have been capable of exercising its proper functions, so as to produce those changes on the blood, which are necessary for the maintenance of fætal life. by considering that in the natural foetus 'the 'umbilical arteries are

branches of the general arterial system, and only a portion of the blood of the child is sent to the placenta, whereas in the fœtus which I have described, the trunk of the vena cava was continued into the vein of the chord, and the whole of the venous blood circulated through the placenta, and was exposed to the influence of the arterial blood of the mother.

But the most interesting circumstance which we learn from this examination is, that the circulation not only can be carried on without a heart, but that a child so circumstanced can be maintained in its growth, so as to at. tain the same size as a feetus which is possessed of that organ. This fact is contrary to what prior experience has led us to expect, as will appear from the following abstract of the authenticated cases of this species of malformation, which we find on record.

A monster, in which there was no heart, is described by M. Mery\*. There were twins, one of which was well formed, and of the usual size of a six-mouths' child: the size of the other was not mentioned, so that no comparison could be made between them. In the latter, the head, neck, and other extremities were wanting There were no vestiges of a brain, nor was there any liver. The dissection of the blood-vessels does not appear to have been very accurately made, but, from the general account, I should suppose that the circulation did not materially This may be explained differ from that of the fætus which I have described.

Another instance of this kind is

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described by M. Winslow . This was also a twin, only seven inches in length. The age and size of the other child are not mentioned. In this instance there was no head, nor any vestige of brain. There were no lungs, liver, stomach, nor spleen, and only a small portion of intestine. The arterial system is described as being complete, communicating with the placenta by the umbilical vein opening into the aorta, and the umbilical arteries arising nearly as usual. In this instance there was a circle of vessels formed by the arteries only, for M. Winslow expressly states, that there were no veins; and however extraordinary this may appear, we cannot be otherwise than cautious in denying an observation made by an auatomist so remarkable to, his extreme accuracy and minuteness.

Dr. Le Cat, of Rouen, states another case of twins t born at the end of the ninth month of pregnancy. One of them was a wellformed child, of the usual size, but the other was only twelve inches and a half in length. The head of the latter was very imperfect, and there was only a very minute portion of brain. The heart, lungs, liver, stomach, and spleen, were entirely wanting, and there was only a small portion of intestine. The arterial system was perfect; the umbilical vein terminated in the aorta, and the umbilical arteries had their origin from the internal iliac, as usual. There is, however, an obscurity in the account of the circulation, as it is stated that there

were veins, but they were not traced, nor was any communication made out between them and the arteries, or the vessels of the chord.

Dr. Clarke: has given an account of a case, in which a wo. man, after a natural labour, was dolivered of a healthy child, and also of a substance covered by common integuments, of an oval form, four inches in length, and having a separate navel-string and placenta. In this substance there was one os innominatum, with a femur, tibia, and fibala. were neither brain nor nerves; nor were there any viscera, except a small portion of intestine. The umbilical chord consisted of two vessels, an artery and a vein, both of which ramified in this substance and in the placenta.

In Dr. Hunter's anatomical collection, there are two specimens of monsters born without hearts. In both of them the whole upper part of the body was wanting; and in neither was the exact nature of the circulation ascertained.

In each of the instances which! have quoted, not only the heart was wanting, but the feetus in other respects was so imperfect, that it could not be considered as any thing more than a mola, or an itergularly-formed living mass consected with the placenta. In particular, in all of them the brainful which may with justice be considered as affording the best distinguished between a mola and a feetisgist was wanting; whereas in this which forms the subject of these

<sup>\*</sup> Histoire de l'Academie Royale des Sciences, 1740.



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paper, the brain was large as usual, and in spects the fœtus varied from the natural struc-1 in any former instance. cases already on record, seen, that wherever the 3 monster was mentioned, ch smaller than a natural "his would have led to osition, that a circulaich was carried on by a of the vessels only, apable of maintaining ral growth of a child, ot been found that the hich I have described. e heart was wanting, was il in size to a feetus of the which was possessed of

be observed, that in all es, in which the heart ing, the liver was wanting is probable that the active vessels only, without ince of the heart, would insufficient to propel the rough the circulation of which is so extensive in al fectus.

rigin and Formation of By T. A. Knight, 'R.S. [From the same.]

former communication I n an account of some exi, which induced me to that the buds of trees inspring from their alburwhich they are always I by central vessels of greater or less length; and in the course of much subsequent experience, I have not found any reason to change the opinion that I have there given \*. The object of the present communication is to shew, that the roots of trees are always generated by the vessels which pass from the cotyledons of the seed, and from the leaves, through the leave-stalks and the bark, and that they never, under any circumstances, spring immediately from the alburnum.

The organ, which naturalists have called the radicle in the seed, is generally supposed to be analogous to the root of the plant, and to become a perfect root during germination; and I do not know that this opinion has ever been controverted, though I believe that, when closely investigated, it will prove to be founded in error.

A root, in all cases with which I am acquainted, clongates only by new parts which are successively added to its apex or point, and never, like the stem or branch, by the extension of parts previously organized; and I have endeavoured to shew, in a former memoir, that owing is this difference in the made of the growth of the root and lengthened plumule of germinating seeds; the one must ever be obedient to gravitation, and point towards the centre of the earth, whilst the other must take the opposite direction h. But the radicle of germinating seeds elongates by the extension of parts previously organized, and in a great number of cases, which must be familiar to every person's observa-

<sup>&#</sup>x27; Phil. Trans, 1805.

tion, raises the cotyledons out of the mould in which the seed is placed to vegetate. The mode of growth of the radicle is therefore similar to that of the substance which occupies the spaces between the buds, near the point of the succulent annual shoot, and totally different from that of the proper root of the plant, which I conceive to come first into existence during the germination of the seed. and to spring from the point of what is called the radicle. At this period, neither the radicle nor cotyledons contain any alburnum; and therefore the first root cannot originate from that substance; but the cortical vessels are then filled with sap, and apparently in full action, and through these the sap appears to descend, which gives existence to the true root.

When first emitted, the root consists only of a cellular substance, similar to that of the bark of other parts of the future tree, and within this the cortical vessels are subsequently generated in a circle, enclosing within it a small portion of the cellular substance. which forms the pith or medulla of the root. The cortical vessels soon enter on their office of generating alburnous matter; and a transverse section of the root then shews the alburnum arranged in the form of wedges round the medulla, as it is subsequently deposited on the central vessels of the succulent annual shoot, and on the surface of the alburnum of the stems and branches of older trees \*.

If a leaf-stalk be deeply wound-

\* Phil. Trans. for 1801. Plate 27.

ed, a cellular substance, si that of the bark and yout is protruded from the upp the wound, but never f lower; and the leaf-stalks plants possess the power ting roots, which power have resided id alburnum. leaf-stalk does not conta but vessels, similar to tho bark and radicle, abound apparently convey the 1 sap; and from these ve perhaps more properly 1 fluid they convey, th emitted by the leaf-stal their existence +.

if a portion of the b vine, or other tree, which emits roots, be taken off'r extending round its stem intercept entirely the p any fluid through the b any body which contain moisture he applied, 1 roots will soon be emitted immediately above the cated space, but never im beneath it: and when the num in the decorticated's hecome lifeless to a cor depth, buds are usually 1 beneath, but never im above it, apparently own obstruction of the ascen The roots, which are e the preceding case, do n in any degree to differ fa which descend from the generating seeds, and b rently derive their matter fluid which descends thi cortical vessels.

There are several varied apple-tree, the trunks and

† Phil. Trans. for 18



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almost covered with scences, formed by points which would roots under favourable s; and such varieties very readily propa-Having thus ittings. onsiderable number of 3 of these varieties, the began to form upon when two years old, reing then applied to spring, numerous roots I into it early in the 'he mould was, at the aised round, and apstems of other trees of e and variety, and in t similar, except that he latter were cut off ince above the lowest so that there were no aves from which sap nd to generate or feed and under these cirno roots, but numeere emitted, and these rang from the spaces which, under different s, had afforded roots. f the trees last menng been divided into en inches long, were uttings, and roots were itted from the lowest beneath the soil, and ie appermost of those

icipated the result of receding experiments; upposed, or now suproots can be changed r buds into roots; but proved that the organic alburnum is better carry the sap it con-

tains, from the root upwards, than in any other direction, and I concluded that the sap, when arrived at the top of the cutting through the alburnum, would be there employed, as I had observed in many similar cases in generating buds. and these buds would be protruded where the bark was young and thin, and consequently afforded little resistance\*. I had also proved the bark to be better calculated to carry the sap towards the roots than in the opposite direction, and I thence inferred that as soon as any buds, emitted by the cuttings, afforded leaves, the sap would be conveyed from these to the lower extremity of the cuttings by the cortical vessels, and be there employed in the formation of roots \*.

Both the alburnum and bark of trees evidently contain their true sap; but whether the fluid which ascends in such cases as the preceding through the alburnum to generate buds, be essentially different from that which descends down the bark to generate roots, it is, perhaps, impossible to decide, As nature, however, appears in the vegetable world to operate by the simplest means; and as the vegetable sap, like the animal blood, is probably filled with particles which are endued with life. were I to offer a conjecture, I am much more disposed to believe that the same fluid, even by merely acquiring different motions, may generate different organs, than that two distinct fluids are employed to form the root, and the bud and leaf.

When alburnum is formed in

the root, that organ possesses, in common with the stem and branches, the power of producing buds, and of emitting fibrous roots, and when it is detached from the tree, the buds always spring near its upper end, and the roots near the opposite extremity, as in the cuttings above-mentioned. The alburnum of the root is also similar to that of other parts of the tree, except that it is more porous, probably owing to the presence of abundant moisture, during the period in which it is deposited \*. And possibly the same cause may retain the wood of the root permahently in the state of alburnum; for I have shown in a former memoir, that if the mould be taken away, so that the parts of the larger roots, which adjoin the trunk, be exposed to the air, such parts' are subsequently found to contain much heart-wood \*.

I would wish the preceding observations to be considered as extending to trees only, and exclusive of the palm tribe: but I believe they are nevertheless generally applicable to perennial herbareous plants, and that the buds and fibrous roots of these originate from substances which correspond with the alburnum and bark of trees. It is obvious, that the roots which bulbs emit in the spring, are generated by the sap which descends from the bulb, When that retains its natural position; and such, tuberous-rooted plants as the potatoe offer rather a seening than a real obstacle to the hypothesis I am endeavouring to establish. The buds of these are \* Phil. Trans. for 1801.

generally formed beneath the so but I have shewn in , a form memoir, that the buds on cri part of the stem may be made generate tubers, which are simil to those usually formed benea the soil; and I have subsequent seen, in many instances, sa emitted by a re-produced ba without the calix of a blosson which had failed to produce fruit but I have never, under any or cumstances, been able to obta tabers from the fibrous roots of in plant.

The tube, therefore, appears differ little from a branch, which has dilated instead of extending a self, except that it becomes caps ble of retaining life during a lorge period; and when I have laboured through a whole summer is counteract the natural habits of the plant, a profusion of blossom

has, in many instances, sprang

from the buds of a tuber, The runners also, which we cording to the natural habit of the plant, give existence to the teles beneath the soil, are very time in organization to the stem of the plant and readily emit leaves, and become converted into perfustems, in a few days, if the current of ascending sap be directed into them; and the mode in which the tuber is formed above, and beneath the soil, is precisely the same. And when the say, which has been deposited at rest dunthe antumn and winter, is 1511 called into action to feed the buch which elongate into paits of the stems, of the future plants in lie spring, fibrous roots are emitted

25. Situation (a)

the bases of these stems, posite extremities, as in the cases 12ve mentioned respecting trees. Many uaturalists have supposed · fibrous roots of all plants to be annual duration only; and those bulbous and tuberous rooted .uis certainly are so; as in these ire has provided a distinct rerigir for the sap which is to form . first leaves and fibrous roots of a succeeding season; but the amization of trees is very difrent, and the alburnum and bark the roots and stems of these are e reservoirs of their sap during e winter. + When, however, the brous roots of trees are crowdtogether in a garden-pot, they re often found lifeless in the suceeding spring; but I have not berved the same mortality to cur. in any degree, in the roots firees when growing, under famrable circumstances, in their utural situation.

i am prepared to offer some barryations on the causes which breet the roots of plants in search proper nutriment, and which casion the root of the same plant o assume different forms under therent circumstances; but I propose to make those observations the subject of a future communication.

In the Effects of Westerly Winds in raising the Level of the British Channel. By James Rennel, Esq. F. R. S. [From the same.]

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IN the Dbsertations on a Cur-

rent that often prevails to the West-ward of Scilly," which I had the honour to lay before the Royal Society many years ago, I slightly mentioned, as connected with the same subject, the effect of strong westerly winds, in raising the level of the British Channel; and the escape of the super-incumbent waters, through the Strait of Dover, into the then lower level of the North Sea.

The recent loss of the Britannia East India ship, captain Birch, on the Goodwin Sands, has impressed this fact more strongly on my mind; as I have no doubt that her loss was occasioned by a current, produced by the running off of the accumulated waters; a violent gale from the westward then prevailing. The circumstances under which she was lost, were generally these:

In January last she sailed from her anchorage between Dover and the South Foreland, (on her way to Portsmouth,) and was soon after assailed by a violent gale, between the west and south-west. thick weather preventing a view of the lights, the pilot was left entirely to the reckoning and the lead; and when it was concluded that the ship was quite clear of the Goodwin. she struck on the north-eastern extenity of the southernmost of those sands. And this difference between the reckoning (after due allowance being made for the tides) and the actual position, I conclude was owing to the northerly stream of current, which caught the ship when she drifted to the back, or eastern side of the Goodwin.

The fact of the high level of the

Channel

M. Mirbel's Traité d'Anatomie, &c. &c. Dr. Smith's Introduction to Botanys

Channel, during strong winds, between the W. and S. W., cannot be doubted, because the increased height of the tides in the southern ports, at such times, is obvious to every discerning eve. Indeed, the form of the upper part of the channel, in particular, is such as to receive and retain, for a time, the principal part of the water forced in; and as a part of this water is continually escaping by the Strait of Dover, it will produce a current; which must greatly disturb the reckonings of such ships as navigate the Strait, when thick weather prevents the land, or the lights of the Foreland, and the north Goodwin, from being seen.

I observe in a new publication of Messrs. Lawrie and Whittle, intitled "Sailing Directions, &c. for the British Channel, 1808," that throughout the Channel it is admitted by the experienced persons whom he quotes, that strong S.W. winds "cause the flood-tide to run an hour, or more, longer than at common times:" or in other words, that a current overcomes the ebb tide a full hour: not to mention how much it may accelerate the one, and retard the other, during the remainder of the time."

It is evident, that the direction of the current under consideration, will be influenced by the form and position of the opposite shores, at the entrance of the Strait; and as these are materially different, so must the direction of the stream be, within the influence of each side respectively. For instance, on the English side, the current

having taken the direction o shore, between Dungeness an South Foreland, will set gene to the north-east, through tha of the Strait. But, on the Fi side, circumstances must be different: for the shore of logne trending almost due p will give the current a like ( tion, since it cannot turn : round the point of Grisne the north-eastward; but most serve a great proportion of its therly course, until it mixes the waters of the North Sca. it may be remarked, that the tannia, when driven to the east of the Goodwin, would fal this very line of current.

There is another circumstant be taken into the account; is, that the shore of Bolongs senting a direct obstacle to water impelled by the we winds, will occasion a higher of the sea there than elsew and, of course, a stronger fix current towards the Goodwin

It must, therefore, be infected that a ship, passing the Strand Dover, at the back of the Ewin Sands, during the previous strong W. or S. W. winds be carried many miles to the ward of her reckoning; a compelled to depend on it, a subject to great hazard free Goodwin.

It will be understood, of that although the stream of calone, has been considered (in order to simplify the sky yet that, in the application of remarks, the regular tides

It is also asserted, that in the mouth of the Channel, the extraordisis of tide, in stormy weather, is ten foet: that is, at common springs twenty, storms thirty feet.

be taken into the account. But in my ignorance of their detail, as say no more than that I conis that the great body of the tide the Channel, must be subject ich the same laws as the curtaself. The opposite tide will less occasion various inflexof the current, as it blends f with it; or may absolutely and it; and the subject can arche perfectly understood witha particular attention to the selty and direction of the tides oderate weather, to serve as a and-work.

umstances relative to Merino Sheep, chiefly collected from the nunish Shepherds, who attend. d those of the flock of Pouler, iately presented to his Majesty b. the government of Spain; and a so respecting the Sheep of the lock of Negrette, imported from Scain by his Majesty in 1791. By Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society of London, From Part ii. Vol.vi. of Communications to the Board f Agriculture.

A considerable part of Estremara, Leon, and the neighbouring tovinces of Spain, is appropriated the maintenance of the Merino ecks, called by the Spaniards rishumantes, as are also broad \*\*n roads, leading from one proce to the other, and extensive ing-places, where the sheep are saired on the road. So careful is e police of the country to preserve them, during their journeys, from all hazard of disturbance or interruption, that no person, not even a foot-passenger, is suffered to travel upon those roads while the sheep are in motion, unless he belongs to the flocks.

The country on which the sheep are depastured, both in the southern and the northern parts, is set out into divisions, separated from each other by land-marks only, without any kind of fences; each of these is called a Dehesa, and is of a size capable of maintaining a flock of about a thousand sheep, a greater number, of course, in the south country, where the lambs are reared, and fewer in the north country, where the sheep arrive after the flock has been culled.

Every proprietor must possess as many of these in each province as will maintain his flock. In the temperate season of winter and spring, the flocks remain in Estremadura, and there the ewes bring forth their lambs in December. As soon as the increasing heats of April and May have scorched up the grass, and rendered the pasturage scanty, they commence their march towards the mountains of Leon, and after having been shorn on the road, at vast establishments called Esquileos, crected for that purpose, pass their summer in the clevated country, which supplies them with abundance of rich grass: and they do not leave the mountains till the frosts of September begin to damage the herbage.

A flock in the aggregate is call- ed a Cavaña; this is divided into

<sup>\*</sup> Mesers. Lawrie and Whittle's publication allows the tides in this quarter a with of one mile and ahalf per hour, at the springs; half a mile at the neaps. · Britannia's accident happened at dead neaps.





as many subdivisions as there are thousands of sheep belonging to it; each theep, besides being searmarked in the face with a hot iron when young, is branded after every shearing with a broad oitch brand, generally of the first letter of the name of the proprietor, and each subdivision is distinguished from the rest by the part of the sheep's body on which this mark is placed.

By the laws of the Mesta, each Cavalia must be governed by an odicer called Mayoral; for each subdivision of a thousand sheep, five shepherds and four dogs are appointed. Some of these inferior shepherds obtain the office of Rabadan, the duty of which is to give a general superintendance under the control of the Mayoral, also to prescribe and administer medicines to the sick sheep. At the time of travelling, and when the ewes are yeaning, one or two extra shepherds are allowed for each thousand sheen.

The number of Merino sheep in Spain is estimated by Burgoyne at 6,000,000; these of course must be attended by 20,000 shepherds, and 24,000 dogs at ordinary times, and they find occasional employment for 5 or 10,000 additional persons in the scasous of lambing and of tearnthing

and of travelling.

In their journey, each subdivision is attended by its own shepherds and dogs, and kept separate as far as may be from all others. The duty of the dogs is to chace the woives, who are always upon the watch when the sheep are on the road, and are more willy than our foxes; they are taught also, when a sick sheep lars behind unobserved by the shepherds, to stay with and defend it, till

some one returns back in of it. There are besides, in subdivision, about six tame we called Mansos; these wear and are obedient to the voi the shepherds, who frequently them small pieces of bread; so the shepherds lead, the Mans always near them, and this dithe flock to follow.

Every sheep is well acqui with the situation of the L to which its subdivision be and will at the end of the jos go . traight to it, without the ance of the shepherds; her flock grazes all the day unde eves of the attendants; whe evening comes on, the sheet collected together, and they lay down to rest; the shep and their degs then lay dor the ground round the flock sleep, as they term it, unde stars, or in huts that afford sheiter from inclement wer and this is their custom alithe except that each is allowed. turn, an absence of about a m which he spends with his fa and it is remarkable, that t milies of these shepherds rai

The shepherds who came his Majesty's flock, were que ed on the subject of giving a their sheep; they declared this is only done in the hotter son of the year, when the she on the mountains; that in Seber it is left off; and that the not give salt to ewes forward lamb, being of opinion that the abortion.

tirely at Leon.

It is scarcely credible, it is appears on the best author be true, that under the open of the laws of the Mests, it

1



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confide the care of the sheep to the management of their shepherds, without admitting any interference on the part of the proprietor, no profit of the flock comes to the hands of the owner, except what is derived from the wool; the carcases of the culled sheep are consumed by the shepherds, and it does not appear that any account is rendered by them to their employers, of the value of the skins, the tallow, &c.; the profit derived by a proprietor from a flock, is estimated on an average at about one shilling a head, and the produce of a capital vested in a flock is said to fluctuate between five

and ten per cent.

The sheep are always to v kept. It is the business of each Mayoral, to increase his flock to as large a **xumber** as the land allotted to it can possibly maintain; when it is arrived at that pitch, all further increase is useless, as there is no mie for these sheep, unless some neighbouring flock has been reduced by mortality, below its proper number; the most of the lambs are therefore every year killed as soon as they are yeared, and each of those preserved is made to suck two or three ewes. The shepherds say, that the wool of an ewe, that brings up her lambs without assist. ance, is reduced in its value.

At shearing time the shepherds, shearers, washers, and a multitude of unnecessary attendants, are fed upon the flesh of the culled sheep; and it seems that the consumption occasioned by this season of feasting, is sufficient to devour the whole of the sheep that are draughted from the flock. Mutton in Spain is not a favourite food; in truth, it is not in that country prepared for Vos. LI.

the palate as it is in this; we have our lamb-fairs, our hog-fairs, our shearling-fairs, our fairs for culls, and our markets for fat sheep, where the mutton, having passed through these different stages of preparation, each unler the care of men, whose soil and whose skill is best suited to the part they have been taught by their interest to assign to themselves, is offered for sale, and if fat and good, it seldom fails to command a price by the pound, from 5 to 10 per cent. dearer than that of beef In Spain, they have no such sheep-fairs calculated to subdivide the education of each animal, by making it pass through many hands, as works of art do in a manufacturing concern, and they have not any fat sheep markets that at all resemble ours: the low state of grazing of Spoin ought not therefore to be wondered at, nor the poverty of the Spanish farmers; they till a soil sudiciently productive by nature, but are robbed of the reward due to the occupier, by the want of an advantageous market for their produce, and the benefit of an extensive consumption; till the manufacturing and mercantile parts of a community become opulent enough to pay liberal prices, the agricultural part of it cannot grow rich by selling.

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That the sole purpose of the journeys taken annually by these sheep, is to seek food in places where it can be found, and that these migrations would not be undertaken, if either in the northern or the southern provinces, a sufficiency of good pasture could be obtained during the whole year, appears a matter of certainty. That change of pasture has no effect upon their

3 F

wool, is clear, from all the experiments tried in other countries, and in Spain also, for Eurgoyne tells us, that there are stationary flocks, both in Leon and in Extremadura, which produce wool quite as fine as that of the Trashur antes.

The sheep lately presented to his majesty are of the Cavaña of Paular, one of the very finest in point of pile, and esteemed also above all others for the beauty of carcase. In both these opinions, Mr. Lasteyrie, a French writer on sheep, who fived many years in Spain, and paid diligent attention to the Merico sheep, entirely agrees; he also talls us, that the Cavana of Negretes, from whence the sheep imported by his majesty, in the year 1701, were selected, is not only one of the finest ciles, Lat produces also the largest careased sheep of all the Merines. Mir. Burgovue agrees with him in asserting, that the piles of Paular, Negrette, and E curial, have been withheld from exportation, and retained for the royal manufactory of Guadalavara, ever since it was first established.

The Cavaña of Paular consists of 30,000 sheep; it originally belonged to the rich Carthusian Monastery of that name, near Segovia; soon after the Prince of Peace rose into power, he purchased the flock from the Monks, with the land belonging to it, both in Etremadura and in Leon, at a price equal to twenty French franks a head, 10s. 8d. English. All the sheep lately arrived are marked with a large M. the mark of Don Manuel.

The number sent from Spain to the king was 2,000, equal to two subdivisions of the original Cavaña; to make the present the more valuable, these were selected by the shepher is from eight subdivisions, in order to choose young, well shaped, and fine woolled animals. This fact is evident, from the marks which are placed on eight different parts of the bodies of the sheep now at Kew.

The whole number embarked was 2.214; of these, 214 were presented, by the Spaniards, to some of his majesty's ministers, and 127 died on the journey, either at sea, or on their way from Portsmouth to Kew. His majesty was quicionsly pleased to take upon inaself the whole of the loss, which reduced the royal flock to 1573; several more have since died. As the time of giving the ram in Spain is Jely, the ewes were full of lamb when they embarked, se veral of them cast their lambs when the weather was bad at sea, and are rendered so weak and infirm by abortion, that it is much to be feared more will die, notwithstanding the great care taken of them by bis majesty's shepherds. A few have died of the This disease must have been contracted by halting on some swampy district, in their journey from the mountains to the sea of Gijon, where they were embarked, as one sheep died rotten at Portsmouth; there is every reason hew. ever to hope, that the disease will not spread, as the land on which they are now kept has never been subject to its ravages, being of a very light and saudy texture.

It is well worthy of observation, that although the Swedes, the Simons, the Danes, the Prussians, the Austrians, and of late, the French, have, either by the foresight of their governments, or the particles

exertion

erections of individuals, imported helno sheep, no nation has hiwro ventured to assert, that they faces the complete, and numixed ice of any one Cavaña; this ciramstance does not appear to have ten attended to any where but in addand; though, in fact, each Ca--21 is a separate and distinct med of sheep, not suffered by the maniards to mingle with others. the difference in value of the wool different Spanish flocks is very reat; at this time when Spanish rool is unusually dear, the prima has are worth more than 7s. a bund, and yet the inferior ones carce reach 5s. Even the French, ttentive as that nation generally to all things that concern the derest of individuals, appear to are overlooked this circumstance, ad to have contented themselves wh making up the numbers of eir importations, without paying ly regard to it; they have not at bt stated in any of their publivions, that attention was paid to he securing sheep of a prima pile, al keeping the breed of that pile rice and unmixed, after they had "dained it.

Our merchants in Spanish wool inge the prima piles in the follow-gorder of value, as appears by statement in the year 1792.

l'aular.

Negrette. Muro.

Patrimonio, and 15 more not nebrary to be enumerated. Mr. Lasse) rie the French writer on sheep, larges them not very differently; states them as follows: but both largeshad French agree that all be prima piles are nearly equal in incress of fibre, and consequently a value to the manufacturer. Escurial, called by us Patrimo-

Guadalupe. Paular. Infantado. Montareo. Negrette, &c.

The Danes, he tells us, procured their sheep from the best piles; but there is no appearance of their having, since they obtained them, kept the flocks separate, nor are they at present so remarkable for fine wool as the Saxons, whose wool is now at least as fine as that of Spain is, upon an average of prima and second-rate piles.

The Swedes were the first peo. ple who imported the Spanish breed; this good work was undertaken and completed by the patriotic exertions of a merchant of the name of Alstroemer, in the year The next who obtained an importation of Merino sheep were the Saxons, who are indebted for the benefits they enjoy from the improvement of their wools to the Prince Xavier, administrator of the electorate during the minority of the elector, and brother-in-law to the king of Spain. The prince obtained a flock of these valuable animals in 1766, and in 1778 an addition to it of 100 rams and 200 The Danes followed his ewes. useful example, as also did both Prussia and Austria. Every one of these countries continue at this moment to profit largely by the improvement these sheep have occasioned in their agricultural con-So far from the truth is the cerns. too common assertion that their wool will not continue fine in any country but Spain, that in the year 1806, when the ports of Spain were closed against us, a very large 3 F 2 quantity



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quantity of fine wool, the produce of German Merino sheep, was imported into this country from Hamburgh, and used by our manufacturers as a substitute for Spanish wool. In truth, some of this wool was so fine that it carried in the British market as high a price as the best Spanish piles were old for, in times of peace and amity.

In the year 1787, the king, guided by those patriotic motives which are ever active in his majesty's mind, gave orders for the importation of Merino sheep for his own use, and for the improvement of British wool; as it was doubtful at that time whether the king of Spain's licence, without which these sheep cannot be embarked at a Spanish port.could be obtained. it was deemed advisable to make the first purchases in the parts of Estremadura adjoining to Portugal, and to ship the sheep for England at Lisbon. The first importation of these valuable animals arrived in March 1788. and a little flock of them was soon after completed; but as these were of various qualities, having been draughted from different Cavañas, his majesty was pleased to order an application to be made to the king of Spain by lord Auckland, then his majesty's minister at that court, for permission to import some sheep draughted from one of the prima piles. This was obtained, and a little flock, consisting of 36 ewes, 4 rams, and I manso, arrived safe and well at Dover, in 1791. These sheep had made a part of the Cavaña called Negrette, one of the three piles restricted from exportation, and which is likewise remarkable for producing the largest carcassed sheep that are to be found

among the Merino floc been before stated.

On the receipt of this for such it has since proto be, the king, with prudence and foresight the whole of the sheep been procured by the way gal to be disposed of, who mediately done, and di Negrette breed to be in much as possible, and in its utmost purity.

From that time to tl the opinion of the pub times perhaps too unwa others too cautious, in as the value and adopting novel kinds of sheep, has inclined to give that pr the Merinos which is so j due. At first it was imp find a purchaser willig even a moderate price the sheep or for their shape of the sheep did the graziers, and the wc were utterly unable to the merit of the wool, i article so many times more valuable than an the kind that had ever be ed through their han butchers, however, were ous; they readily offere sheep, when fat, a fa price; and there are two in which when the fat:ste for was exhausted, the who had bought them inquired for more, becau the mutton was so very proved of by his best ca

It was not, however, it 1804, thirteen years a first introduction, that it. ed practicable to sail the

tion, the only certain means of placing animals in the hands of those persons who set the highest value upon them, and are consemently the most likely to take proper care of them. The attempt, Fowever, succeeded; and the prices given demonstrated, that some at east of his majesty's subjects had at that time learned to put a due value on the benefit his royal patriotism offered to them. One of the rams sold at the first sale for 42 guineas, and 2 of the ewes for 11 suineas each; the average price at which the rams sold was £19. 4s. and that of the ewes £8. 15s. 6d. cach.

This most useful mode of distribution has since that time been annually continued, and the sales have taken place in August. The last sale was held on the 17th of August, 1808, when the highest price given for a ram was £74. 11s. for an ewe £38.17s. The average price of rams was £33. 10s. 1d. of wes £23. 12s. 5d.; a most decisive proof not only that the flock had risen very materially in public estimation, but also that the sheep have not in any way degenerated from their original excellence.

The wool was at first found to he quite as difficult of sale as the sheep themselves; manufacturers were therefore employed to make a considerable quantity of it into cloth, which, when finished, was allowed by both woollen-drapers and tailors to be quite as good as cloth made from wool imported from Spain. But even this proof would not satisfy the scruples of the wool buyers, or induce them to offer a price at all adequate to the real value of the article; it was found necessary, therefore, to have the wool scowered, and to sell it in that state as Spanish wool, which, though grown in England, it really was; thus managed, the sales were easily effected for some years, at a price equal to that demanded for the prima piles of imported Spanish wool at the times when the bargains were made.

Time and patience have at last superseded all difficulties, and his majesty's wool has now been sold as clipped from the sheep's backs, the sheep have been washed, and the whole management of them carried on exactly in the English manner, at a price not lower than 4s. 6d. a pound, which allowing for the loss of weight in the scowering and sorting, costs the buyer at least 5s. 6d. a pound, a tolerable price for Spanish wool when plenty of it could be produced, though not possibly so high a one as ought to have been given, or as will be obtained for the Anglo-Negrette pile, when the value of the article is fully understood.

The race of another capital Cavaña has now been added to the riches of this country, the Paular, and the draught from it is larger than on any other occasion has been suffered to leave Spain; the animals have been selected with skill and attention, the pile they belong to stands at the very top of our English list, and the sheep have been most fortunately placed at the disposal of our most gracious king, whose shepherds have demonstrated to the public, in an experience of 17 years of their management of these interesting animals, that they can not only continue the breed in its original purity, but can also preclude all danger of degenération in the article of wool. What more can be wished for on this head?

3 F 3 On



On the Advantages to be derived from Heath in the Feeding of Stock, and on the Importance of the Maple-tree, by the Rev. James Hall. [From the same.]

IN the course of my experiments on furze, broom, rushes, beaustraw, and a variety of other articles that are generally reckoned of little use, I have found that it heath be cut when young and in bloom, and the finer parts infused in a teapot, it produces a liquid, not only grateful to the taste and well flavoured, but extremely wholesome, and, in many points of view, preferable to the tea that comes from China.

As I was auxious to know how far fine young heath might be useful to cattle, I bribed a poor man to confine his cow, that I might try the experiment on her. When first tied up, the cow refused to eat any of the heath, except the very finest part; nor did she seem to relish a rich intusion of it that was set before her. When she became a little hungry, however, the first drank the infusion, and then began to cat the heath. Having watched and observed her narrowly, I shall only say, that she lived nearly two weeks on this food solely; and I have no doubt but that she could have lived much longer, had it been necessarv. She gave less milk, it is true, while she lived solely on heath; but then what the milk lost in quantity, was amply made up by the quality of what she gave. I made a similar experiment with a couple of sheep, and an old horse, and found the effect nearly the same; only the

sheep drank but little of fusion.

Thus satisfied that cattle supported for a time b heath, if cut while in bloom ceeded to ascertain how plant is capable of reta valuable qualities, when c laid up. With a view t cut some in the end of when heath is generally a and dried it in the shade. kept this nearly two year it produced an infusion strong and well flavour first. Another parcel, a kept three years, suppor more than a week, and an infusion not inferio former. The quality to cow's milk was uncome proved both in taste and the heath.

On chopping, and put tities of five young h down while in bloom, i or mash-tub, and pour water on it, there is pr infusion, not only rich an but capable of being basis of various valuab Those, therefore, who vicinity of heath, have or a sufficient quantity of order to have as much they think proper. Tl er and more even the the place they burn, : If any of the stumps heath remain after it is 1 should, some way or of moved. The ashes o heath become an excelle and, generally, cause a crop to spring up. or three years old, this cut down with the scyl

much as possible dried in the If quantities of this be rot into a vat, or mash-tub, with rading water, a very considerable quantity of strong and small beer my be procured, as well as spitits by distillation, which, on being put into casks, may be carried me, and laid up for use. What of the fine young heath is not wed in this way, may either be secured on the spot, or carried iome, to be given to cattle when odder becomes either scarce or With a sufficient stock of his article, the lean cattle on a fum may not only be supported, in the event of a severe winter or thring, but also those in good conmica prevented from becoming Cherwise. Heath intended for this purpose should, however, be racefully stacked up, and kept close; otherwise it becomes less uluable.

In the course of my experiments on trees, I have often been surprised that the-cultivation of the regar-maple is not more encouraged in the interior and highlands of Scotland. In many parts of America, where the winters are cold, and neither the climate nor the soil better than in Scotland, the maple-tree thrives exceedingly, indeed the soil in Scotland, in many places, seems admirably calculated for the introduction and culture of this highly valuable, and hardy, yet fast-growing tree.

The maple, which thrives best in hedge-rows, and in almost all rolls and exposures, may be proparated either by seeds, or by slips. Notwithstanding its rapid growth, the maple is generally near 20 years before it is at its best. How-

ever, often before it is half that age, very considerable quantities of juice are extracted from it. To procure which, bore a hole in the tree with a small augur, into which insert a spout, and put a trough, or some thing under it to receive the juice. Having collected this every night, and carried it to the large tub or vessel in or near the wood, prepared to receive it, after being strained, let it be boiled, which is the shortest, and perhaps the best way of obtaining the sugar.

The juice of the maple generally flows during four or five weeks. What comes from an ordinary tree may produce about 20lbs. of sugar, annually. Now, as an hundred trees, particularly if planted in what is termed the quincunx method, may be reared per acre, the sugar produced, though sold at 6d. per pound, will fetch nearly £50. in cash to the proprietor. I am of opinion, however, that in many places the produce would be considerably more.

But the profit of the maple-tree is not confined to sugar alone. It affords also a most agreeable molasses, and an excellent vinegar, while the sap that is suitable for these purposes is obtained after that, which affords the sugar, has ceased to flow; so that the manufacture of these different products of the maple-tree, by succeeding, do not interfere with one another. Part of the molasses might either be made the basis of an excellent beer; or, by distillation, be converted into spirits; while the rest, with the refuse of the sugar, might be applied to the feeding of sheep, cattle, pigs, and the like, as well

3 F 4

as to a variety of other valuable purposes. If mixed with strong infusions of fine young heath, and given to them not one of a thousand of the cattle in Scotland would die in a severe winter, or spring, that

but too frequently do.

The maple-tree, fortunately, is not in the least hurt by tapping. On the contrary, the oftener it is tapped the better. A yearly discharge of sap from the tree, instead of hurting it, is found to improve its growth, and make it yield the more. This is proved by experience, as well as by the superior excellence of those trees which have been perforated in a thousand places by a small woodpecker that feeds on the sap.

Nor is this all. From the saccharine matter they contain, the leaves and twigs of the maple tree are calculated to afford food for cattle. In America, when they are beginning a farm, or when a sufficient stock of hav has net been laid up for the winter, cattle often live on the leaves and twigs of the maple. Hence, in more points of view than one, this species of wood seems worthy of attention and room: particularly in those distlicts where the breeding and rearing of cattle

is the principal object.

Owing to the rugged nature of the ground, the want of roads, and of water-carriage, in many of the interior and highlands of Scotland, wood is often of no value at all. In the county of Banff, for instance, where I resided several years, I have seen trees sold at a shilling each, that in the vicinity of water-carriage, of a good road, or, even of a small village, would have brought ten times that sum:

and I have known trees, that the vicinity of any tolerably lar town, or village, would have be worth four or five pounds eat that scarcely brought as many sh lings. The truth is, the difficu of removing would is such the though fully grown, and of very best quality, yet it is not wo the felling. Now, as there thousands of acres of wood in tuations of this kind, in many ferent parts of Scotland, might such be burnt or otherwise stroyed, and maple planted in stead? Being yearly bled, maple would produce a conside ble degree of nourishment both man and beast; and, consequen be an advantage to the country large as well as to the landhold Were there a want of hands the country, there would be s excuse for neglecting improvem of this kind; but this is not case; as there are many, in rious parts, that know not v to do, nor where to look for ployment. But it is not took and it is to be hoped that so thing will be done for them. in way of finding them cmploys There is such a thing as being amidst the ferrour of fanciful coveries, and of being carried a by an imagination guided only vanity; and there is such a tl I know, as experimental tris yet I think I may venture to that if, along with the instruct of the Board of Agriculture, the Highland Society, the cuf tion of the maple-tree, and the rious uses to which fine yo heath might be applied, were tended to, many of the track heath and glens in Scotland w oon lay aside their dreary aspect,
all become, as it were, like the to market at Paramaribo, and ataliey of Sharon.
The yellow back is often brought to market at Paramaribo, and attracts the attention of new conters,

isher of Surinam. [From the Narrative of Baron Albert Von Sack, Chamberlain to his Prussian Majesty.]

THE salt water fish that are suight on the coast of Guiana, are ess delicate than those which are taken on the coasts of Europe, as the muddy water which the large overs carry into the sea, extend nore than thirty miles.

A maritime animal which frequents the coast and the rivers, is the manati, or sea cow. This animal grows to the size of about fifteen feet in length, and is of a unlky circumference; the head resembles that of a hog, but the muzzla is shorter; the nostrils are large, its eyes are very small; instead of ears, it has auditory holes; the mouth is large, and the gums are very hard, but without teeth; the tongue is short, as is also its neck; the body is covered with a dark gray very tough skin; on the breast are two paws like those of a sea turtle, with which the manati is said to support itself when feeding on marine plants, and holds likewise their young brood to their adder, which is placed on the chest.

Next to the manati is the gray munik, growing to the size of near three feet in length; it is much like the salmon in its shape, but has larger scales, and is thicker in the body; its flesh is white and delicate: there are plenty of them in the upper part of the large rivers in the colony.

The yellow back is often brought to market at Paramaribo, and attracts the attention of new comers, as this fish is of a saffron colour on the upper part, but the under is white; it grows sometimes near three feet long, and has a large head with two very long whiskers: the body is small in proportion, without scales, and the taste but indifferent.

The warapper is above a foot long, and a fish of good taste. In the rainy season it leaves its swampy retreats with the inundation, and gets into the flooded parts of the forest, where it becomes very fut, and is easily caught amongst the trees, when the water begins to subside.

The old wife is of the size of a perch, to which it bears a resemblance, and is of an excellent taste.

The lumpe is also much estremed for its flavour. This fish is about a foot and a half long, has a very large head, and its body is marked with longitudinal black stripes. There are a number of wholesome fishes in the rivers of the colony, but they have nothing remarkable in their form, and their methods of living are entirely unknown.

The peri, however, deserves particular attention; it grows to the size of about two feet, and is of a flattish shape, with a large head, wide mouth below the head, and very sharp teeth: it has a fin on each side of the belly, a single fin on the back, and another at the end of the tail: the fish is covered with shining thin scales of a blue-ish colour; it lives in fresh water, is very rapacious, and its jaws are so strong that it will snap off the feet of the duck and other water.

fowls

fowls as they are swimming; it is even said that persons who have been bathing in the rivers, without knowing the nature of this fish, have had their toes, fingers, &c. bit off by them; but the Indians do not dread the peri, for they keep themselves in constant motion, whilst bathing, by which they frighten the fish off, and keep it at a distance.

The que-quee is about ten inches long, with a large round-shaped head; the whole fish is covered with hard scales of moveable rings, sliding one over the other, like those in the tail of a craw-fish; the colour is of a brownish grey, and the fish is said to taste well.

The fish called the four-eyed fish, is near a foot long, covered with a brown skin; the head has some resemblance to that of a frog. This fish is found in creeks and thought by many to have really four eyes; but when minutely observed, it is clear that it has only two eyes, but under cach is an addition like a part of an eye, which most likely serves this animal as a kind of reflecting mirror, by which it can observe what passes under the water, and thus avoid any unexpected attack, as it generally swims with the head considerably clevated out of the water. It is a very lively fish, and pursues with great vivacity those insects that swim on the surface.

Uses of Insects in Tropical Climates. [From the same.]

A great number of different species of insects in the Tropics, are in Europe often considered as the worst plague of this country: and

will be found that they are highl beneficial in the order of nature t the country where they exis The many decayed trees here would encumber the ground, if it we not for the vast numbers of an which take immediate possession ( them, and in destroying the fibra soon reduce them to the state of fine garden mould: an unciviliza Indian, unacquainted with th danger arising from foul and stag nant air, would fix his habitatio on or near marshy grounds with out any thought, were he no driven from thence by the cloud of musquitoes; and should be be determined not to quit this place, he is under the necessity of baving a large fire all night, to keep hu habitation clear of those insecu, and at the same time the smoke expels a great deal of the damp air, without his knowing the benefit which he derives from it. To destroy these innumerable swarzs of insects, surpasses all huran strength and ingenuity: even an Hercules must submit to their attacks; but in proportion as human society shall be extended and cultivation proceed, this evil will also diminish; and Ma house be erected in a healthy situation. and properly constructed, the insects will give very little trouble; but the house where I live, though it is in a pleasant spot, is not well built, it being, like most other houses in this place, without a cellar, and stands only on brick pillers about two feet high: the convequence of which is that it affords 1 harbour to many sorts of inects. which in a rainy day, retreathither from the surrounding trees. For this reason, I keep a piece of mai

yet upon mature consideration.

ha corner of each room, which ey generally choose, and then " inspecting it now and then, they me easily destroyed. When I first wik the house, here and slept up tars, I heard at night the bats which were nestled in my roof, and as these are very unpleasant iters in this country,\* I tried an experiment for their expulsion, the success of which exceeded my repectations. Just at noon, when the sun shone most, I chased them from the roof with a long reed ane, and this frightened them so reach, that they did not return scain: I therefore repeated this whenever I heard any fresh intruders; but this has not happened above twice or three times since L have lived here. The cock-roach, which is so very disgusting, might be hindered from running over the walls if the houses had pannels of clazed tiles; there is one species of insect, however, of which I have not yet been able to get rid, and those are the small red ants, which prevent me from being able to keep any chrysales, as they destroy them all: I have tried, by surrounding the chrysales with water, to preserve them; but these ants come in such great numbers, that when the first of them fall into the water, the others cross over to the object upon them. They seem to live principally upon animal food, and make no appearance in the house, except when there are some chrysales, or a dead bird; of which, in a very short time, the eyes, ears, and bill, are entirely filled up with them, and they begin their destruction of the carcase before it can come to putrefaction; but in a climate like this, such an insect certainly is very useful.

On the Icy Crust formed on Glass Windows during a severe Frost. By Mr. J. Graham, of Berwick-upon-Tweed. [From the Philosophical Magazine for March, 1809.]

THIS curious phænomenon is so common, that I believe there are very few who have not taken some notice of it; but, like many of the other appearances in nature, which strike the mind of the philosopher or the contemplative observer with wonder and astonishment, with the great bulk of mankind it excites not the least surprise. Such seems to be the general weakness of the human intellect, that we all require some friendly hand or kind assistant to first " rear the tender

To destroy the white ants when they infest the houses, the inhabitants make use of arsenic; but as this may be attended with dangerous consequences, and the not destroy the eggs of the ants, which produce a new race of intruders, I therefore rather preferred using boiling water, which answers both purposes of

destroying old and young.

thought,

The extent of the wings of the largest species of bat, or vampire, at Surinam, is about sixteen inches; but its body from the nose to the rump is six laches. I have seen persons who had been bit by them at night; but that an animal about the length of seven inches should suck so much blood as to make a person sleep from time to eternity, as is by many pretended, seems to be a gress exaggeration, for they are so shy in approaching, that they only choose the tip of the toe in general.

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thought, or teach the young idea how to shoot." The appearance to which I wish to call the attention of your readers, is the various figures which are represented on the glass where this crust is formed. I have found some, whose curiosity was in a certain degree excited, suppose that all was merely accidental, or formed by what we often call chance; but, on a closer observation, this will not be found to be the case; -- when strictly examined, every figure is as regularly formed as if drawn by the hand of a skilful artist, and the whole exhibits, as it were, a beautiful delineation of various marine or sea plants. Sometimes there is an exact representation of the plant from which that species of ashes or alkali, commonly called kelp, is made; on other parts of the glass will be seen a perfect likeness of some of the smaller vegetable productions, which, from a small root, branch out into an astonishing number of very fine fibres, joined together in such curious workmanship, as far to excel any land production (at least that I have observed); indeed, no description which I can give, without a drawing, can convey any idea either of the beauty or curiosity of these several icy arboifications. A few of the larger kinds I have sometimes observed during a continued frost; but the more common appearances resemble the plant from which the kelp is made, and the smaller vegetable productions. wish to be informed by any of your learned and philosophical readers, what can be the natural cause which produces this effect? Surely we cannot ascribe it to mere accident; for, if this were the case,

there certainly would not be the same regular uniformity. It may however, be necessary to observe that this uniform appearance wi somotimes be broken; but of strict examination I have alway found it to proceed from som such circumstances as a sudde: change in the temperature of the air in the room by an increase of company, or a larger fire, & these will sometimes, in a certain degree, melt the crust on the glass, and if again suddenly frozen the regularity of the figures will appear broken; but where Nature is left open to operate without interruption, I have always found the result the same.

On the Lethargic Sleep incident to certain Animals. [From the Lubours of the French National Institute.]

OF all the phenomena peculiar to certain animals, there are lev so singular and so apparently contrary to the laws of animal economy, as the lethargic sleep to which several viviparous quadrupeds are subject during winter. The lethargy of reptiles and of insect during the same season, astonished us much less, because we are less disposed to compare these beings with ourselves; and because in this state they lose a smaller number of their habitual properties.

In the lethargic mammifers, not only does an absolute state of rest take place, a complete abstinence and an insensibility to such a degree, that we may sometimes burn or tear them in pieces without their perceiving it, but their respi-

ration and circulation also grailly diminish, and they lose the reatest part of their animal heat, one of the most marked characters of their class: in a word, their to seems totally arrested; all the mings which retain or set in mocan the elements of organization to have lost their activity, nd yet life still remains, nay, may re prolonged by that lethargy beond its natural limits: neither seath nor decomposition has taken place; and unless the cold or other accessaries of the lethargic state has ased, the animal awakes and resumes its usual functions.

When the class proposed, in 1799, that naturalists should consider in detail the circumstances which produce, accompany, and put an end to the lethargic state, it was not expected that a complete solution of the point would be obtained, but merely that the attention of naturalists, when directed to so great an object, might throw some light on it.

The most important memoirs on this subject have appeared in Spallaurani's posthumous Treatise on Respiration, published in 1803, and in 1807, by his friend M. Sennebier. M. Mangali, the pupil and successor of Spallanzani, published some experiments at Pavia, on the same subject, and Mr. Carlisle, in the **Philosophical** Transactions for 1803, has thrown much light on the question, although we are not yet perhaps able to solve the question.

Messrs. Herholdt and Rafn, of Copenhagen, M. Saissy, a physician of Lyons, and M. Prunelle of Montpellier, have successively presented memoirs of great merit

to the Institute, on the torpidity of animals; and we think it right to give here a detail of some of the phænomena, with some hasty conjectures respecting the cause.

Cold is the most necessary accessory to sleep; but it is not the only one: there must also be an absence of irritating causes, such as noise, food, &c. Several of these animals, when domesticated, do not sleep, notwithstanding the cold. An atmosphere deficient in oxygen is also favourable, and frequently necessary. This is the reason that most animals rell themselves up before falling asleep.

The degree of heat, although variable according to the kind of animal and accessory circumstances, is always a little higher than the freezing point: a too violent cold has the effect of awakening animals when they are suddenly exposed to it.

Quadrupeds subject to lethargic sleep, have not in general their blood colder than other animals in the ordinary state, nor do they cousume less oxygen in respiration: it appears, however, that their heat decreases a little with that of the atmosphere, although it always remains sufficiently high while they are awake.

When once asleep, their breathing and circulation become slowers
the consumption of oxygen decreases in the same proportion;
they lose all feeling when the lest
thargy is at its height. Irritability seems to be the function which
is best preserved.

Their animal heat decreases in the same interval to one or two degrees above 0 (Reaumur), but it does not become lower; and if we gradually expose the animal to a more violent cold, and it becomes frozen, death ensu.s.

Warmth is the most natural cause of the animal's awaking: there are other causes, however, and cold is one of them. When the animal awakes from any given cause, respiration and circulation recommence with the usual degree of heat. The profoundness of the sleep is different, according to the Some animals awake sespecies. veral times in winter: the hear and the badger are subject to a glight sleep only; the dormouse allows itself to be dissected without exhibiting any signs of pain.

They evacuate their bowels before going to sleep; but they eat during the short times in which they are awake: they transpire but very little. The above are such facts as have been clearly ascertained.

With respect to the predisposing causes, i. c. why some animals are subject to sleep in winter, and others not; and with respect to the preserving causes, i.e. what renders them susceptible of reviving, notwithstanding the suspension of functions which seem most necessary to life, -nothing yet has been advanced which offers a satisfactory solution of these questions.

On the Generation, and other obscure Facts in the Natural History of the cummon Ecl. By Mr. J. Carr, of Manches. ter. [From the Philosophical Magazine for October, 1809.]

IN all inland waters eels abound

without number in summer, l disappear in winter. This dispearance has been variously . counted for, and it has been ve generally ineigined that a la proportion hiber: ate by bedd then selves in mad; a notiwhich, I believe, is quite as sinnary as the hibernation of sw lows under water. Were celse in the habit of penetrating i mud, they would naturally enoshelter themselves therein when posed to imminent danger, and other mode of escape presented self; but I have seen very me instances of muddy pools, p posely and speedily drained where multitudes of eels crav over the light surface of the r in all directions to escape, without ever attempting to con themselves by penetrating into The full and clear eye of the also furnishes evidence that Na never intended the animal to buried under mad.

The disappearance of eck rivers and brooks may be well counted for by their emigratio the sea. This emigration is a their running. . It commence autumn, when immense quan! pass down the streams. numbers take the advantage of scending with floods, but al proportion pass downwards it night, and only in the darkest most tempestuous nights. shine wholly suspends their gress; and even a temporary g of light, when the night is other favourable, immediately intert their journey. This proses their emigration is not a casual a premeditated system in their istence: and it also displays instin intinctive cunning; for, being an my prey, when discovered, to etters, herons, and other nocturnal remies, it is only in the darkest Lits that they can travel in safe-During the period of their ..... vast quantities are caught in inets set across the streams. here is reason to suspect that all toe ells in rivers do not run for the sea, as very early in the ipong large eels abound in rivers st such a distance in-land, as ren-Lis if highly improbable that they an have ascended so far at so early speriod; and, indeed, it is yet an unascertained fact, whether, of the wat multitude which unquestion--ily do pass downwards to the sea, way of them do again return and seend to any distance up the If, indeed, this retro-'treattas. grade emigration really existed to any extent, there are thousands of mations on our streams where it aust have been every season pereived; and yet it has not only "ot been discovered, but the instances are frequent, where the obacles on many of our streams render it impracticable, and where, .tvertheless, large eels are found above these obstacles as early and s abundantly as below them. The Probability, therefore is, that few or none of the vast numbers which lescend the streams ever again reinru; and then, as they are never discovered in the sea itself, question of what ultimately becomes of them, is just as obscure as that of their generation.

There are many takes, and multitudes of pools, abounding with rels, and from which they cannot tun on account of the insufficiency of the outlets; and in these situations the cels most certainly conti-

nue during the period of their existence. There, however, they regularly disappear in winter, and the manner of their hibernating is entirely unknown; but as no species of animal with which we are acquainted ever does breed during the time of its hibernation, (the thing, indeed, seeming physically impossible,) and as cels in these confined situations are taken at all other times, without any vestige of propagation being discovered amongst them, the inference seems conclusive, that eels never do, under any circumstance, breed in Were it, indeed, fresh water. practicable in a single instance, it would be equally so in thousands of others where the circumstances are so similar; and it would be passing strange if a solitary quarry-pit, which had been excluded for a dozen years even from day-light; were to discover to us an occurronce which is never displayed in our multitudinous open pools, where the same animals are equally restricted from escape.

In contradistinction to the vast emigration of old eels down the streams in autumn, an immensely greater migration of young ones commences up the streams in spring and summer. Their size varies between the smallest and the They are largest darning needle. called elvers, and abound in some of our large rivers to an inconceivable extent. In some places bushels of them are taken with, baskets fixed on to the ends of poles, and drawn swiftly through the water. Their progress is always along the banks, and numerous portions pass up into all the lateral streams. The smallest brook and the minutest rill that can run receive

their

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their proportion; and it is solely in this way that every piece of water, however, or wherever it may be situated, receives the ecls that are found in it. The smallest possible tricking of water from any pool to the nearest brook, is sufficient to enable these little indefatigable animals to wind their way up to the source. The instinct, indeed, which impels them upwards against all moving waters seems incessant and irre-istable; it surmounts every difficulty, and perseveres successfully against every obstacle, however imperious. During the low state of streams in the early part of summer, they may be found at wiers, mill-dams, cascades, and other elevations across the streams, ascending by the margin of the water perpendicular walls many feet in height, where the least crevice in the stone, or patch of moss, affords them a hold; and they will even find their way over vertical dry boards, by adroitly employing their glutinous exte-I have taken them in handrior. fuls, from patches of wet moss against crect walls, completely out of the water, and where the height and distance to be surmounted would require the persevering efforts of many days. In very small pellucid brooks, adjacent to rivers where they abound, they may be seen wriggling up the little streams in end'ess succession for weeks together. Great numbers doubtless perish by ascending the temporary rills produced from rain, and by reaching spring heads, and situations where the water is insufficient for their growth and support; but in this, as in every other instance, provident Nature has guarded against all such casual expen-liture, by the superabundance of the production.

In the large rivers communicating with the sea, although the elvers appear to advance in vist bodies, I do not imagine their migration, either in its commencement or progress, is made in concerted shoals; it seeming more probable that the number found together is accidental, and arise from the continual supply sent of from the quarter where they originate. This is continued in the small streams, where each individual is seen making its way by it own solitary efforts.

In summer all the large cels is rivers and brooks conceal themselves during the day under large stones and roots of trees, and is the crevices of rocks and walls, and even in earth-holes of the banks; and in these situations they obtain a large proportion of their food, being always on the watch to seize small fish, or other prey that the stream or accident throws into their concealment; and I think it is much more prebable that the ecls which do not find their way down to the es, pass the winter in similar situstions, rather than bedded in med, or in any other of the fancilal modes which have been assigned

Such are a few of the priscipal facts in the natural history of the common cel, a creature which every where surrounds us in the greatest abundance, and yet its origin and final disposal are equally unknown. That it never destricted in fresh water seems to be a fact well established; and the periodical descent of the old cast to the sea, and ascent of the years.



### NATURAL HISTORY.

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rom thenge, strongly evince ie scene of their propagation is sea itself, or very near to the s of rivers, and that it is that inquiries on the subject be prosecuted.

growth of the ed, like that st other fish of prey, does not · limited to any determinate I bulk, but to be governed y the age and abundance of In this country they are insinately of every size, up to ir nine pounds weight. They enerally been supposed vivi-: but the immense ahunof the young certainly bean oviparous progeny; and supported by analogy in the y eel, which breeds com. enough in most of our estu-

tenacious vitality of the cel known, and is very extray; for, after decapitation, g, and embowelling, the ed portions of the body will sibit strong movement. This coperty seemingly common milarly-lengthened animals. viously results from the atively small proportion of which originate from the ind the much greater which off in succession from the ito the adjacent parts; an ment which distributes the of vitality along the whole f the animal.

al Eels. [From Hum-\* View of the Equatorial ons.

rivers and lakes of the low-Venezuelas and Caraccas aniards tremblador (the LI.

trembler), and by the French co. lonists of Guyanne the trembling eels. These eels have the astonishing faculty of striking their prey by a discharge of electrical matter. They are found also in the small ponds or pools, interspersed in the vast plains lying between the Oronooko and the Apura. Travellers have been obliged to abandon the old route, by Urillica, on account of the danger incurred in passing through those stagnating waters, where the mules, struck on a sudden by an invisible commotion, were paralyzed, and very often drowned. The fisher, too, often received an electrical shock, to which his line served as a conductor.

The electrical eel is commonly about six feet long. The structure of its nervous system has been described with sufficient accuracy, but what has been said of its cellurary reservoirs, and the composition of its electrical batteries, is purely imaginary. The sensation occasioned by the shock, is extremely painful, and, in the parts affected, it leaves a numbness. It resembles a sudden blow on the head more than the commotion produced by the ordinary electrical fluid. The Indians have so great a terror of this animal, and such a repuguancy to come near it, when living, that Mr. Humbold had the greatest difficulty in procuring some of them for making For this purpose, experiments. he staid several days near the Apura, in the small village of Calabozo. having learned that there was a great number of electrical eels near this river. His landlord made every of electrical erls, called by effort to procure a number for him in vain. At length Mr. 3 G Humbold

Humbold resolved to go himself to the places which those eels inhabit. Mr. Humbold and his companions witnessed, amidst the abodes of the eels, a sight altogether new and extraordinary. About thirty mules and horses had been hastily brought together from the neighbouring savannaha, where they live in a wild state in so great numbers, that the proprietor, when he is known, parts with them for about seven shillings each. The Indians, surrounding the mules and horses, drove them into the water, and prevented them from returning to land by means of harpoons, affixed to the end of long bamboos, which they pushed forward toward the animals with loud vociferation. . The electrical eels, or gymnoti, roused by the noise and tumult, come up to the surface of the waters, and swimming like so many livid scrpents, glide under the bellies of the mules and horses, to whom they communicate commotions the most sudden and violent. The quadrupeds, in great agony, their hair standing on end, and their eyes rolling wildly with pain, make efforts for their escape. In less than five minutes . two of the horses were drawn un. der the water and drowned. Victory seemed to be declared on the side of the electrical cels. their activity began to relax and Fatigued by the relanguish. peated efforts of their nervous energy, they launched the electric finid less frequently, and with less effect. The horses that had escaped destruction, gradually recovered their strongth; and in about a quar. .doubt of th ter of an hour the cels retired ject, I be from the combat in such a state of the follow

languor and exhaustiwere easily drawn to of small harpoons cords,

There be many book of nature, a observes, that ou dreams not of. But, be thought of the ac following report, it it respects the hun power of imaginatio strong desire to app objects in the sight of

The Mermaid seen Caithness. [Lei Mackay, daught David Mackay, Reay, to Miss I of Sundside.]

Reay, 1

MADAM, TO establish t' has hitherto bee probable and fal all times a diffici not the vauity testimony alone for this purpos is added that o' it will have so ing the doubt suppose that t ance I report sea on the 1 not a merma common, th inhabitant o willingly co

mising that my cousin, whose name is affixed along with mine, was one of the four witnesses who beheld with me this uncommon spectacle.

While-she and I were walking by the sea-shore, on the 12th of January, about noon, our attention was attracted by seeing three people who were on a rock at some distance, shewing signs of terror and astonishment at some... thing they saw in the water; on approaching them, we distinguished that the object of their wonder was a face resembling the human countenance, which appeared floating on the waves! at that time nothing but the face was visible; it may not be improper to observe, before I proceed farther, that the face, throat, and arms, are all I can attempt to describe, all our endeayours to discover the appearance and position of the body being un-The sea at that time ran availing. very high, and as the waves advanced, the mermaid gently sunk under them, and afterwards reappeared.

The face seemed, plump and round, the eyes and nose were small, the former were of a light grey colour, and the mouth was large, and from the shape of the aw-bone, which seemed straight, the face looked short; as to the inside of the mouth I can say nothing, not having attended to it, though sometimes open. The head was exceedingly round, the hair thick and long, of a green oily cast, and appeared troublesome to it, the waves generally throwing it down over the face, it seemed to feel the annoyance, and, as the waves retreated, with both its

hands frequently threw back the hair, and rebbed its throat, as if to remove any soiling it might have received from it. The throat was slender, smooth, and white; we did not think to observe whether it had elbows, but, from the manner in which it used its arms, I must conclude that it had. The arms were very long and slender, as were the hands and fingers, the latter were not webbed. The arms, one of them at least, was frequently extended over its head, as if to frighten a bird that hovered over it, and seemed to distress it much: when that had no effect, it sometimes turned quite round several times successively. At a little-dhtance we observed a seal. It sometimes laid its right hand under its cheek, and in this position floated for some time. We saw nothing like hair or scales on any part of it, indeed the smoothness of the skin particularly caught our atten. The time it was difcernible to us was about an hour. The sun was shining clearly at the time; it was distant from us a few yards only. These are the few observations made by us during the appearance of this strange pheno-

If they afford you any satisfaction, I shall be particularly happy; I have stated nothing but what I clearly recollect! as my cousin and I had frequently, previous to this period, combated an assertion, which is very common among the lower class here, that mermaids had been frequently seen on this coast, our evidence cannot be thought biassed by any former prejudice in favour of the existence of this wonderful creature.

3 G 2 . . . . To

To contribute in any degree to your pleasure or amusement, will add to the happiness of, Madam,

Your greatly obliged,
(Signed) ELIZ. MACKAY,
C. MACKENZIE.

Eaters of Earth. [From Humbold's Physical View of the Equatorial Regions.]

ON the banks of the Meta and the Oronooko live the Ottomaci, a hideous race, inclining to corpulency, with the gross and strongly marked features of the Tartars. For the greater part of the year they live on fish, which they kill, at the surface of the water, in But, during rivers, with arrows. the rainy season; when the rivers, overflowing their banks, inundate the plains, those savages subsist on a fat or unctuous earth, which is a species of clay mixed with oxid of iron. They collect it with great care, trying, as they gather it, what is most palatable. They form it into balls of four or five inches in diameter, and then dress it by slowly boiling or baking it. In their\_huts you every where see great quantities of this sort of pro-These balls, when they visions. are going to be used, are steeped in water, and every individual eats about a pound a day. The only thing they add to this strange kind of food, is sometimes, by way of seasoning, some small, fishes, lizards,

or dried roots. The quantities which the Ottomaci consume of this unctuous earth, and the avidity with which they devour is seems to prove that it does some thing more than merely distending and abating the keen action of the stomach, and that the power of digestion may, in some measure transform the more subtle particle into animal substance.

Situation and Climate of the Cit of Marocco. [From Mr. Jack son's Account of the Empire of Marocco.]

THE City of Marocco is situate in a fruitful plain, abounding i grain, and all the other necessarie of life, and depastured by sheet and cattle, and horses of a superior breed, called (sift Ain Toga) the breed of Ain Toga. At a distance the city has a beautiful and ro mantic appearance, the adjacent country being interspersed with groves of the lofty palm, and the towering snow-topped mountains of Atlas, in the back-ground. seem to cool the parched and weary traveller reposing in the plains; for although none

"Can hold a fire in his hand,
"By thinking on the frosty Caucasus,
SHAKSPEARE.

yet, in the sultry season, the traveller, by viewing these mountains, experiences a sensation difficult to be described. + The lih of the

<sup>\*</sup> Compare Professor Davie's discovery that iron enters largely into the basis of the blood.

<sup>†</sup> In the books of the great Lord Bacon, de Augment's Scientiurum, a ratiet of subjects are enumerated, the consideration of which might throw some light

the valley, the fleur-de-lis, lupins, rees, jonquils, mignionet, jastimes, violets, the orange and citrun flowers, and many others, grow here spontaneously; and in the months of March and April, the air in the morning is strongly terfumed with their grateful and delicious odours. The fruits are, oranges of the finest flavour, figs of various kinds, water and musk melous, apricots, peaches, and various kinds of grapes, pears, dates, plums, and pomgravates.

The air about Marocco is gene-

rally calm; the neighbouting mountains of Atlas defend the plain in which it stands from the scorching Shume, or hot wind which blows from Tafilelt and Sahara, by arresting its progress, and the snow with which they are always covered, imparts a coolness to the surrounding atmosphere; in summer, however, the heat is intense, though the nights, during that period, are cool: in winter the cold is very sensibly felt; but the climate is extremely healthy. The inhabitants, particularly the Jews, are, however, affected with opthalmia.

on the connection between mind and matter, among which subjects, in all nine, the second is the History of the Power and Influence of Imagination, the sensition felt on viewing the show-topped mountains of Atlas is curious, and in Hysiology very important. It is for this reason that we have selected this saticle. The sensation was no doubt allied, and in some degree participated in, the very nature of that excited by a cooling breeze. Imaginations, or ideas, are re-sensitions. Imagination, powerfully excited, runs, in some measure, back into semation.

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## USEFUL PROJECTS.

Sketch of a Plan for improving the Royal Institution, and creeting it on a permanent Foundation.

THE basis of this plan is to be found in the following paragraph, copied from the last report of the managers to the visiters, 20th March, 1809.

" If it should be thought advisable to endeavour to attract the interest of scientific men in this country, and to induce them to form an active union for the support of the Royal Institution, something must be done to give it more the form of a public establishment, than of private and hereditary property. It can hardly be expected that a general interestshould ever be excited for the improvement of the inheritance of a few individuals. The managers, however, have no doubt, but that the friends of science will be ready to come forward, and give the Institution a powerful and adequate support, whenever it shall obtain such a shape and character, as is calculated to interest the country at large; and while they express their own sentiments and wishes, they have no doubt of anticipating

the sentiments of the body of the proprietors, that it will be deserving of any sacrifice which it may be necessary to make of personal interest and advantage, to erect on this basis, a public, national, and permanent establishment, devoted and dedicated to the cultivation of science, and to the promotion of every improvement in agriculture, manufactures, and the useful arts of life, that may be conductive to the happiness and prosperity of the British Empire."

The property of the Royal Institution has been gradually improved since its foundation, and a number of sources of scientific and literary interest have been daily adding to it. It has been furnished with a mineral collection and an extensive library, which were not in contemplation when the establishment was formed. The scientific lectures have not only exhibited views of the actual state of science, but have likewise assisted in its progression; and investigations connected with improvements in chemical philosophy and the che. mical arts, have been constantly carried on in the laboratory.

The origin of the pecuniary difficulties of the Royal Institution

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must be sought for principally in the nature of the primitive constitution of the body. The income of the Royal Institution is derived now wholly from the contributions of life and annual subscribers; these are the supporters of it, and yet they have no share in the government, and no concern with the property. Life subscribers cannot be expected to pay considerable sums for the benefit of an establishment in which they have direction; and annual subscribers will consider only the quantity of amusement or information, or other advantages, which they may receive within the year, and their number will be continually fluctuating. The power of salethe hereditary nature of the proprietor's shares destroy all sources of income from this part of the body, by inviting and encouraging speculation in the sale of shares; and supposing a constant transfer of shares, and a real or imaginary increase of the value of the property, persons who have been proprietors, may, for many years, have benefitted by all the advantages and privileges of the Royal Institution, and instead of having afforded it support, may actually have profitted in a pecuniary way by the concern. The persons in whom the government of the Royal Institution is vested, ought, it is obvious, to be either encouragers of useful public objects, lovers or patrons of science and the useful arts, or scientific men; but property, which can be transferred by sale, is likely to go to the highest bidder; and a taste for encouraging science and useful public objects may not be hereditary, and

in consequence, in the course of years, as the constitution now exists, the establishment may here. after belong to men who can neither understand its objects, estimate its uses, or properly apply its means. Science can be exalted and promoted only by patronage and by sacrifices; it will not bear to be trafficked with. It cannot be expected that liberal persons will afford support to a philosophical establishment, the basis of which may be commercial advantage; or that the disinterested person will contribute to a fund, which interested persons may have the power of speculating upon as a matter of business.

Whoever will cast his eye over the list of proprietors of the Royal Institution, will instantly perceive that those who co-operated in its formation, were influenced not by the narrow view of personal advantages, but by the desire of promoting the interests of science and of their country.—A plan, therefore, having for its object the extending the uses and exalting the views of the establishment, and rendering it permanent on a liberal and firm basis, can hardly fail to be considered with indulgence; but in the promotion of this object the interest of no class of the proprictors ought to be neglected, and in the new arrangements, no principles ought to be adopted that cannot be considered as equitable and just by all parties concerned.

The first proposition is, that a correct valuation shall be made of the property of the Institution so as to ascertain the amount of each individual's interest.

The second, that an Act of Par-3 G 4 liament liament be applied for, to amend the charter of the Royal Institution, the basis of which shall be the conversion of that body from a private property into a public establishment.

The third, that such proprietors as shall agree to the amendment of the charter, giving up the transferable and hereditary power over their shares, shall be the first members, and founders of the establishment; and shall each have the power of naming a person of their faintly, who shall be admitted to the privileges of a life subscriber,

The fourth, that such proprietors as do not desire to belong to the new corporation, shall receive the value of their shares.

or shall have the privilege of ad-

mitting one person to the lectures, collections, and library of refer-

ence, when attending in person.

The fifth, that a subscription shall be opened (as a loan, for the discharge of which means will be immediately stated) for raising a fund, by which such proprietors may be paid off.

The sixth, that new members be admitted by ballot, a certificate in their favour being signed by at least four members, and that they do either pay fifty guineas as a composition, or four guineas aunually.

The seventh, that the present life subscribers may be ballotted for as members, paying, if elected, twenty-five guineas as a composition, or two guineas annually; but if they do not choose to be ballotted for, that they retain their present privileges.

The eighth, that the present annual subscribers retain their pre-

sent privileges; but if they wish to become members, they, like the life subscribers, must take the same steps with respect to form as

new members.

The ninth, that the patrons of the library shall retain all their present privileges for life; and that the hereditary patrons shall receive a compensation for giving up their right of inheritance, by having the privilege of naming, each, a patron for life.

In the new corporation it is proposed, that the members shall be elected upon the same footing as the members of the Royal Society, and the Society of Antiquaries, having neither the power of sale nor of gift, in which case the title of "Member of the Royal Institution" will become honorary. The objects of the Institution will continue as at present, but eslarged and refined, the promotion diffusion of experimental science and its application to the purposes of life. The members, it is conceived, may have weekly meetings, either as a body or in committees, for the purpose of communicating or investigating any new facts in science, arts, or manufactures. The lectures of the Institution connected with all subjects of natural philosophy, chemistry and experimental science, will be a constant source of interest and information to the men-The researches carried on in their laboratories for discovery, will be honourable to them as a body; and they will all be partakers in the great work of promoting experimental knowledge, the progress of which is so intimately connected with the perfection of our manufactures

nufactures and with our na-

The more immediate personal vileges of the members will be, st,—That of electing, annually, council of managers, consisting a president, secretary, and fifm ordinary members; and a mmittee of visiters, consisting of treasurer and fifteen ordinary mbers. The president and maters to conduct the affairs of the titution, and the visiters to exine and report as to the conduct; ht of the managers and eight iters to change every year.

Second, — The members will re the use of the library, collection of minerals, and collection of release.

Third,—The members may give air opinion on, and ask the adate of, the body, and report on y matter connected with the Intution or its objects, at any of a public meetings.

Fourth, — The members will ve a right of sending to the Intution any specimens of minels or substances likely to be eful in arts or manufactures, the a request that they may be amined, and, if necessary, analed and reported upon, and their obable applications stated.

Fifth,—The members will have e right of proposing new useful restigations to committees apinted by the managers.

When discoveries are made in c laboratories of the Institution, muected with the advancement of heral science, abstracts or noces of them shall be published in e journals, which shall appear least quarterly, and which shall intain a general account of all intions, useful projects, or new

scientific facts, brought forward in any part of the world; but as it will be greatly for the advantage of the establishment, that it should be connected with the Royal Society, which, from the era of its foundation, has uniformly patronized all plans for promoting and. promulgating natural knowledge; it is proposed that a full and circumstantial detail of every advance made in science in the Royal Institution shall be presented to the Royal Society, to be inserted in the publications of that body, the inestimable records of the progress of English science.

It is conceived that in an establishment, offering to its members so many advantages, and so worthy of patronage on account of its objects, there would be no want of funds: the common laws of mortality would assist in their sup-And, when it is honourable to belong to a body, candidates will be never wanting. - The great landed and mineral proprietors of the country would be anxious to support an establishment which afforded them the means of estimating the uses of the productions of their estates, and scientific men would cheerfully co-operate in assisting a scheme affording them the means of pursuing useful investiga. tions, and which would connect together theoretical and practical knowledge.

The admission of one hundred new members at the composition, would, there is every reason to believe, afford a fund fully adequate to buy off the disposable shares of the property. And it may be computed, that if the number of members equalled from six hundred to seven hundred, ample funds

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would be provided for all the purposes of the Institution.

Calculate 100 lifesub- scribers becoming members, at the composition, would give	<b>£.</b> 2625	<b>s.</b> 0
bers at the compo- sition	<b>52</b> 50	0
	£7875	0
Interest on £7875 300 members at 4 gui-	393	15
neas annually 200 annual subscrib-	1260	0
ers	840	0
Annual income But, calculate upon an addition of 35 mem- bers annually, reck- on 20 paying com- position money, will make	£2493	0
Whole annual income	<b>£3</b> 543	15

An Invention for writing by means of Copies engraved on States. [From Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. Vol. xxvii.]

[The silver medal of the Society for the Ecouragement of Arts, &c. and ten guineas were this session voted to Mr. Thomas Warren, jun. for his invention of teaching to write on a cheap plan, by means of copies engraved on slates.]

SIR.

I beg leave to offer some engraved states of my invention, to the inspection of the Soc the Encouragement of Art nufactures, and Commerce, submitting to their conside whether they may be deem thy of reward.

The great utility of this in instructing the children poor, particularly in the writing, has been amply poseveral respectable charity at Bury St. Edmunds, also private families for the lamonths.

This invention occasion saving in writing-paper, pe and labour in teaching.

In making use of these the slate pencil is recomme be placed in a quill, and held exactly after the man pen, by which means the made pliant, preparatory use of that instrument on p

Small slates without which are the sort recommeschools in general, are solt teen shillings the dozen, be which all the children in a may learn to write, and wit will last for ages. Smal with capital letters, are one guinea the dozen. The procured on my account of the stationers, Jewry-street, and Messrs. Champante and Westationers, Jewry-street, and Messrs. W. and C. Lower Thames-street.

The method I recome making use of my small slathe two addition sums a upon it, is to cut off with a cil the three lower lines for sum, then four lines, the c. by which means the twanswer the purpose of a have proved this slate to great use in schools. I

ste, with the first four rules of uthmetic engraved upon it, I remmend as a useful article in prite families, as by it children may e exercised in those rules with

ary little trouble.

An addition sum may be cut pou a slate, to do for the purre of addition, subtraction, mul-Pication, and division, by seting the lines at a considerable. istance from each other, and makng the upper lines the largest ambers for subtracting, but it likes rather a complex article, and examples for children cannot too plain.

I have prepared some slates with lesigns engraved upon them for earning to draw from, but I do 10t consider this as a very impor-

unt article.

I should have been happy to have attended personally upon the Society, but through confinement business and my small means, I have taken the liberty to send the slates by a friend.

I am, Sir, your humble servant, Thos. Warken, Jun.

Bury St. Edmunds, Jan. 4th, 1809. To C. TAYLOR, M.D. SEC.

Certificates were received from Mr. John Powell, of Islington, and sixty other respectable persons, stating that they think Mr. Warren's invention is likely to prove of considerable public utility.

The Thanks of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. were voted to Mr. S. Roberts, Chairman of a Committee appointed at Sheffield for encouraging the Smeeping of Chimneys without the use of Climbing-boys. From the Transactions of the Society.

The Society, anxious to relieve the sufferings of humanity, have attended with much pleasure to the endeavours of the inhabitants of Sheffield, and co-operated with them in their attempts to supersede the necessity of employing climbingboys; they have, therefore, immediately on receiving the following communication, ordered it to be inserted in their volume, and an explanatory engraving of the machinery employed to be annexed.

The original drawings are preserved in the Society's repository.

The former communications, made by the Society of Arts, &c. on the subject of sweeping chimneys by machinery, may be found in the twenty-third and twentyfifth volumes of their Transactions.

SIR.

IN making this statement to the Society instituted for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. respecting an object which has frequently engaged their attention, the committee who make it are actuated by a desire of putting the Society and the public in possession of all that information which they have obtained from extensive experience, thereby enabling the Society to form a more accurate and just estimate of the degree of probability that there is of final success, than they otherwise might be able to do. As the committee mean not to found any claim to reward, they have only been anxious to convey the information in the most convenient and ready way, without, per-

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haps, exactly observing the forms prescribed by the Society. same considerations which have so frequently pressed themselves upon the notice of the Society, respecting boys employed by chimneysweepers as climbers, operated on the minds of many individuals in this town, and upwards of two years ago gave rise to a general meeting, which appointed a committee for the purpose of endeavouring to improve their situation, and of superseding the necessity of employing them at all, by substituting machines for that purpose. This committee procured by snbscription a sum, which, though not large, has hitherto served to defray those expenses necessarily incurred in the prosecution of the object for the attainment of which The comthey were appointed. mittee then procured one of the machines from Mr. Smart, and engaged a clever, active man to undertake the working of it (baving first offered it to all the regular sweepers, who refused it). The committee then endeavoured, by public and private application, to induce as many of the inhabitants as they could to encourage the use of the machine; in which endeavour they were as successful as could have been reasonably expected. As all the regular chimney-sweepers have endeavoured by every means in their power to impede the use of the machine, the committee found it necessary to procure a boy to assist the man with the machine, and in cases where necessity required it, to go up the chimney, because the regular chimney-sweepers refused to suffer their boys to complete the sweeping of those chimneys where

the machine had falled. The procured from Mr. Smart found rather difficult to work liable to be out of order, the mittee made, and caused t made, many experiments fo purpose of improving it. of which they have sent dra seems to them the most simple most easy to work, the most able, and the most efficacious which they have tried or seen result of all the experience the committee have now h that though probably nineof the chimneys in this tor they now are, might be with the machines, yet the one in ten of those will volus be permitted to be swept by however much the committe exert themselves, because it bably will always take up more time in the operation there is some risk in the fi stance that the chimney ma admit of being swept by th chine, and because the order it is generally left to servant different to the object, and cal to new experiments, might cause them more tr It is very possible, by stating. ing and recent cases of oner and suffering, to arouse hus to expressions of sorrow and miseration, but not often to and continued efforts to especially if it require any fices, however trivial. It fore follows, that, unless ti thod of sweeping chimneys machines can be rendered h pensive and less inconven by boys, (a thing not to 1 pected,) the practice will voluntarily become so exten adopted as to diminish, in asy



### USEFUL PROJECTS.

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e degree, the number of The committee t-poys. efore decidedly of opinion, B object which they are wring to reach, can be in r way effectually obtained an Act of Parliament prochimney-sweepers from any more climbing-aps, and employing any han apprentices as .climb-The committee are of that such an Act would lly produce the desired end, subjecting either the pubchimney-sweepers to any ious loss or inconvenience. chimney-sweepers

nave an opportunity to get practice of using the mabefore the present apprenere out of their servitude, generality of those chimhich now cannot be swept machines, would be easily ed as to render them caf being swept with them, new chimneys would of be so constructed. ee further feel confident, attention and ingenuity of chanics and others intewould be so much turned completion of the object, ry considerable improvethe machines, and in the of working them, would soon made. As one of the ely methods of producing ct, the committee have it right thus candidly to eir sentiments and opinions ociety, to whom they will y to give any further inm in their power, which thought likely to conduce obtaining the object of hey are in pursuit. The

committee need not attempt to describe the degree of suffering, consequent deformity, great depravity, painful diseases, and frequent loss of life, which attend the present practice to so many thousands of helpless and unoffending children, who might otherwise become happy, useful, and worthy members of the community, because the Society were fully satisfied on these points long before the committee who now address them were called upon to assist in the endeavour to remedy them. That the committee have not been exaggerating the capability of the machines, (imperfect as they must be admitted at present to be,) is evident from the list sent herewith of such chimneys as have been swept with them here during the first twelve months, being upwards of twelve hundred, in spite of all the prejudice, opposition, and difficulties against which they had to labour, also from the number of respectable signatures approving of, and recommending, after trial, the use of the machine. For it must be recollected, that it is only amongst the more opulent inhabitants, and, consequently, in the highest and most difficult chimneys, that it has hitherto been principally used, because, amongst the lower class, the regular chimney-sweepers have been accustomed here to sweep for the soot only, a practice not yet adopted with the machine. The man employed here with the machine, states, that if he had tolerable regular employment, at sixpence each chimney, it would pay him very well. The committee were very fortunate in engaging a person well qualified and active in the use of the machine,

who has, under their inspection and directions, used his utmost endeavours to promote the success of the machine, both by improving and facilitating the use of it.

As it did not appear probable to the committee that there would very soon be any great diminution made in the number of climbing. boys, they have not been inattentive to their welfare and comfort, but have endeavoured, as much as was in their power, to soften the rigour of their treatment, and to improve their situation. As the act for the regulation of chimneysweepers and their apprentices was found to be so negligently drawn up, and so loosely worded, as to be utterly inadequate to enforcing proper treatment, the committee, with the advice and co-operation of the magistrates, induced the master chimney-sweepers voluntarily to agree to certain regulations respecting the treatment and employment of their boys, which the committee trust will be attended with considerable benefit to the poor children. The plan of having them to dine on Easter Monday, will give the committee an epportunity of inquiry respecting the treatment which they receive, of giving them good advice, and of rewarding those who have behaved I am, very respectfully, well.

Sir, your obedient servant, SAMUEL ROBERTS, Chairman.

Sheffield, Oct. 11, 1809. To C. TAYLOR, M.D. SEC.

### CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS.

We, the master-chimney-sweepsers, resident in Shessield, whose

names are underwritten, do agre to the following resolutions:

- 1. That we will not take any boy as an apprentice under the age of eight years, nor will we bind any one to continue longer is servitude than he is sixteen year of age.
- 2. That we will not send out any boy to work before four o'clock in the morning in summer, nor before five in winter, in the town.
- 3. That we will not permit any boy to go out to climb a chimner after twelve o'clock at moon, nor will we suffer our apprentices, or boys employed by us, to seek work, or to be engaged in any way in our business out of doon, after five o'clock in the afternoon in summer, nor after four in wint.
- 4. That each boy shall have a good breakfast before he lears home in a morning, a good dinner between the hours of twelve and two o'clock at noon, and a good supper between the hours of fire and seven o'clock in the evening.
- 5. That every two boys shall be allowed one good bed, with sufficient coverings, and they shall be allowed at least eight hours rest in each night.
- 6. That we will provide every boy with decent and sufficiently warm clothing, as a sweeping-dress, including a pair of good shoes, to be worn always when he is on duty, also a suitable cap, having a plate in front with his matter's name and place of abode engraven on it.
- 7. That over and above the sweeping-dress, we will provide for each boy a complete suit of good clothes, including lines, hat shoes, and stockings, on every Easter

aster Sunday, and that he shall ppear in the same before "the committee for bettering the Condition of Climbing-boys, &c." on he Monday following, between he hours of twelve and one o'clock, the Cutlers' Hall, or some other onvenient place, and shall be permitted to dine there, or clsewhere, in that day, at the committee's expense.

8. That we will not, on any ocasion, lend out our boys to each other, or to any other persons in he trade.

9. That we do engage, on every Lord's day, to send our apprentices and boys employed by us to ome Sunday-school approved by the aforesaid committee, and also to divine service with the rest of the children who attend the same school.

Sheffield, Cutlers' Hall, March 11, 1809. Witness,

T. A. Ward,
T. A. Ward,
G. Bennet,
W. Younge,
C. Pukslay,
J. Montgomery,
Michael Mellon, his ⋈ mark,
George Rippon, his ⋈ mark,
William Pears, his ⋈ mark,
John Rodgers,

The Silver Medal given by the Suciety for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. was this Session voted to the Rev. James Hall, of Cheshunt-walk, Walthamstow, for preparing from Beanstalks a substitute for Hemp. A written Communication was received from him by the So-

ciety on the Subject, and Samples of the Fibres are preserved in the Society's Repository. The following are Certificates of Mr. Hall's Statements.

Streatham, Surrey, Jan. 9, 1809.

WE, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that the specimens of hemp enclosed and sealed up by us, addressed to Dr. Taylor, Secretary to the Society for the Encourage. ment of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, Adelphi, Strand, are the produce of common beaustraw :- That we never saw nor heard of bean-hemp till lately; when the Rev. James Hall, who resides here at present, was trying experiments respecting it at Mr. Adams's farm, Mount Nod, and other parts of this parish: -That, in the present obstructed state of commerce with the continent, it appears to us the discovery of beauhemp may be extremely useful to the manufacture of canvas, ropes, paper, &c.: -And that, as it affords a new and important prospect of employment for the poor, we think Mr. Hall, the discoverer, is deserving of the approbation of We shall only add. the public. that as the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, have contributed so often in a high degree to the exertion of genius, the improvement of the arts, and the public good, we have no doubt but they will not only take the proper steps to prosecute the discovery and encourage the manufacture of bean hemp. but also, by some mark of their favour, show their apprebation of Mr. Hall's merit in the discovery he has made, as well as of his high public

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public spirit and liberality in communicating the discovery to the public without reserve.

William Adams, Mount Nod, Edward Bullock, Curate, Wm. Gardner, Surgeon.

> Streatham, Surrey, Jan. 9, 1809.

These are to certify to the Secretary of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c, London, and all whom it may concern, that having seen (at first to our astonishment) the Rev. James Hall, who has resided here for some time past, procuring hemp from common bean-straw, steeped some days in water, we steeped some also, and easily got hemp from it; there being no mystery in the matter, more than merely steeping the straw, peeling off the hemp, and then washing and cleaning it, by pulling it through a hackle or comb.

These are also to certify, that having tried bean-hemp, and found it to take both wax and rosin. we have sewed with it, and find the fibres of which it consists in general so strong, that the leather never failed to give way sooner than the We have only to add, that as hemp has of late become uncommonly dear, while much of it is bad, we anxiously wish the prosecution of the discovery, and the appearance of beau-hemp in the market: and shall, so soon as we hear of its being spun and on sale, be among the first to purchase and usc it.

John Houne, Shoe-maker, Thomas Alford, Shoc-maker. Letter from Mr. Hume, of Lon, Acre, to the Rev. Jumes Hall.

Sir.

I enclose a specimen of the bear filaments or thread which have been submitted to the bleaching process. The texture and strength seem not in the least to have been impaired, but retain the primitive tenacity; and I am persuaded this substance will prove an excellent substitute for hemp and flax, for the manufacture of various kinds of paper, cordage, and other mi-I did not find more dif. terials. culty in accomplishing the bleach ing of this than in other vegetable which I have occasionally tried, and I believe this article is susceptible of a still greater degree of whiteness. I remain, Sir.

Your very obedient servant, Jos. Huxz Long Acre, Feb. 24, 1807.

Letter from Mr. H. Davy, to the Rev. James Hall.

SIR.

I shall enclose in this paper a small quantity of the bean fibre, rendered as white as possible by chemical means.

It seems to bear bleaching ver well, and, as to chemical properties, differs very little from hemp.

The question, whether it is likely to be of useful application, is any chanical one, and must being by experiments on its companies strength: Lim, Sir, " bis amon

Four obedient komble curve inticulule, ic his present laturitum, Satisfic much in wells



### USEFUL PROJECTS.

833

le Means of correcting the mp in Coal-mines. From · Monthly Magazine.

IAVE frequently noticed that works in Wales are interrupt. what the colliers term the , but which is nothing else an excess of hydrogen gas. ircumstance is often afflicting nanity; for it is not unusual ie gas to take fire from the i candles attempted to be ined into the work; the damp, ch occasions, burns with a flame; explosions \* ensue, ery often the miners in the and the winders at the of the pit, fall victims to nevitable catastrophe. The ines belonging to Lord Cawt Lanlash, in Carmarthenwere, about a month past, ed with this damp, which ed the miners heavy and , and made it impossible for o keep in their lights. Being ed of the circumstance by n Dafydd, of Tuyha, the t overseer of the works, I ted him to slacken a few of fresh lime in the level, or aneous passage made by the in digging out the coals; an idea that the carbonic is, produced by throwing a ups of lime into a little wa-

ter, would correct the air in the works, and make it more favourable to inhalation and combustion. The overseer complied with my request, and sent me word next day, that the experiment was attended with success, and the miners enabled to go on with the works. The prevalence of the damp in coal-mines is so general, and its effects so dangerous, by privation of lives, that I conceived this success in applying a cheap and rational remedy should be known / to the public; that knowledge cannot be better promulgated, than through the medium of your extensively-circulated, and most useful Your's, &c. publication.

John Jones. Holborn-court, Gray's-inn.

On the Propriety of establishing Purochial Shops in Country Districts. From the Universal Magazine for Aug. 1809.]

AS the internal economy of labouring parishes cannot fail to be an object of general interest, permit me to mention one particular, in which, it appears, a considerable improvement might be introduced to rural districts.

Those who are in habits of familiarity with recluse parts of the country must be aware of the very

great

writer rather questions the propriety of the term explosion, or loud n, as the lectures on chemistry denominate the sound caused by the son of a combination of gases: he has sometimes set on fire, in a quart ith a little water at the bottom to protect his hand, a mixture of hyand oxygen gasses, and to determine whether the sound was from a, or from inpletion, has placed a small cork in the neck of the bottle; occasion, the cork has been driven in with violence into the bottle; he erefore submit the circumstance to professed chemists; and, more irly, as his present laborious profession is as distant from the subject from physics. , LI. 3 H

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great difficulty the peasant finds in procuring, with tolerable advantage, even the humble necessaries to which his carnings are equivalent. In many instances a town is at several miles distance. A frequent journey to this mart would evidently occupy too much of the husband's time to be practicable; and the wife, surrounded in all probability by a numerous family, is equally incapable of the undertaking. Very small shops are, consequently, opened in the scattered hamlet; and thither the scanty stipend of the peasant family uniformly goes. As these shops are supplied with the various articles in which they deal from no better a source than the largest retailer of the neighbouring country town, and as nothing bordering on competition can be supposed to exist in the seclasion of a confined village, it naturally occurs that the peasant pays nearly fifty per cent. more for his honely commodities than the mechanic, who possesses the advantage of purchaing of more extensive dealers at a market, rendered advantageous by a spirit of rivalry. The countryman's 10s. a week, therefore, undergo a most afflictive reduction, in point of absolute value :- an evil that requires little illustration, and which falls with particular severity on the man whose nominal remuneration for labour has not kept pace with the actual decrease evident in the value of money.\* In consequence of this local deterioration of the labour. er's income, he gradually incurs a

debt which binds him more firmly to the necessity of expending his carnings with the village trader. and compels him to purchase, without a murmur, indifferent articles at a price still more exorbitant than before. The situation of a hopeles debtor is evidently unfavourable to the exercise of industry. Whether a debt, which there is no 12tional prospect of discharging, be tive pounds or five shillings, is a matter of small moment among those who have not learned honour through the mean of education. The peasant flies to drinking, and his family experience the severe misery of receiving the necessaries procured by daily labour from the hands of a man who never transmits the adulterated pittance without alarming and degrading taunts.

It appears that this grievance. really formidable to the most useful class of men possessed by the empire, might be totally remedied without any great exertion or icconvenience. I would propose a shop to be opened by the parishofficers of every country ueighbourhood, at which the poor might be served with unadulterated articles, at a profit just sufficient to defray the expenses of the under-The comparatively extaking. tensive capital arising from the rates of a parish at large, would enable the proprietors to purchase goods at a desirable market. The charge of the establishment would be trivial. Some minor officer of the parish would be willing and able, for a small salary, to super-

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The village labourer's pay has not experienced an increase of above one-third within the instantity years. The price of the common articles of like his more than doubled in the same period. The increase of the poor-rates is a sufficient voucher for the madequacy of the possant's remaneration.

intend the sale of articles in so limitted and unembarrassed a concern; and the whole might be periodically inspected, with little additional trouble, by the churchwarden or overseer.

The benefits that must accrue to the humble purchaser are obvious. Without any compulsion, he would possess the opportunity of expending his earnings in an advantageous manner. The impossibility of acquiring goods on trust, (as the parish shop would of course sell only for ready money,) is a circumstance that must be ultimately beneficial Admitting that the profits of the institution might not, from the superficial accounts of the purchase and sale, altogether defray the expenses, the parish would certainly be gainers in the aggregate, independently of the amendment of manners likely to take place from the system; for the debt of the pauper generally becomes an indirect burthen on the payers to the poor-rate, under the present order of things.

This project is not entirely chimerical. A shop, in its essential

point resembling that which I recommend to general adoption, has been established by a most amiable character in Oxfordshire,—the Bishop of Durham, whose seat, named Mungwell, is situated in the vicinity of Wallingford. The institution of this philanthropic prelate is in every desirable shape successful. The peasantry of England will have reason to repeat his lordship's name with gratitude, should his private example find parochial imitators.

The shops instituted by the proprietors of iron-works, in the recluse parts of Wales, likewise exhibit the propriety of the plan. These little marts are established for local accommodation, but they sufficiently prove the efficacy of public shops in neighbourhoods where a competition of sellers is unattainable.

Wishing that these hints may obtain notice through the extensive circulation of your miscellany,

I remain, Sir,
Your's, &c.
J. N. B:
10th August, 1809.

# ANTIQU.

Pacification of Lludd-Little Song. Translated from the Welsh of the Bard Thaliessin, who flourished in the Sixth Century of the Christian Æra; with Notes in support of the Opinion, that this little Poem relates, not to the first Colonists of Great Britain, but only to the Invasion by Julius Casar. [From Mr. Davies's Mythology and Rites of the British Druids.

N the name of the God Trinity,\* exhibit thy charity! A numerous race, of ungentle manners, Repeat their invasion of Britain, chief of isles:+ Men from a country in Asia, and the region of Capys; ‡ A people of iniquitous design: the land is not known That was their mother. They made a devious course by sea. In their flowing garments, | who can equal them? With design are they called in, " with their short spears, \*\* those for

The Bard addresses bimself to a Christian.

† The subject of the poem is Cæsar's second invasion. The particle dy, in composition, conveys the sense of iteration,

† The district of Troy, whence the Romans deduced their origin.

When the oracle commanded Æneas and his company-Dardanidæ duri, quæ vos a stirpe parentum Prima tulit tellus, eadem vos ubere læto Accipiet reduces; artiquam exquirite Matrem-

Virg. An. III. V. 94. We are informed, that they knew not where to find this parent region, and consequently wandered through various seas in search of it. To this tale the Bag evidently alludes.

|| The Roman toga, or gown.

We learn from Cosar, as well as from the British Triads and Chronicles, that the Romans were invited into this island by the princes of the Trinobantes, who were at war with Cassivellaunus.

\*\* Such was the formidable pilum, as appears from a variety of Roman coins

and sculptures.



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**8**37

O thoughtless Christian, there was oppressive toil,

Before the pacification of Lludd and Llefelis, †

The proprietor of the fair island † is roused

Against the Roman leader, splendid and terrible.

The King § is not ensnared, as inexpert: he directs with his speech

(Having seen all the foreigners that were to be seen),

That the quadrangular swamp || should be set in order, by wayfaring torches,

Against the arrogant leader, in whose presence there was a spreading flame. I

The son of Graid,\*\* with his voice, directs the retaliation.

The Cymry burst into a flame—there is war upon the slaves. ††

With deliberate thought will I declare the stroke that made them decamp.

It was the great exaltation of British energy. ‡ ‡

- The Romans had carried their arms, not only over the best part of Europe, but also into Aram, or Syria and Armenia, before they invaded Britain.
- † These reputed brothers of Cassivellaunus, were the princes of the Trino bantes, who deserted the general cause of their country, and sent ambassadors to Julius Cæsar.
- The reader will see hereafter, that the ancient Bards conferred this time apon the solar divinity, and his chief minister.
- 5 That is Cassivellaunus, whose abilities and prudence are acknowledged by the Roman commander.
- || The fortress or town of Cassivellaunus, Silvis paludibusque munitum. De Bell. Gall. L. V. c. 21.
- ¶ Relinquebatur ut neque longius ab agmine legionum discedi Cesar pateretur, et tantum in agris vastandis, incendusque faciendis, hostibus noceretur. Ib. c. 19.
- \*\* Grad, or Graid, the sun.—Cassivellaunus is called the son of Beli, which is another name of that defined luminary.
- †† Those British tribes who voluntarily submitted to the Romans (see Cæsar, Ib. c. 20, 21), and on whom Cassivellaunus retaliated after Cæsar's departure.
- ## The Bard, in a strain of venial partiotism, ascribes the departure of Czsar and the Romans to the prowess of his countrymen. Other Bards have dropped pretty strong hints to the same purpose. Lucan says—

Territa quæsitis ostendit terga Britannis.

And Pope, with less asperity-

120

Ask why, from Britain Cæsar would retreat? Cæsar himself might whisper-1 was beat.

100

Stonehenge. [From the same.]

I HAVE now, with considerable labour, (says Mr. Davies,) and, to the best of my abilities, with accuracy and fidelity; translated and explained the Gododin of Angurin. that the reader, having the whole work under his eye, may draw his own conclusion from it: and this, if I mistake not, must amount to a conviction, that the great catastrophe which the Bard deplores, was no other than that historical event, the massacre of the British nobles by the Saxon king, in the neighbourhood of Stonehenge; and, consequently, that the magnificent temple, or sanctuary, so often introduced, was that identical structure.

From hence it must follow, that this pile could not have been erected, as fable has sometimes reported, in commemoration of the massacre; but that, on the contrary, it was a monument of venerable antiquity in the days of Hengist; and that its peculiar sanctity influenced the selection of that spot for the place of conference between the British and Saxon princes. It is equally clear, that the sacred building did not receive its name, Gwaith Emrys, from Emrys, or Ambrosius, a prince who fought with Hengist: but that, on the other hand, it communicated to him its own name, as he was the president and defender of the Ambrosial stones.

That this ancient structure was sacred to the Druidical superstition, is fully evident, from the language in which it was described, and the great veneration in which it was held by the primitive Bards, those immediate descendants, and avowed disciples of the British Druids.

temple of our heathen ancestors, so complex in its plan, and constructed upon such a multitude of astronomical calculations, we find it was not exclusively dedicated to the Sun, the Moon, Saturn, or any other individual object of superstition; but it was a kind of pantheon, in which all the Arkite and Sabian divinities, of British theology, were supposed to have been present: for here we perceive Noe and Hu, the deified patriarch; Elphin and Rheiddin, the Sun; Eseye, Isis; Ked, Ceres, with the cell of her sacred fire; Llywy. Proserpine; Gwydien, Hermes:

As the "great sanctuary of the dominion," or metropolitan

Budd, Victory, and several others. We learn from the Gododin, that the conference with Hengist, and the fatal banquet, took place upon the Ystre, or Cursus, which is still discernible, at the distance of half a mile north from the temple. Here, we are told, some temporary buildings of rudely-hewn timber were erected, for the accommodation of the assembly.

It is easy to account for the choice of this spot, in an age of that gross superstition, which overspread our country in the fifth century. The Celtin of Gaul and Britain, during their Pagan state. were, for the most part, governed by their priests, whose custom it was to assemble, at a certain season, to deliberate upon the greatest civil questions, in loco cexsecrato, or within the verge of their sanctuaries. And as this particular sanctuary of Stonchenge had been esteemed pre-eminently sacred before the coming of the Romans, and whilst the Britons were an independent nation, 50,

### ANTIQUITIES.

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at the departure of those foreigners, it had recovered its ancient reputation amongst a people, who were still pertinaciously attached to their national usages and superstitious. And May was the season appointed for the meeting, because it was the solemn anniversary of the British mysteries.

To most readers it must appear singular, that in an age when Britain was nominally christian, the Bards should speak with veneration of a heathen temple, in which heathen rites were still celebrated: the fact, however, is recorded against them in their own compositions. It may, indeed, be urged as an excuse for our present author, that he describes the ancient. rather than the actual solemnities of the place; and that during the great Bardic festival, some ancient rites may have been admitted, which were not, at that time, in general establishment; but I do not mean to be his apologist. Whatever Aneurin might have called himself, it is evident, from the warmth of his language, when speaking of those mystical characters, Hu, Kêd, Llywy, and the rest, that they were objects of vemeration to him; and so, I am persuaded, they were to the body of the British nation, whose profession of Christianity was certainly very imperfect.

The Bards were generally their priests; and these, as it appears from their own works, were determined bigots to the ancient superstition. Many of the populace of this age were also disciples of Pelagius, whose great aim it was to blend the heterogeneous tissue of Druidism with a few shreds of

Christianity. Could a people who had profited so little by the light of the gospel, complain of the act of Providence, in depriving them of their dominion and their country?

Ancient British Coins. [From the same.]

THE old Britons, as their own writings testify against them, in an age of the greatest public calamity, and after the gospel had been published in their land, neglected the worship of the true God, and sought protection from heathenish rites, charms, and incantations. These vanities deceived them; their crimes were justly punished, and they lost their political existence.

As to the nature of the charms to which they had recourse, I have shewn, from Thaliessin, that they had certain magical figures of horses impressed upon small pieces of gold and silver, which were delivered to the deluded people, as pledges of supernatural assistance; that these figures were sacred to the gods of heathenism, were deemed efficacions for t e defence of the country, and were precisely of the same form, as the monsters which we find upon the ancient British coins.

To this I have added Aneurin's account of a talisman, for the protection of the patriotic warrior, and the destruction of the foc. This talisman had those very symbols which we discover on the coins, and they were so adjusted, as to constitute the figure of a horse, of the same monstrous form which the coins exhibit, and with the

3 H 4 same

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same accompaniments. This talisman was impressed upon gold; many duplicates of it were provided, and it was emphatically styled the talisman of Cunobeline. Its preparation was deemed the highest effort of British magic; it was the shield of the solemn festival, sacred to the Arkite god and goddess, whose names and attributes appear upon the coins; and it was given to the warriors as a certain pledge, that these divinities would attend them in their enterprize.

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If all this will not produce conviction, that many of the British coins, published by our antiquaries, are the identical talismans intended by our Bardicmagi, I have nothing more to urge. Yet I trust, however this may be determined, that the candid critic will acquit me of having taken up the idea upon slight or improbable grounds, and that he will acknowledge, that the Britons ascribed supernatural virtues to some trinkets, of similar device.

But whilst I leave the original use and application of these coins to the judgment of the public, I must declare my own conviction, that the symbols and inscriptions which I have remarked, agree so minutely with the lore of the Bards and Triads, that is evident our writers and engravers had precisely the same system in view. And this unity of design gives the strongest support to the credit of our national monuments.

The fabrication of the coins cannot be stigmatized as a modern device for the purpose of elucidating the Bards; nor will the judicious eritic assert, that the works of the Bards are recent forgeries, with a view to the explanation of the coins. Both the one and the other have remained inexplicable for ages; but, in my opinion, they may now be regarded as consistent, not only amongst themselves, but also, allowing for local peculiarities, with the most ancient and general system of mythology, developed by two of the first antiquaries of our age.

The Bards, the mythological Triads, and the coins, are therefore proved by mutual evidence, in which there can be no collusion, to be genuine monuments of the heathenish superstition of Britain.

And they unite in their testimony, that this superstition, notwithstanding the singularity of a few minuter features, could boast of no great and fundamental principle, which was appropriate to itself. Like the general error of other nations, it consisted of certain memorials of the preservation of mankind at the deluge, and some perverted reliques of the patriarchial religion, blended with an idolatrons worship of the licat of heaven.

Origin of the Murvellous or Poetical Machinery of Old Esgland. [From a Letter subjoined to Part ii. of Romania Mythology, entitled Facry.]....

THE notion of our marvellous imagery being of Oriental, instead of Northern extraction, is, of course, solely tenable, on the supposition that it originated from the Saracens, who extended their conquests into Europe at an early period,

reriod; and, more particularly, from the Arabians, who established a learned seminary at Cordova.\* But this supposition, not less than the preceding, seems to be completely invalidated by one or two obvious considerations.

If the similarity which exists between the popular superstitions of the Goths, and the poetical machinery of the English, be attribated to the circumstance of their having mutually descended from a Saracen original; it cannot be reasonably denied that the resemblance must have extended to the Oriental archety pe from which they are supposed to be derived. Had not this been the case, we must have rewhat are merely natural, in order to account for the striking and uniform coincidences which are observable between them, and which could not be accidental. And, viewing the controversy in this ight, we are not without a sufucient test by which it may be speedily terminated; for, in "the Arabian Nights," we possess a production, admirably calculated for the purpose of determining it; as it is a work which is not only distinguished by its descriptive aceuracy, but, what renders it peculiarly adapted to the present occasion, it is a work professedly marvellous. Many skilful Orientalists have given their testimony in favour of our translations; as

being generally faithful to the spirit of the original; as exhibiting a just specimen of the Oriental fictions; and as containing a true picture of Eastern customs and opinions. In point of strength and variety in the detail of incidents, and delineation of manners, it is probably surpassed by no existing production, if those of Homer and Shakspeare are excepted. But, even though we cannot form an idea of any standard better calculated for deciding the present question, its testimony seems to offer nothing in favour of the Oriental origin ascribed to our fictitious imagery. For, notwithstanding the accuracy and circumstantialness of its descriptions, we search it, but in vain, for any spiritual existences possessing a striking, much less an uniform, resemblance to the interesting little beings, which are naturalized, under the title of elves, in our poetical machinery, The genii of the Arabians, peri of the Persians, fate of the Italians, and faries of Spencer, are of a totally distinct order; and it is curious, to, remark, that they exhibit, not ... merely a casual resemblance among ... themselves, but that strong like-. ness which indicates sisters of, the same parentage. Instead of preserving that marked and uniform coincidence, which is discoverable... between our elves and the North. . . ern alfar, they seem essentially distinguished from the whole of that

<sup>\*</sup> As the Saracens, invited by Count Julian, entered Spain in the year 712; they arrived in Europe at a period sufficiently early to have propagated those superstitions notions, which occur in the compositions of Samund, Sigvatur, and Thodolf: the eldest of whom flourished a century and a half subsequently to this period. But before this, the Goths had sufficient time to establish their su-Persitions in the Spanish territory. Their empire began in this country in the Year 408, was in its meridian in 500, and began to decline, being superseded by that of the Moors, in 713.

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race which fiction represents as of diminutive size, and as principally engaged in the domestic concerns of the cottage. No instances are related of their dances on the green by mooulight, of their watching over secreted treasures, of their misleading travellers by delusive lights, and of their conducting them into habitations excavated in the rocks and mountains.

Were we even to wave the objections arising from hence, which appear to be completely subversive of the Eastern origin ascribed to our superstitions; exceptions, not less fatal to the pretensions of the Orientalists, appear capable of being suggested, from the general and implicit credulity with which those fancies have been received in England and Scandinavia. ever competent the reasoning may be thought, which is employed in favour of the Saracen origin of our fairy machinery; however adequate to account for the construction of a system of poetical imagery; it seems wholly insufficient to account for the production of a body of popular superstitions. The poet, or fabulist, might have acquired such notions, through the channels of verbal intercourse or literary communication; but he must have wanted influence, to diffuse them so widely, and to impress them soforcibly, as to procure them the religious veneration of the natives of those countries in which they were propagated: and, let it be remembered, that without these qualifications, they must have wanted the essentials necessary to render them superstitions and to gain them popularity.. That the

power of the poet never extent to this height, is fully attested experience. As far as those mantic notions employed in machinery are mere poetical: cies, they seem never to have I believed by the Goths or I lish; as far as they are supe tious tenets, they appear n admitted by the Arabiaus or Scens.

While the reasons dedufrom these circumstances ope so decidedly against the cam the Orientalists, they are no decisive in strengthening tha the Northerns. The coincide existing between the mythole system of the latter, and our ternatural imagery, are not of the closest kind, but exten every particular in which a re blance may be expected. tion from whom, according t present theory, they were sp throughout Europe, possessed ry influence necessary to gain credence and to give them publ or, to state this circumstance truly, as well as more favor to the Scandinavian cause, ca them into those regions which conquered and colonized. very early period, the emig from Scandinavia acquired c derable territories on the ba of the Euxine Sea, and formed themselves into two doms, under the title of goths and Ostrogoths. From settlements they extended. conquests over the southers. vinces of the Roman empire, finally occupied, besides Den and Germany, France, \$ England, and Italy.\*

\* They seized on Spain in 409, over-ran Italy and took Rome in 410; im France in 412, and entered England, at the solicitation of Vortigesn, in 46

these countries they carried their anguage and introduced their relation; and we consequently find that all retain some remains of their superstition, together with tome characteristick peculiarities which indicate the source from whence they descended.

In fact, the reasoning of the learned historian of English poetry may be admitted, almost without britation or exception, as far as it is intended to account for the origin of the marvellous machinery of the Italian and English Roman. ti: Epopee, As the productions of this kind arose with increased splendour out of the rains the metrical romance; and as this latter was a species of composition which succeeded the epoch of the crusades, it imbibed that deep colouring of the Oriental fictions, of which it imparted a strong tincture to the former. But none of the productions of either description possess any considerable part of that imagery, which forms so distinguished a portion of our poetical system, and which has received. the sauction of popular credulity in this country. In a word, the wild fictions of Bolardo, Ariosto, and Spencer, are not less different in their nature than their origin, from the fine fancies of Shakspeare, Pope, and Drayton. And, unless I have been reasoning to little papose, this circumstance is to be attributed to their having sprung from different sources; the sormer having proceeded from the Saracen superstitions, but the latter descended from the Gothic mythology.

A Coin, perhaps the oldest in the World. [From L'Ambigu ou Variétes Litteraires, &c. December, 1809.]

A PEASANT lately found, in a field near Monterosi, a coin believed to be the most ancient in existence. It appears to have been struck under Servius Tullius VI. king of the Romans, who died in the 218th year after the building of Rome. Of course it has seen twenty-three centuries. It weighs eleven ounces seventeen penny. weights, its diameter two inches ten lines; on one side it has a head of Minerva, a front view of her face, and her helmet the Pallas Galatea; and on the other an ox. with a small perpendicular line, 1. denoting the number one, among the Roman ciphers. On the exergue is inscribed, in large rude This type is character, Roma. that of which we have a description by Pliny, Plutarch, and Varro, and which is referred by those writers to the epoch of Servius Tullius. In Cardinal Zalada's collection of coins there is one, the type or figure of which is the same as that of the piece lately disco-The antiquaries who have vered. examined them, have remarked a difference between them in respect of the just weight of such coins. The piece recently discovered is, in fact, one of a Roman pound weight, for the difference of seven pennyweights is to be ascribed to the alteration produced by time. The characters of the word Roma are of the same form with those of Etruria and Samnium: The metal is exceedingly pure, and bears a great resemblance to the Egyptian brass of the coins of the Ptolomies. Ancient



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Ancient Chimneys. [From L'Anbigu, Nov. 1809.]

IN a subterraneous habitation, lately discovered by digging into the ruins of l'ompeïa, was found a tube of clay, in one of the corners of it, intended to let out the amoke. This discovery decides the question so long agitated among the learned, whether or no the aucients were acquainted with tubed chimueys.

Description of the celebrated Moorish Pulace and Fortress of Alhambra. [From Semple's Second Journey in Spain.]

THE Alhambra is, however, the great object of attraction to every traveller visiting Granada. and has been the subject of many descriptions. As has been already mentioned, this great Moorish palace and fortress stands upon a steep ridge which bounds the city to the castward, or rather which forms an acute angle entering it on that side. The walls follow with sufficient accuracy the general outline of the edges of the ridge, and, before the invention of gunpowder, must have been, from their strength and situation, nearly impregnable. The extreme length of the whole is about six hundred yards, with a breadth nearly uniform of about one hundred and fifty. Within this space the Moorish monarchs of Granada had accumulated all that. according to their notions, was secure in war, or magnificent and luxurious in peace; and the towers, the walls, the halls of audience, the bed-chambers, and the baths, which still exist in excellent preservation, all tend to give und lively idea of what these notical were.

The Albambra has been of described; I wish rather to col' 1 in my own mind the imprese made by the whole, than to erainto a minute account of its end details. It was commenced by I hammed, Abu Abdallah, king Granada, about the year 1260, \_ was called by him Medina Alk bra. or the Red City, supposebe from the colour of the which abounds in many par-were composed chiefly of earl mixed on the spot with a small quantity of chalk, it is easy to ... serve, by their present state, what was the prevailing nature of the soil; for wherever we find then's the greatest decay, there the oxyd of iron has been so abundant as to prevent the union of the other materials with the chalk. The prise cipal entrance is from the street of Gomeres, where we ascend, and pass first through a kind of triumphal arch erected in the time of Charles the Fifth. Here the begins to be covered with tress which, from the broken nature of the ground, produce a pleasing effect. On the left is a sloping ter race faced with stone, by which we ascend, and enter the great gate of the fortress, called t Gate of the Tribunal, accord to the eastern custom of judy in the gate, and to which all at are so frequently made in the see tures. Over the entrance is sent tured an arm with a hand, if symbol of power, and of vari other mystical qualities among the Arabians. According to an isscription in Arabic characters, this

te was built in the year 1344. te first absurdity that strikes us re is a wooden image of the Vira Mary, placed in a niche near a inscription, and which has been med purposely for its reception. ittle farther on, in a recess, is an 'ar and a picture, which, we are formed, by a long inscription in tters of gold, was the second teness ever taken by St. Luke of most holy Virgin-let us atad no more to such absurdities! After passing through various porish arches, we arrive at the care of the Cisterns, so called on two great reservoirs beneath tesurface, where the water of the urro is brought in a conduit from le distance of about half a league: is square is on the highest part the ridge; the views from it are tand and interesting; and it was ierefore chosen by the Spaniards sa spot for erecting the greatest bandity within the walls of the ilambra. On one side of the mare stands the palace of Charles 10 Fifth, commenced by him with le design of shewing the great periority of the Christian archicture over that of the Moors, but hich has never yet been finished: he plan of the building is noble ad simple, the execution is excelat throughout, and the whole, if umpleted, would be a habitation 'orthy of a great monarch; yet, laced where it is, and with the "101 design of insulting, if I may o say, the finest monument of meient Moorish architecture in Europe, we lose all sight of its seauties, and can regard it only as more systematic absurdity than the image of the Virgin, or the picture painted by St. Luke!

With these impressions we turn

with more pleasure to the ancient palace of the Moorish kings. The principal gate fronts the south. and is thus concealed by the palace of Charles the Fifth: it is formed of a circular arch on two thick pillars, above which are three windows, with carvings of flowers and leaves, amid which is an Arabic inscription, signifying "God alone is Conqueror;" a motto which is repeated incessantly throughout the building. Through the gate we enter a low gallery, adorned in like manner with various figures and inscriptions, and supported upon eight columns; the diameter of these columns is the same from the base upward, the capitals are variously adorned, and flowers. leaves and shields, on which are inscribed the words "God alone is Conqueror," are scattered about in great profusion. Above is another gallery, nearly corresponding in all respects with the one beneath. From the gallery we enter the principal court, surrounded by walls of twenty-five feet in height. and having in the middle a pool of water nearly one hundred and thirty feet in length, by thirty in breadth; this served for the purification of those who went to prayer in the royal mosque, which was within the palace. From this court another gallery conducts us through an outer apartment to the Hall of Comaresch, or the Hall of Audience, where ambassadors were . presented to the king. Here the Moorish artists appear to have exerted all their skill to produce a brilliant and imposing effects the form is a square of about fortytwo feet, and the height nearly seventy; nine windows, three! in each of three sides, are so placed

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as to throw light in every direction upon the airnes, the interwoven garlands of flowers borders and leave, the medallions, with Arabic ascriptions of "Glory be to God," " God alone is Conqueror." and the intersecting arches and circles, adorned with flowers, fruits, and shells. From the floor to the roof all is ornament, and of various colours, deep blue, red, green, or glittering with gilding: the ceiling is a kind of cupola, composed of wood of different colours, silvered or gilt, forming circles, crowns, and stars; the pavement is of various coloured tiles. On all sides are the minutiæ of art; and by inscriptions over the windows, no longer legible, but which have been preserved in books, it would appear that there was formerly a fountain in the hall, of which at present no trace remains.

The Court of Lions is the most magnificent of the Alhambra, and shews the peculiar genius and defects of the Arabian artists. It is in length about one hundred and thirty feet, and seventy-five in breacth, surrounded by a low gallery, supported by one hundred and twenty-eight pillars of white marble. The view of these delicate columns, which are little more than ten feet high, and of uniform diameters, pleases more than all the glitter of the royal apartments; they stand in groups of four and four on the sides of the entrance, of three and three in front, and alternately grouped and single all round beneath the gallery. It is not possible to see a finer specimen of the Arabian taste: the contrast is, however, very great when we come to rxa-

mine the lions from which this per of the Alhambra derives its name In the centre, a large circular found or basin of marble, is supported ! twelve lions, the sculpture a proportions of which are well a culated to produce a smile; the basin itself is elegant, forming dodecagon, with an inscription ( each of the sides, and ornament with leaves and flowers; but s thing can place in a stronger lie the ignorance of the Arabian scul tors, when they ventured to repr sent animals, than the twelve lie which support this admirable co We are, indeed, at a loss to accor for this singular and direct viol tion of the laws of Mahomet, whi expressly forbid the representati of any thing in heaven above. earth beneath; certainly in the instance the beauty of the wor manship cannot be urged 🖴 🛚 excuse for the violation of the pa cept: such hous were never befu seen; yet they were thought a mirable at the period of their bei placed there, as we may learn for the inscription on one of the sid of the cup-" O thou that I holdest these lions, breath aless wanting to enable them to their fury !"

The remaining parts of the hambra are such as might been pected in the palace of an easist monarch. Every thing appears to trived for the sake of coolness of marble floors, the roofs, evident formed upon the model of stall tites, the apartments screened for the light, the baths, the founds are all the luxuries of a worned thate. In the Hall of, the sisters, so called from two lates of marble which form at of the pavement, the roof is find.



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th infinite labour, and were it or the splendour of the co-, might well excite the idea of cool dripping cave. In the sponding apartment, called all of the Abencerraxes, is a ain, in the marble basin of a is a reddish stain. This, are told, proceeds from the I of six-and-thirty cavaliers e noble family of the Abenxes, who were here beheaded lse accusations; one of them inlawful intercourse with the na, and the rest for an alleged piracy against their sovereign, Abdeli. This tale, which is countenanced by the authority single respectable historian, ld long ere this have been form, had not superstition taken p. These noble youths were stly attached to Christianity; through the walls of the pathey were heard, at the hour sath, exhorting each other in name of Jesus; and the blood these martyrs has indelibly ed the marble, and remains an restionable record of the crime the miracle!

I two small apartments off the of the Tribunal, are paintings he ceilings, which have given to many conjectures; some supposed them to have been ted since the conquest of Grat, by the Spaniards, founding opinion upon the known law Mahomet: but if the Arabian archs could so far break wgh the superstitious restric-• of their prophet as to have ble lions in their courts, they I not have been scrupulous at a few paintings in their clo-One represents a landscape s trees, and two young women

sitting admiring it; others a chace. with cavaliers and their servants on horseback; a castle, out of which two ladies, with their duennas, are coming to receive some knights who are approaching dismounted; men combating an enchanter with a long beard, holding a lady by both her hands, and a knight with a couched lance riding full speed to her deliverance: such are the subjects of these paintings, which shew the very in-The most intefancy of the art. resting is the representation of judges assembled, and deliberating on the life of an accused person: and perhaps, as the only specimens existing of Mahometan paintings, the whole are not unworthy of being copied and made public.

In one small room, from the construction of the roof, a whisper in one corner is distinctly heard in the other. This may have appeared a wonderful invention to the Moors, as it seems to the greater part of the Spaniards who visit it, but to one who has been in the whispering-gallery of St. Paul's, nothing can appear more childish than this contrivance. In fact, the size of the room is such, that a whisper might easily be heard across it with very little effort.

The Queen's Dressing-closet is a pleasant little apartment, into which we enter by a gallery to the eastward of the Hall of Audience; it is ornamented with paintings, the subjects of which are chiefly taken from the Roman mythology, and which of course are comparatively of a modern date. In a smaller closet near to it is a marble slab inserted in the pavement, with holes, and a vacancy beneath,

where



where incense was burned, the smoke of which ascended through these holes, and thus perfumed any person standing over them. The views from the windows of these apartments are very grand; in which respect, indeed, this palace, even in its present state of ruin. has greatly the advantage over any other in Europe. The views. even from the stately brow of Windsor's height, are not equal to those from the upper windows of the A'himbra, on account of the remaining ridges of mountains which on all sides border the plain of Granada.

It is evident that what now exists of this palace is but a small part of the original building, of which traces may yet be seen in all directions, whilst in many spots even the ruins have perished. Among the former the remains of the burying-place of the Arabian monarch of Granada, near that part of the building called the quarter of the Abencerraxes. It forms a simare of about four yards each side, and thirteen in height, and is now part of the dwelling. house of the curate of the parish, No ornaments of any kind can now he traced upon the walls; but the roof, which forms a kind of capola, is of admirable workmanship, with a flower inscribed in a star in the centre. were found, in the year 1574, four number grave-stones of kings buried beneath, partly sunk in the earth, but still shewing, in what was above, Arabian inscriptions handsomely cut. The epitaphs were in prose, and on the opposite side of each were verses, which have been preserved and translated by the Royal Academy of Saint

Ferdinand. As a specimen of the Arabian taste, the verses of the grave-stone of King Abilhagex a perhaps not unworthy of transition. It runs nearly as follows:

"In the name of God,

"Compassionate and merciful. "Salute with humility and prais from thy tomb the grace of God which will perpetually assist you until the day when men shall arise with humbled countenances, before the Awakener of the dead in hi judgment seat. And thou, O 🕿 pulchre! art not such, but rather a garden of odoriferous fruits. And if I wish to give you deserved praise. I must say no other than-Oh! thou cover of orange blassoms and pearls! Oh! abode of ho. nour! Oh! burying-place of virtue! Oh! fall of greatness, and eclipse of the moon in her full! since death has deposited in you a great lord of generous blood, and the most perfect of the kings of Besinazere. In you lie buried honour, generosity, and greatness, the wellendowed with the fear of God. If not so, who like Abilhagex dispelled the darkness of heresy? This is the blood of Zadhe el Hazragi Aben Obeda. Oh! exceedingly generous! when modesty, pity, honour, and gravity are mention and you would wish to talk of his greatness, it is like talking of f Were opports boundless ocean. nitics sometimes unfavourable? and do you ever by chance see at thing permanent, or a manformly prosperous? Time has see faces, one for the day, and for the night; and such being it nature, we must not access it for its uncertainty. He died probl God, prostrated in prayer before him, filled with virtue, his ten

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moistened with his reciting. To God be the honour of such a death, equal to the death of Omar. the most pacific state of his reign, it was permitted, that he being so **lofty, should receive felicity from** the hands of one of low birth and station, in order that the most inadvertent of all might meet with an unexpected event. And it must not be reckoned as an affront, that the great receives an offence from the small, because the reasons for the judgments of God are too high for our comprehension; as was Ali offended by Aben Mulgem, and Hamza the Valiant by Guahxi. Let us hold our arms ready, and our-lances, and let us submit to the Divine will, even when we cannot comprehend it; and thus he who trusts in this world, of whatever condition he may be, shall find himself deceived and lost in that trust. Then, O King of that kingdom which lasts for ever, and whose prerogative it is solely to command men, and all creatures! cover our faults with the veil of thy mercy; for it is in thy mercy alone that we can trust for a refuge. And cover the king of the true believers with thy mercy, which may lead him to peace and joy; for he who is near to thee, Oour God! shall not be shaken; and the life of man is a deception, and without security. May God cover with his mercy our sovereign, and join him to his blessed predecessor in glory !"

Connected with the old fortifications of the Alhambra are several towers, the highest of which is used as a prison. I was surprised to see confined here a number of men, whom, from their dress, language, and manners, I took to be Voz. LI.

Spaniards. I was told that they were Frenchmen, many of whom had been resident in Granada for upwards of thirty years, and almost all of them married to Spanish women. Their sole crime was that of being Frenchmen by birth, for they certainly did not appear to be such in any other respect. of them were engaged in various games, some conversed, whilet others mounted on the highest platform of the tower, looked down upon the city, where they might with ease discover the roofs of their own houses from which they had been so cruelly torn. It does not appear possible, by any sophistry, to justify the act of scizing and imprisoning men reposing in all the security of citizenship. The just cause of the Spaniards should not have been tarnished by so base and cowardly a proceeding. It may perhaps be said that they were placed there to be protected against any sudden bursts of the fury of the populace. I do not, however, believe this to have been the original motive; and, even if it were, it might justify the government, but not the national character. the summit of the tower is a great bell, which is never rung except on particular occasions. The sound extends over the whole plain of Granada, and never fails to bring immense crowds from all the surrounding country to learn the cause. It had been sounded, I was told, for three days successively, not long ago, for the purpose of collecting recruits, and that upwards of twenty thousand men were thus attracted to the city in that space of time.

Upon the whole, the Alhambra, like every other Moorish monument



that I have yet seen, greatly disappointed my expectations. appears to me an anaence collection of littlenes es: the chect produced is sometimes elegant, often beautiful, but nowhere elevated, simple, or subleme. It is certainly pleasing to tread floors once so sacred and concealed: to be in the halls, the baths, the bed-chambers, of a race of monarcis whose very nation has been expelled from Europe: to moralize upon their walls falling to decay, upon their sepulchres converted into places of abode for the living: but our cycs

become fatigued with the incessanrepetition of points and stars, and intersecting corcles, gilt end silvered, and of various here. We may admire the beauty of cle sination, and the prospects; we may for a short time, be pleased witthe infinity of details; but at a single view of the annealizer of Segovit, of Pompey's piller standing soliterily at the mouth of the New or a glauce upwards at the dome of St. Faul's, to one who has never seen it before, is worth all the beauties of the Alhambra.



[ 851 ]

# MISCELLANEOUS.

Observations on the Mohammedan Religion. [From Mr. Jackson's Account of the Empire of Marocco.]

MANY writers have endea-voured to vilify the Mohammedan religion, by exposing the worst side of it, black-ned by various fables, invented for divers sinister purposes; these representations, indeed, have been transmitted to posterity, by enthusiasts who have been anxious to acquire ecclesiastical fame, or by men who appear to have known but little of the original language of Mo.ammedans, and whose object was to abuse and calumniate; but we shall, on a minute examination of the doctrines contained in the Koran, find that it approaches hearer to the Christian religion in its moral precepts, than any other with which we are acquainted. Ind cd, were there as many absurdities in this religion as some persons have attributed to it, it is probable that it would not have extended itself over so great a portion of the habitable globe; for we find it cmbraced, with little exception, from the shores of West barbary, to the most eastern part of Chineso Tartary, an extent of upwards of 8000 miles; and from the Mediterranean to the Cape of Good Hope, with the exception of a few nations of Pagans; neither is there any lauguage spoken and understood by so great a proportion of the population of the world as that in which it is promulgated; of this, however, I shall speak more particularly in the next chapter.

Koran, chap, vii. — "Forgive easily: command nothing but what is just: dispute not with the ignorant."

Koran, chap. xi.—"O carth, swallow up thy waters: O heaven, withhold thy rain: immed at ly the waters s. beined, the ark rested on Mount Al Judi, and these words were heard: Wo to the wickel nation!"

Chap. xiii. — "They who do good for evi shall obtain paradise for their reward."

From these extracts we see that the Mohammedans have some of the same moral precepts laid down for their guidance shich are incul-cated by the Goshel of Christ. They believe in the flood; they teach for iveness of injuries; justice, and rendering good for evil. The nations which followed Paganism

ganism were taught by Mohammed the unity of God. He exhorted them to believe with the heart, that there is only one God, omnipotent, omniscient, omnipresent, eternal, and that he is spiritual. That the angels are subtle, pure bodies, formed of light; neither eating, drinking, or sleeping; not of different sexes; having no carnal desires; nor degrees of relationship, and are of various forms.

Mohammed maintained that Jesus Christ was a prophet, and that those who believed it not were infidels. He says, the sacred books are 104, of which the Almighty gave to Adam ten; to Seth fifty; to Idris, or Enoch, thirty; to Abraham ten; to Moses one, which is the Law; to David one; to Jesus one, which is the Gospel; to Mohammed one, the Koran; and he asserts, that whoever rejects, or calls in question, the divine inspiration of any of the foregoing books is an infidel. says, also, that he who can lay his hand on his heart and say, "I fear not the resurrection, nor am I in any concern about hell, and care not for heaven," is an incorrigible infidel.

The Mohammedans are fatalists, consequently they bear all kinds of misfortune with fortitude; if the Mooselmin be plunged from the highest prosperity to the lowest state of adversity, he exclaims, "God's will is supreme, there is mone but God!"

Islamism, or Mohammedanism, he maintains, is submission to God; that all are horn in Islam, or in submission to God, but afterwards swerve through bad education.

The Mooselmin maintain, that

reason without faith cannot distinguish truth from error; and add, that a steady adherence to its suggestions is the road to implety.

Religion and the state are considered as twins, inseparable; if one die, the other cannot survive.

The most refined and intelligent Mohammedans are not, however, of opinion, that God is the author of all good and evil; but maintain that every man who follows the direct or good way, has the protecting eye of God upon him, and that God is with him; but that, if he withdraw his influence from any one, then evil or misfortune ensues; not actively from God, but passively from the withdrawing of that protecting influence; that this is an act of the Almighty, which cannot be easily comprehended by our weak resson; and that it is not willed by him with approbation, but necessarily.

The Mooselmin's ideas of the Creator are grand and elevated. Whatever is, exists either necessarily and of itself, and is God, or has not its being from itself, and does not exist necessarily, and is of two sorts, substance and accidents; substances are of two kinds, abstract and concrete; abstract substances are, all spirits and intellectual beings; concrete being the matter and form.

Whenever God is spoken of by the Mohammedans, as having form, eyes, &c. it is meant altegorically, to convey the idea of some particular attribute.

They deny that Christ was crecified; so good a man, they casted; could not have been created; God would not permit its entest the confounded the Jews, and only of ne thieves, they assert, was made

personate him.

Finally, the Mohammedan region recommends toleration; and all liberal Mohammedans insist that very man ought to worship God according to the law of his foreithers. "If it pleased God," by they, "all men would beieve; why then should a worm, a wretched mortal, be so foolish as to pretend to force other men to relieve? The soul believes only by the will of God: these are the true principles of Mohammedans."

It must, however, be observed, that the principles here laid down are not always the rule of action, any more than the sublime truths incolcated by the Christian religion, are altogether acted upon

y its professors.

Nature and Effects of a peculiar Species of Plague which depopulated West Barbary in 1799 and 1800. [From the same.]

FROM various circumstances and appearances, and from the character of the epidemical distemper which raged lately in the south of Spain, there is every reason to suppose it was similar to that distemper or plague which depopulated West Barbary; for whether we call it by the more reconcile. the appellation of the epidemy. "r yellow fever, it was undoubt-"dly a plague, and a most destructive one, for wherever it prevailed, it invariably carried off, in a few months, one-balf, or one-third, of the population.

It does not appear how the plague originated in Fas in the

year 1799. Some persons who were there at the time it broke out have confidently ascribed it to infeeted merchandize imported into that place from the east; whilst others, of equal veracity and judgment, have not scrupled to ascribe it to the locusts which had infested West Barbary during the seven preceding years, the destruction of which was followed by the (jedrie) small-pox, which per-vaded the country, and was generally fatal. The jedrie is supposed to be the forerunner of this species of epidemy, as appears by an ancient Arabic manuscript, which gives an account of the same disorder having carried off two-thirds of the inhabitants of West Barbary about four centuries But however this destrucsince. tive epidemy originated, its leading features were novel, and its consequences more dreadful, than the common plague of Turkey, or that of Syria or Egypt, as will appear by the following observations:

In the month of April, 1799, a plague of a most destructive nature manifested itself in the city of Old Faz, which soon after communicated itself to the new city, carrying off one or two the first day, three or four the second day, six or eight the third day, and increas. ing progressively, until the mortality amounted to two in the hundred of the aggregate population, continuing, with unabated violence, ten, fifteen, or twenty days: being of longer duration in old than in new towns; then diminishing in a progressive proportion from one thousand a day to nine hundred, then to eight hundred, and so on

until it disappeared,

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Whilst it raged in the town of Mogodor, a small village (Diabet), situated about two miles south-east of that place, remained uninfected, although the communication was open between them: on the thirtyfourth day, however, after its first appearance at Mogodor, this village was discovered to be infected, and the disorder raged with great violence, making dreadful havoc among the human species for twenty-one days, carrying off, during that period, one hundred persons out of one hundred and thirtythree, the original population of the village, before the plague visited it; none died after this, and those who were infected, recovered in be course of a month or two, SOME ing an eye, or the use of a leg or an arm.

Many similar circumstances might be here adduced relative to the numorous and populous villages dispersed through the extensive Shelluh province of IIaha, all which shared a similar or a worse fate. Travelling through this province, shortly after the plague had exhausted itself, I saw many uninhabited ruins, which I had before witnessed as flourishing villages; ou making inquiry concerning the population of these dismal remains, I was informed that in one village. which contained six hundred inhafour persons only had bitants, escaped the ravage. Other villages which had contained four or five hundred, had only seven or eight survivors left to relate the calamities they had suffered. Families. which had retired to the country to avoid the infection, on returning to town, when all infection had apparently ceased, were generally attacked and died; a singular instance of this kind happened at Mogodor, where, after the mortality had subsided, a corps of troops arrived from the city of Terodant, in the province of Suse, where the plague had been raging, and had subsided; these troops, after remaining three days at Mogodor, were attacked with the disease, and it raged exclusively among them for about a month, during which it carried off twothirds of their original number, one hundred men; during this interval the other inhabitants of the town were exempt from the disorder, though these troops were not confined to any particular quarter, many of them having had apartments in the houses of the inhabitants of the town.

The destruction of the human species in the province of Suse was considerably greater than elsewhere; Terodant, formerly the metropolis of a kingdom, but now that of Suse, lost, when the infection was at its height, about eight hundred each day; the ruined, but still extensive and populous city of Marocco, lost one thousand each day; the populous cities of Old and New Fas diminished in population twelve or fifteen hundred each day, insomuch that in these extensive cities, the mortality was so great, that the living having not time to bury the dead, the bodies were deposited or thrown altogether, into large holes which, when nearly full, were covered over with earth. Young-healthy, and robust persons of full stamina, were for the most part attacked first, then women and children, and lastly, thin, sickly, emaciated, and old people. After this deadly calamity had

subsided,

the world which possesses a asure like this, and which knows w to estimate it at its proper ue.

From the national library we we to the Athenée, a library i lecture institution, supported voluntary subscription. It is ch of the same nature as an inution of a similar kind in Lon-1, termed the British Institute; the French Athenaum has initely the advantage. The subiption is cheaper, being about ir louis annually, and the lecits are more elegant, if not more entific. There are usually these stores daily : the first on sciences, d the other two on belies lettres. relecture on science is considered very able, but those on the . les lettres were merely suited, lunderstood, to French frivoy. The rooms were so full as to oder our stay unpleasant, and thereby lost an anatomy lecre, which was about to com-I should not forget to ention, that all the Parisian jour. is and magazines, and many of · German periodical works, were ing on the tables, and the library emed altogether as complète as it 45 comfortable. The subscribers e numerous, and the institution elf in fashion. How long it will last, no one will venture to pre-

The library of the Pantheon and at of the Institute finished our orning's occupation. They are oth on the same scale and nearly a the same general plan as the stional library. The library of he lustitute, however, is only pen to foreigners and the memors of the Institute. The Institute olds its slitting every month, and,

according to all report, is then frivolous enough. I had not an opportunity of being present at one of these sittings, but, from what I heard, I did not much regret my disappointment.

We returned home to dress for dinner. Mr. Younge informed me, that he expected a very large party in the evening, chiefly French; and as his lady herself was a French woman, and had arranged her domestic establishment accordingly,

I felt some curiosity.

About eight, or nearer nine, Mr. Younge and myself, with two or three other of the dinner company, were summoned up to the drawing-room. The summons itself had something peculiar. The doors of the parlour, which were folding, were thrown open, and two female attendants, dressed like vestals, and holding torches of white wax, summoned us by a low curtsey, and preceded us up the great staircase to the doors of the anti-chamber, where they made another salutation, and took their station on each side. The antichamber was filled with servants, who were seated on benches fixed to the wall, but who did not rise on our entry. Some of them were even playing at cards, others' at dominos, and all of them scemed perfectly at their ease. The antichamber opened by an arched doorway into an handsome room, lighted by a chandelier of the most brilliant cut glass; the pannels of the room were very tastily painted, and the glasses on each side very large, and in magnificent frames. The further extremity of this room opened by folding doors into the principal drawing-room. where the company were collected. It was brilliantly

brilliantly I ghted, as well by patent lamps, as by a chandelier in the middle. The terniture had a resemblance to what I had seen in fashionable houses in England. The case it was of red boxe with a Turkish border, and he ned in the midule like a haricgom's jecket. The principal novely was a blue ribbon which divided the room length ways the one side of it heing for the dancers, the other for the card-players. The ribbon was supported at proper distances by white stayes - milas to those of the court ashers.

The batched little to distinguish it from the basis of England and America, except that the ladies danced with infinitely more skill, and therefore with more grace. The fashionable French dancing is exactly that of our operas. They are all figurantes, and care not what they exhibit, so that they exhibit their skill. I could not but figure to myself the confusion of an English girl, were she even present at a French assembly. Yerso powerful is habit, that not only did the ladies seem insensible, but even the gentlemen, such as did not dance, regarded them with indifference.

Cotillons and waltzes were the only dances of the evening. The waltzes were danced in couples, twenty or thirty at a time. The measure was quick, and all the parties seemed animated. I cannot say that I saw any thing indecorous in the embraces of the ladies and their partners, except in the mere act itsel; but the waitz will never become a current fashion in England or America.

There is no precedency in a French assembly except among the

military. This is managed with much delicacy. Every group is thrown as much as possible into a circle. The rables are all circular, and couldons are chiefly preferred from having this quality.

I did not join the card-players; there were about hal! a dozen tabies, a d the several parties appeared to play very high W ben the game, or a certain number of games were over, the parties rose from their scats, an: bowing to any whom they saw near thea, invited them to succeed them is their seats. These invitations were semetimes accepted, but more frequently declined. The division of quently declined. the drawing-room set apart for the card-pisters served rather as a promenade for the company who did not dance; they bere ranged themselves in a line along the ribbon, and criticised the several dancers. Some of these spectators seemed most egregious fons. One of them, with the exception of his linen, was dressed completely in purple silk or satin, and another in a rose-coloured silk coat, with white satin waistcoat and small clothes, and white silk stockings. The greater part of the ladies were dressed in fancy habits from the antique, Some were sphinxes, some vestals, some Dians, half a dozen Minervas, and a score of Junes and Cleopatras. One girl was pointed out to me as being perfeetly à l'Anglaise. - Her bois perfectly undressed, was combet off her forchead, and hung dogs her back in its full length behind She reminded me only, of a school boy playing without his hat. . ....

We were summoned, to the terportable about three in the more ing. Thus repast was a perfect English



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dinner. Soup, fish, poultry, outs, succeeded each other st endless variety. A fruitwas served round by the s together with the breadand a small case of liqueurs aced at every third plate. of these were contained in gures of Cupids, in which order to get at the liqueur. necessary to break off a lobule affixed to the breast figure. The French coners are more ingenious than in these contrivances; but ench ladies seemed better with such conceit in proto their intelligible refer-Some of these naked Cuwhich were perfect in all arts, were handed from the ien to the ladies, and from lies to each other, and as examined and criticised, as had been paintings of birds. atlemen, upon their parts, qually as facetious upon the Venusses; and a swan afo a Leda, was the lucky of innumerable pleasant ns and answers. Every in a word, is tolerated can in any way be passed equivoque. Their converin this respect resembles ress—no matter how thin ering may be, so that there

uch for a French assembly onable rout, which certainly an English one in elegance cy, as much as it falls snort n substantial mirih. The, it must be confessed, inexcel every other nation in is connected with spectacle, re or less this spectacle pertable parties. They dauce,

they converse, they sing, for exhibition, and as if they were on the stage. Their conversation, therefore, has frequently more wit than interest, and their duncing more vanity than mirth. They seem in both respects to want that happy carelessness which pleases by being pleased. A French-woman is a figurante even in her chit-chat.

It may be expected that I did not omit to visit the theatres. Mr. Younge accompanied me successively to nearly ail of them—two or three in an evening. Upon this subject, however, I shall say nothing, as every book of travels has so fully described some or other of them, that nothing in fact is farther required.

I had resulved not to leave Paris without seeing the emperor, and being informed that he was to hold an audience on the following day, I applied to Mr. Younge to procure my formal introduction. With this purpose we waited upon General Armstrong, who sent my name to the grand chamberlain with the necessary formalities.-This formality is a certificate under the hand of the ambassation, that the person soliciting the introduction has been introduced at his own court, or that, according to the best knowledge of the ambassador, le is not a merchant-a nego find actuel. It may be briefly observed, ho wever, that the French negociant answers better to the English mechanic, than to the bonourable appellation, merchant. General Armstrong promised me a very interesting speciacle in the Imperiat audience. "It's the most splendid court in Europe," said be; Mains Court of London, and even of Vienna, will not hear a comparison



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comparison with it." Every one agreed in the justice of this remark, and my curiosity was strongly expressed.

On the day appointed, about three o'clock. Mr. Younge accompanied me to the palace, where we were immediately conducted to a splendid saloon, which is termed the Ambassador,' Hall. Refreshments were here handed round to the company, which was very numerous, and amongst them many German princes in their grand court-dress. The conversation became very general; those who had seen Buonaparte, describing him to those who were about to be intro-Every one agreed that he duced. was the most extraordinary man that Europe had produced in many centuries, and that even his appearance was in no slight degree indicative of his character. " He possesses an eye," said one gentleman. chamber. " in which Lavater might have understood an hero." Mr. Younge confirmed this observation, and prepared me to regard him with more than common attention:

The doors of the saloon were at length thrown open, and some of the officers of the grand chamberlain, with white wands and embroidered robes and scarfs, bowing low to the company, invited us, by waving their staves, to follow them up the grand staircase. Every one now arranged themselves, in pairs, behind their respective ambassadors, and followed the ushers in procession, according to the precedence of their respective countries, the Imperial, Spanish, and Neapolitan ambassadors forming the van. The staircase was lined on both sides with grenadiers of the Legion of Honour, most of whom, privates as well as officers, were arrayed in the order. The officers, as we passed, exchanged salutes with the ambassadors; and as the Imperial ambassador, whe led the procession, reached the door of the anti-chamber, two trumpeters on each side played congratulatory flourish. The ush ers who had led us so far, not took their stations on each side the door, and others, in more splendichabits, succeeded them in the office of conducting us.

We now entered the anti-chamber, in which was stationed the regular guard of the palace. We were here saluted both by private and officers, the Imperial Gumbeing considered as part of the household. From the anti-chamber we passed onwards through near a dozen most splendid apartment and at length reached the present chamber.

My eyes were instantly in sear of the emperor, who was at it farther extremity, surrounded by numerous circle of officers at counsellors. The circle opened our arrival, and withdrew behit the emperor. The whole of at company now ranged themselve the ambassadors in front, and the several countrymen behind the respective ministers.

Buonaparte now advanced to a Imperial ambassador, with whom when present, he always begins to andience. I had now an opport nity to regard him attentively. It person is below the middle also but well composed; his featur regular, but in their tout ensemble stern and commanding; his complexion sallow, and his games mich military. He was dean very splendidly in purple velve

coat and waistcoat embroidered h gold bees, and with the grand r of the Legion of Honour rked into the coat. le passed no one without no-, and to all the ambassadors he ke once or twice. When be thed General Armstrong, he ed him whether America could live without foreign commerce well as France? and then added, bout waiting for his answer, There is one nation in the world ich must be taught, by experiie, that her merchants are not tessary to the existence of all hers nations, and that she cannot id us all in commercial slavery; igiand is only sensible in her apters." The audience took up little less an two hours, after which the peror withdrew into an adjoing apartment; and the company parted in the same order, and ith the same appendages as upon

f the Country of Magacha, the Kings of which were Lords Paramount and Emperours of India for above Two Thousand Years. [Extracted from an Essay on Anu.Gangam, or the Gangetic Provinces, and more particularly Magacha. By Captain J. Wilford. Published in Asiatic Researches, or Transactions, Vol. ix. Printed verbatim from the Calcutta Edition.]

eir entrance.

THE country of Magad'ha was thus called from the numerous families descended from the sage Maga, the 'offspring of the sun,

and the grandson of the venerable Twashtah in the west. Theycame into India in the time of Crishna, at the request of his son They settled in the province of Cícata, now south Bahar. There are two tribes of Brahmens in India; those of Can'yacubja, or Canoge; and the S'acas or S'acalas, thus called because they came from Sácam, or Sáca-dwípa. They are also called Magas, from their sire Maga; and from them are sprung all the Magas (or Mugs) in the eastern parts of India, the Burman empire, Siam, and China. I shall give an account of their origin and emigration to India, when I come to treat of the White Island. The other Brah. mens in India are called Can'vácubja, because that was their first settlement on their arrival in India. It is universally acknowledged, that the kings of Magad'ha gave every possiblé encouragement to learning, which they endeavoured to diffuse through all classes, by encouraging learned men to write in the spoken dialect of the country., Tradition says, that there were treatises on almost every sub. ' ject in the Magad'hi, Báli, or Páli dialect, which are supposed to be still extant. I could not, how. ever, procure any; and I believe that they were doomed to oblivion by the Brahmenical class, who by no means encourage the composing of books in the vulgar dialects. Should they exist, however, they are to be found among the followers of Jina; and Major Mackenzie says, that these sectaries are in possession of a great many treatises on different subjects. That this is the case here, I am credibly informed: but the Jainas are not of a com-

a communicative disposition; and I hope that gentleman will find them more tractable than in the From that circumpeninsula. stance the dialect of Magad'ha is become the Sanscrit of Ceylon, Siam, and the Burman empire, where it is called indifferently Báli. or Magad'hi. Captain Mahony writes that word Magadee; and Mr. Buchaean, in his learned and interesting Escay on the Religion and Literature of the Burmahs, calls it Magata. Both say that it is the same with the flail, or Pali, which last denomination prevails through the countries of Ava, Siam, and Ceylon, though hardly known in India, where they call it Magadhi. According to Capt, J. Towers, the word Páli is written in Aracae, Palit, where the tetter T has a very peculiar sound. The country of Pall, or of the children of Patr, or Ball, the same with Maha-nanda, according to the Puran'as, included all the country to the south of the Ganges, from the bank of the Soane to the western branch of the Ganges.

The Báli characters, either square or round, are obviously derived from the Sanscrit; but is doubtful whether, in their present state, they ever prevailed, or were used in any part of India. Among the numerous inscriptions in Bahar, only a few in that character have been found. One was kindly sent to me by Mr. Dick of the civil service. it was obviously written in the Burmah character, but I could not decipher it.

The Bards of Magad'ha were in great repute formerly, and they are mentioned under the name of Magad'has. They reckon three sorts of Bards in India: the Magad has, or historians, thus called because those of Magad'ha wen the most esteemed; the Suias, or Genealogists; and the Baudis whose duty was to salute, early it the morning, the king or chief, it selected phrase, and well-chose words, wishing him long life an The usual name i prosperity. India for a Bard is Bhat, vulgar pronounced Bhat. It is not Sanscrit appellation, though a serted to be derived from it. Be the original name, as it was pronounced several hundred years ag was Bárdái or Bardaki, thou some think it a different name, a plied to the same class of people

Bhat, or Bhat, is derived fro the Sanscrit Varta, or Bar', à : at which is the same with the Engli word and the German work, word. In the west, Bhats we equally called Bardi in Latin, a and Bhardh in Welsh. They we also called Vates, from fari, fet sum in Latin, the same with Varl the letter R being dropped, as the vulgar dialects of India. The were also denominated Euhage from the Sanscrit verb Vacha, Bachs, to speak, which become Uvácha and Ubacha, through v rious moods and tenses. or Bacha, becomes also Bága, Vága; hence the Irish word Bog rendered Logos, or speech, l General Vallancey. The wa Bardai, or Vardai, comes obvious from the same root Vártá: 1 my learned friends are of opinio that it comes from Bhar-dans which signifies to burden with because they are burdened wi the internal management of t royal household: and this is t case, to this day, in Gurjáre being next to the Prad'han pris

prime minister (called Pardon by Mr. Lord), though independent of Lim.

The famous Chandra, or Chanda-bardái, was Bard to Prithu-Raja, king of Dilli, whose wars are the subject of an epic poem, in the spoken dialect of Canoge, and of some antiquity, since it is actioned in the Ayin-Acheri. ile was a favourite of Devi, and Nas Pri. Cála, knowing the past, The title of present, and future. Barlái is translated musician by His functions, both Abul Fazil. in the field, and at home, were excely those of the ancient Bards whe west: except that, in India, areal Bard sings only, but does ant play upon any instrument; this being the office of musicians not sing. He took a ∓ho do most active part in the bloody war between Prithu-Raja, and Jaya-Chan'dra king of Canoge, and Naba Rájá at that time, about a beautiful damsel given to the latter, by Virabhadra, king of Ceylon; when Jaya-Chan'dra went in person, at the head of a numerous army, to force him to become tributary, and vassal of the empire; giving out, that he was only going to worship at the place of Carti-😕 2-Swámí, in the fort of Sancara Giarin Sinhala, or Ceylon; which place is resorted to, equally by orthodox Hindus, Banddhists, and tren Musulmans. He was accompinied by Carna-Daharya, king of Magnd ha. Prithu-Rája waged along and bloody war against Sultan Gori; but was defeated and lost his life, in the year 1192. Part of the poem, in which Prithu-Raja's wars with Jaya-Chan'dra and Sultan Gori, are described, is in my possession.

The Bards of mortal, men are not mentioned in any Sanscrit book that ever I saw : only those of the gods. The Sid'dbas, the Cháran'as, and the Cinnaras, are the three classes mentioned in the retinue of the gods, besides the Purohita, or high priest : the regent of the planet Jupiter enjoys that high office among the gods; and S'ucra, who presides over Vonus among the giants. The Siddihas are priests, and persons of uncommon learning and deep knowledge, to whom nothing is impossible. The Charan'as are also acquainted with the genealogies of the gods and of mankind. The bards of mortal men were also called Cháran'as, according to Abul-fazil. Every great man in India, had Bhats in his retinue: the practice is still kept, up in Gurjarát, where they are highly respected to this day, according to my Pandit, who is a native of that country. The Bhats or Bhattas, and Cháran'as, are meurioned by Abul-fazil, in his description of Subah Gujarat. Their employment, says he, is to sing hymns, recite genealogies, and warlike songs in battle, to animate the troops. They acted also as heralds, as in the case of Chandra-Bardai. Abul-fazil makes some difference between the Bhats and Charan'as: but my. Paudit says, that he never knew of any. Charan'a being really the Sanscrit word for Bhat or Bhacta. Chárana, their. ancestor, is said to have aprung from the swear of Mahadéva, who intrusted him with the care of his Ox Nandi, who resides in the White Island. But I am told, that, in the Burán'as, it is said, that they were born from the churning

of the right arm of Véna, father of Prithu or Noah. Bards, in this part of India, being without employ, are become a most despicable race of men. They are more respected in the Deccan, according to Major Mackenzie, who says, that they are generally called Cavisars, from Cávyéswaras, or the Lords of the Drama.

The merchants of Magad'ha formed not only a peculiar class, but also a particular tribe, called the Magad'hi tribe. It seems, that they were bold, enterprising, and at the same time cautious and circumspect: hence they are said to be merchants by the father's, and warriors by the mother's side, according to Mr. Colebrooke's account of the Hindu classes. According to the Vishnu-purán'a, the kings of Magad'ha originally resided at a place called Giri-Vraja, or Giri-Braja. Vraja is synonymous with Ghosha, a herdsman, also the abode of a herdsman; and being situated in the hills, it was called Giri-vraja. From that circumstance, the kings of Magad'ha were, till a very late period, called Vraja-balas, or rather, in the spoken dialects, Vraja-wallas, or Braja-walas, distorted afterwards by Musulman writers, into Birdaoval, according to Herbelot, and Birdawal according to Abulfeda; who says it was also the name of their metropolis. Giri-Braja was situated in the province of South Bahar, among the mountains of Sivira, now called the Rája-gir, or the royal mountains; but more probably the real name was Rájagriha, from a place of that name, implying the royal abode. It is erroneously written, in Major Rennel's atlas, Rargiara.

This is acknowledged to have been one of their places of abode; for they say, that the royal thron was at a place called Asana, above Gáyá, on the river Balga, not Fulgo, called Cacuthis by Arrian Asana signifies a royal seat, of throne; and Ptolemy mentions also, a place of that name, Asan Mára, or the destroyed throne It is called Pràcjyotisha in the Purán'as, and its remains are near Go-háti, on the frontiers of Asan.

There, among the Rája-grith mountains, the unfortunate Jamsand'ha had a palace, near some hot springs, where he generally resided; some remains of it are to be seen to this day, and it is considered as a place of worship. The Půjá is there performed, first in honour of Crishna and the fire Pándavas; then with flowers is honour of old Sand'ha, and his to: Sahadéva. There, in memory d this unfortunate hero, mattia games are annually exhibited They are performed with clubs whilst drums are constantly best ing. I am informed, that there i a statue of him, of an ordinar size, and seemingly of great sati quity. He is represented makes with a club in his hand. Former the same games were exhibited; i his honour also, opposite to Film in a small island, called," from the circumstance. Sam-Maliace, 'as Sambalace by Ptolemy. The were then celebrated with gip solemnity; people came from i tant parts, and, during the da they lasted, a fair was held the The games, the fair, and the p over India, and the main's of Maliaca became synthighbook

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Pátali-putra. It is now called Summalpoor, or Smabulpoor, and, in Major Romael's atlas, Sabelpoor.

From the manner in which Jara-Sand'ha is represented there, and also, from other circumstances, he is fully entitled to the epithet of Hercules, or Haracula, given to him by Monaus in his Dionysiaes.

The 'Sinhalas, according to Captain Manony, say that Budd'ha was born in the country of Maddadesa (Magad'ha-desa), in Dumba-deeva (Jambo - vipa), at a place called Cumbool-wat-poorce, (Camalá-vatí-puri); and that he died at Cooseemapooree (Cusumápuri) in the same country. Camalávatípurits the same with Padma atipuri, or the city of the Lotos; which we have seen as the same with Cusumápuri, now understood of Patna. It is added, that be died at the court of king Midlaid. which should be Mahá-baliala, or Má-vallala, a very common name for kings. I have shewn before, that Cusumápuri, Padmávatí, Camala-vati-purí are epithets, and not proper manges of places; and applicable, and generally applied, to the place of residence of great kings. Patali-putra is never in ntioned in the Parán'as, or Sanscrit books of any antiquity; and its grammatical name is Pacali pura. As it was the metropolis of the empire of Magad'ha, in latter times, and had also the emphasical name of Ladma-vati-pari giver to it; every transaction meatined, as having has sened or Emilializati, was of course underlyed of the last known place under that same; and indeed, it was soon torgotten, that there were once several cities - of that name in that country. VQL. LI.

' The Magas in Bengal are mentioned by Pliny under the name of Macca-Calingas. It appears from the context, that the upper part of the Bay of Bengal was divided into three parts, called in general C3. linga, or the sea-saore in Sanscrit, from its abounding with cracks. West Calinga extended from the river of Cuttora to the western mouth of the Ganges. In an island of the Ganges, ample magnitudinis, of very great magnitude, and of course the Delia was a single nation called Modo-Galica and Modo-Gatenca, from the Sanscrit Madhya Calinga, or Middle Calinga: then came the Macco Calingas, or the Magas of Chittigong, from Maga-Canaga. The Magas or Muss maintained themselves as an independent tribe in the Delta for a long time; and they were at list expelled by the Musulm as and the Rains of Unera, about the beginning of the sixteenth centally, be mentioned by P. Monser-rat. Through the Burman empire, Arracan and in Chittigong the priests on y are called Magas, iccording to Col. Symes; but in Chittigong and adjacent countries, the page of hinga is also attributed to the whole tribe.

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A Country-house—and a House in the Cutty [From the Morning Chronicle, Aug. 26, 1809.]

Mr. Epwor,

AS here may be some little ince to between the taking of Flushing and of Antwerp, I hope you will find room to represent the grievances of a man who dates all his misfortunes from that which S K from

forms the hopes and happiness of two-thirds of his fellow-citizens, I mean the possession of a countryhouse.

Influenced by my wife and family, and by the physician and apothecary, who, I verily believe, were in league with them, to persuade me that London, at this season of the year, is very pernicious to the he !th, and on Sundays absolutely fatal to human life and happiness; I say, Sir, teased, tormented, and haf convinced by these arguments, in an evil hour, I took a country house—a house, Sir, in which I was taught to believe that I could enjoy the calm pleasures of rural solitude, unruffled by the buz of promiscuous society, and the many external and discordant noises which disturb the auricular faculties of the Londoners.

A country-house I took, and that it might be the more converient, within five miles of the metropolis, close to a road through which coaches were hourly passing and repassing, so that any of my family might have a cast, as it is called, at a very triding expense, besides the great convenience of errand-carts, return-chaises, and other vehicles for lumber or pleasure.

But. Sir, let no quiet citizen henceforth hire a house that is beset with so many conveniencies, and let him know, by ney hard fate, that the conveniencies he enjoys may be enjoyed by others; that the carriages that are hourly passing and repassing may convey those whom he does not wish to see, and that a house within five miles of London, on a public road, is a fair mark for loungers, idlers, and

consumers of time and provisions. I had not been quietly settled a fortnight at my country-house, when I found it turned into an inn, or a Sunday ordinary, a cake-house, a tea-drinking place, and, in short, every thing but what I intended.

In an evil hour I praised the conveniencies of my house—How could my friends believe me without witnessing them? I spoke of my lofty rooms—they must dine in them; of my excellent bed-chambers—they must stay a night with me; of my garden and fruit—they must pluck it with their own hands; of my fine arched cellar—they must taste my wine; and of the many pleasant rides in the neighbourhood—they must come down for a week!

I vainly hoped for one day of quiet. Sunday, emphatically styled a day of rest, I thought I could depend upon. Alas! Sir, it is with me a day of bustle and perplexity. Although I have neither licence nor profits, I am all day providing for my guests, who are so good-natured as to praise the contents of my pantry and my cellar in the most extravagant terms. There is no port in the country equal to mine; my Madeira is better calculated for gouty habits than any that ever passed the line; and my hock is so healthful in hot weather, and so little disposed to turn acid on the stomach, that the greatest compliment they can pay me is to use it as a substitute for melt liquor!

Sir, I once tried what an early hour would do. Loving to-have all my children and grand-children about me on Sunday, I fixed my dinner-hour at three e'clerk, fond-



### MISCELLANEOUS.

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ly thinking that I should bilk those impromptu visiters, who are then only drawing on their boots, and thinking which way they shall turn their horses' heads, and upon whom they shall inflict a visitation. But let no simple soul depend on his cunning. My three-o'clock scheme made no alteration but this, that what I called dinner became a luncheon to my visiters, who having eat, and drank some of my excellent light wines, departed just · in time to gallop five miles farther, and dine with another friend, who does business of that kind in the evening. And scarcely are they gone, when they are replaced by another set, who having been compelled to dine with old Squaretoes at his d-d hour of hulf pust two, pop in on me, to tell me the news, and taste that curious claret they had heard so much about!

I have only to add, that the present summer has contributed not a little to my grievances-so many wet evenings, "one could not turn out a dog in such weather;" and my beds are so excellent, many of my friends never slept so sound any where - and then a ride next morning is so pleasant—the dust laid—even when the weather is as favourable as can be wished, yet the cool of the morning has so many charms, that my spare beds (I wish there had never been such a piece of furniture invented) are all occupied; and were you to hear of all my excellencies and conveniencies, you would be puzzled to know whether I was most renowned as the keeper of an inn, a tavern, or a hotel.

But an end must be put to these things, and I hereby give notice,

٠.

that if any London gentleman wishes to go into this line of business, I shall be happy to treat with him for the lease of the house, and he shall have the goodwill for nothing. I cannot, however, conclude without mentioning the opinion of a friend to whom I lately communicated my grievances. After a short pause, and striking his forehead, he exclaimed- Mr Placid, I have hit it!-I have hit it!-all your distresses arises from this one mistake --- you took a country. house instead of a house in the country!

I am, Sir, your's, &c. Hum. Placid.

Parallel between Linnæus and Buffen. [Extracted from the Notes of Cuvier on the Abbé de Lille's Three Reigns of Nature.]

IT is an ingenious idea of the author of the Three Reigns, to bring together (in the Botanical Garden at Paris) the shades of two rivals who were far from being friends, but who, nevertheless, notwithstanding the oppositeness of their views and characters, or rather from that very oppositeness, co-operated for an advancement of natural history, as rapid as it was extensive.

Linnaus and Buffon seemed, in fact, to possess, respectively, qualities that could not be found in conjunction in the same person, but whose union at the same time was necessary to give to the study of nature so powerful an impulsion.

Both of these men, enthusiasts in their respective studies, and burn-3 K 2 ing

Programme and the

ing with a love of fame, of indefatigable industry, great sensibility, strong imagination, and vigorous understanding, came to the field armed with the resources of profound erudition. But in this field each chalked out for bimself a different course, according to the particular bent of his genius. Linnæus, with fine discrimination, scized the distinguishing features Buffon, at one glance, of things. combined the remotest relations, Linnæus, accurate and exact, has created a new language, for the purpose of communicating his ideas with precision and vigour. Buston, copious and rich, employs the whole compass and powers of his vernacular tongue, for unfolding the extent of his conceptions. Never were the beauties with which the Creator has adorned every thing to which he has given being, described in a more impressive manner than by Linnaus in detail. Never was the majesty of the creation, or the striking grandeur of the laws to which it is subjected, more nobly displayed than by Buffon. The first, frightened at the chaos in which the history of nature had been left by the negligence of his predecessors, had the skill, by simple methods and clear and short definitions, to reduce this immense labyrinth to order; and to render the knowledge of particular substances a matter of casy attainment. The second, disgusted at the dryness of writers contented, for the most part, with being exact, knows how to interest us in particular beings by the magic of his harmonious and poetical language. Sometimes, when one is fatigued with the toilsome study of Liunæus, he loves to repose ou

Buffon. But it always happens that when we have felt the emotions excited in our soul by the enchanting eloquence of Buffon, we are disposed to return to Linnæus in order to arrange the enchanting pictures of the tormer into proper order; being afraid lest our recollections of them should be no other than assemblages of ideas vague and confused. And undoubtedly it is not the least merit of those two writers, that they constantly inspire, reciprocally, a desire of returning from the one to the other, although this alternation seems to prove, and proves, in fact, that there is something wanting in each of them.

### Population.

[From the Morning Chronicle.]

1F you can spare a small space at this anxious crisis, I hope you will allow me to make a few remarks on the dread of excessive population, which has lately seized some philosophers, and produced, 1 must confess, some ingenious treatises. The fear seems to be lest population should exceed the means of support, and it has been asserted that a nation should grow no more men and women than it can feed. Now, Sir, although I cannot think that we have a right to thin nations as we would thin gooseherry. bushes, yet I am disposed to speak a word of comfort to those who are still alarmed at the increasing population of this country, and who have proposed plans for diminishing it which have not met, nor are likely to meet, with public approbation.



### MISCELLANEOUS.

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approbation. I have lately discovered so many antidotes to population, fair, legal, and even in the opinion of some, honourable as well as fashionable, that I hope no nation, organized as ours is, will ever be afraid of being too populous, or take it into their heads that they have conquered "death and the grave."

These medical writers who have been at the pains to write systems, Inform as that the human species is liable to so many disorders, that I am surprised there should be a living being on the earth. Cullen's list of diseases amounts to 150; that of Sauvage to 315; that of Linnaus to 326; that of Vogel to 560; and Sagar, a later writer, contents himself with 351. Cullen's must be evidently too few, because. it bears no proportion to any of Let us then strike a the others. kind of balance, and console those who dread excessive population, by informing them that mankind are provided with three hundred and fifty-fire mortal diseases.

To this three hundred and fifty diseases, let us add one thousand doctors, which in this country is. I am told, a moderate computation; about two thousand apothecaries and surgeons, and an equal number of quacks, or what is the same, quack medicines, and I flatter myself we shall be enabled to keep our population within very decent bounds. But if all this be not enough, I have still a very handsome reserve in the following articles, all either strictly legal, or strictly honourable and fashionable, namely,

The Gin-shop,
The Lottery,
The Gaming-Table,
The Third Bottle,
Broken Hearts,
Unbroken Horses,
and, now and then,
A little WAR!

I am, Sir, Your humble Servant, A CALCULATOR.



PULL-OBB'D in equinoctial skies When the pale moon malignant rides,

And bids the howling tempest rise,

And swells the ocean's briny tides,
Dreadful against the sounding shore
The winds and waves tumultuous roar,
The torrent-braving mound in vain
The stormy inroad would restrain,
The surges with resistless sway
Force o'er the labour'd mole their way,
Scorn every weak resource of human toil,
O'erwhelm the peopled town, and waste the cultur

But when, by native fences barr'd From billowy rage, the happier land, And rocky cliffs for ever stand

To the wide-water'd coast a guard,
Such as on Vecta's southern steep
Look down defiance on the raging deep,
Such as on Dover's breezy down
On Gallia's hostile borders frown,
Tho' billows urging billows roar
And idly beat against the shore,
While from the heights sublime the swain
Mocks the vain efforts of the foaming main,
Till Nature bids the deluged surge subside,
Hush'd is the tempest's voice, and refluent rolls the
Soo'er Europa's ravag'd plain

We saw the torrent wild of war Resistless spread its iron reign.



### POETRY.

Yet by her rocks secure from harm, Securer by her patriot arm, Iberia turns the battle's tide, Resists the injurious Tyrant's pride. While freely floating in the ambient sky, Sacred to Freedom's cause, their mingled ensigns fly.

### ODE FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY. - June 4.

By the same.

THILE Europe with dejected eye Beholds around her rural reign Whilom of Peace the fair domain The scene of desolation lie; Or if with trembling hope she cast Her looks on hours of glory past: And burn again with virtuous fame Her ancient honours to reclaim, And brace the corslet on her breast, And grasp the spear and wave the crest; Yet lies her course through war's ensanguin'd flood; Yet must she win her way through carnage and thro' blood,

Ah! happier Britain, o'er thy plain Still smiling Peace and Freedom reign. And while thy sons with pitying eye Beholds the fields of ruin round them lie; The storms that shake each neighbour-realm with fear, Like distant thunder die upon the ear; They bless the haleyon hours that gave, To rule a people free and brave, A patriot Monarch all their own, Their swords his bulwark, and their hearts his throne, And while to this auspicious day The Muse devotes her tributary lay, A nation's vows in choral Pæan join, And consecrate to Fame a 'verse as mean as mine.'

Yet not to selfish thoughts confin'd, Are the warm feelings of a virtuous mind: The Royal Patriot, while he views, Peace o'er his realms her bliss dittuse, Mourns for the sorrows that afflict mankind. Go forth, my sons, he cries; my Britons, go, And rescue Europe from her ruthless foe. Behold, in arms, Austria's Imperial Lord; Behold Iberia draw the avenging sword;-3 K 4

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. 3 44 4 5 15 44 4 Nor is the stanting orb of day unfelt. Firm surward rocks, the icide's faint drop, a valenchy rivers offer a beard at times To break the silence deep: for now the stream Is mute, or faintly gurgles far below Its frozen ceiling: silent stands the mill, The wheel immovable, and shod with ice. The babbling rivuict, at each little slope, Flows scann'y beneath a lucid veil, And seems a pearly current liquified; While, at the shelvy side, in thousand shapes Fantastical, the frostwork domes uprear Their tiny fabrics, &c .-Spotless parterres, all freakt with snow-white flo Flowers that no archetype in nature own; Or spreads the piky crystals into fields Of bearded grain, rustling in autumn breeze.

### A SUMMER DAWN:

[From the same.]

YES,—let the husbandman arouse to toil,
While yet the aky a deep empurpled tint
Northward displays,—before the corneraik's ca
In mist-veiled meads awake the nestling lark,
To hail the dawn. Sweet is the dubious bound
Of night and morn, when spray and plant are di
In dew; sweet now the odour-breathing birch,
The gaudy broom, the orchard's blushing bougl
The mik-white thorn, on which the blackbird r



## POETRY.

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Perhaps some veteran, whom Egyptic sands
Have reft of sight, (O, when will warfare cease!)
Leans on his staff, and wishes that but once,
But only once, he could behold those blooms,
Which now recal his father's little field.

### THE EFFECTS OF JUDICIOUS CULTURE.

[From the same.]

As if it were, a new creation smile;
Have seen the clover, red and white supplant
The purple heath-bell; rustling ears succeed
The dreary stillness of the lurid moor;
The glutted heifer lowing for the pail,
Where starving sheep picked up their scanty fare;
The sheltering hawthorn blossom, where the furze
Its rugged aspect reared; and I have heard,
Where melancholy plovers hovering screamed,
The partridge-call, at gloamin's lovely hour,
Far o'er the ridges break the tranquil hush;
And morning larks ascend with songs of joy,
Where erst the whinchat chirped from stone to stone.

# A DESCRIPTION OF THE COTTAGER'S OCCUPATION IN WINTER.

### [From the same.]

[E shuts again his door, and turns his hand To home employment, -mending now a hive, With bark of brier darned pliant through the seams; Or, looking forward through the wintry gloom To summer days, and meadows newly mown, Repairs his toothless rake; or feeds his bees; Or drives a nail into his studded shoon; Or twists a wisp, and winds the spiral steps Around the hen-roost ladder: deeply fixed, Meanwhile his children quit their play, and stand With look inquiring, and inquiring tongue, Admiring much his skill. Thus gli les the day; Thus glide the evening hours, when laid to rest His imps are stilled, and with its deep-toned hum The wool-wheel joins the excluded tempest's howl. Perhaps some neighbour braves the blast, and cheers The fire side rings then blaze the added peats, Or moss-dug faggot, brightening roof and wall, And rows of glancing plates that grace the shelves.

The

The jest meanwhile, or story of eld times, Goes cheery round; or, from some well-soiled page, Are read the deeds of heroes, by the light Mayhap of brands, whereon—when greenwood trees Were all their canopy—their armour hung.

# RECOMMENDATION OF PLANTING WILLOWS, FOR BASKET-MAKING.

[From the same.]

THE man bowed down with age, the sickly youth,
The widowed mother with her little child,
That lends its aid and loves to be employed,
Find, from this easy toil, a help in need.
The blind man's blessing lights on him who plants
An osier bed: Oh! I have seen a smile
Of mild content upon the assembled group
Of piteous visages, whose dextrous hands,
Taught by the public care, plied the light task;
And I have heard, their hour of labour done,
That simple, sacred strain, By Babel's streams,
Rise from the sightless band, with such a power
Of heart-disselving melody,—move such a host
Of strong o'erwhelming feelings in the breast,
As wrung a tear from most obdurate eyes.

Once I beheld a captive, whom these wars Had made an inmate of the prison-bouse, Cheering with wicker-work (that almost seemed To him a sort of play) his dreary hours. I asked his story: in my native tongue (Long use had made it easy as his own) He answered thus :- Before these wars began, I dwelt upon the willowy banks of Loire: I married one who, from my boyish days, Had been my playmate. One morn,—I'll ne'er forget!— While busy choosing out the prettiest twigs, To warp a cradle for our child unborn, We heard the tidings, that the conscript-lot Had fallen on me; it came like a death-knell. The mother perished, but the babe survived; And, ere my parting day, his rocking couch I made complete, and saw him sleeping smile,-The smile that played upon the check of her Who lay clay-cold. Alas! the hour seen came That forced my fettered arms to quit my child; And whether now he lives to deck with flowers The sod upon his mother's grave, or lies: Beneath it by her side. I ne'er could learn:

I think he's gone; and now I only wish For liberty and home, that I may see, And stretch myself and die upon that grave!

### FAMILY OF COTTAGERS REDUCED BY THE MONO-POLIZERS OF LAND TO MIGRATE TO A CITY.

[From the same.]

 BEHOLD the band With some small remnant of their household gear, Drawn by the horse which once they called their own; Behold them take a last look of that roof, From whence no smoke ascends, and onward move In silence; whilst each passing object wakes Remembrances of scenes that never more Will glad their hearts;—the mill, the smiddy blaze So cheerful, and the doubling hammer's clink, Now dying on the ear, now on the breeze Heard once again. Ah! why that joyous bark Precursive! Little dost thou ween, poor thing! That ne'er again the slowly-stepping herd, And nibbling flock, thou'lt drive a-field or home; That ne'er again thou'lt chase the limping hare, While, knowing well thy eager yelp, she scorns Thy utmost speed, and, from the thistly lea, Espies, secure, thy puzzled fruitless search .-

The cheerful fields; not so the infant train,
Thy playmates gay.—

Oft from their high
And wretched roof, they look, trying, through clouds
Of driving smoke, a glimpse of the green fields
To gain, while, at the view, they feel their hearts
Sinking within them. Ah! these vain regrets
For happiness that now is but a dream,
Are not their sorest evil. No; disease
(The harvest of the crowded house of toil)
Approaches, withering first the opening bloom
Of infant years.—

O! that heart-wringing cry,
To take them home,—to take them home again,—
Their ceaseless, death-bed cry, poor innocents!
Repeated while the power to lisp is theirs;—
Alas! that home no more shall ye behold;
No more along the thistly lea pursue
The flying down; no more, transported, rusk
From learning's humble door, with playmates blythe,
To gather pebbles in the shallow burn.

HIGHLAND



Sweet is the tailing of the single voice,
And sweet the joining of the choral swell,
Without a pause ta'en up by old and your
Alternating, in wildly-measured strain,
Thus they, 'mid clouds of flying dust, begi
With songs of aucient times, their tedious

### THE TEMPLE OF REASC

From Principal Brown's Philemon; or the Pr

PHILEMON trod the metaphysic soil With cautious step, and profit paid hi For, he pursued the clear and solid road, And shuan'd the devious path which scept Where doubt and fear perplex them as the Where knowledge only teaches not to kn Where motley shapes appear: Religion's Is shewn enrag'd, or practising grimace; Folly advances, cloth'd in Wisdom's guis While IVisdom, in a fool's coat, strikes t Death, in tremendous armour, stands arra No gleam from heav'n illumes the grisly sl Man without solace of his woes is left, And weeping Nature of her sire bereft; Insidious meteors glimmer to ensuare; Research and study settle in despair! These paths could ne'er Philemon tempt to From that which led to Reason's lofty do Though rough and steep: he persever'd t



# POETRY.

877

On adamant was fix'd her simple throne, No gaudy ornaments around it shone; No gold, emboss'd on iv'ry, shot a blaze: No diamond sparkled with alternate rays. But, graceful sculpture deck'd the modest seat With emblems chaste, and elegantly neat. The sceptre Reason bore that can assuage The bursting passions, and subdue their rage. On her right hand Religion held the book Whose periods flow from Inspiration's brook, When knowledge fail'd, and durkling doubts perplext, Religion bade her hear the sacred text, Dispell'd the clouds, and open'd, to her view, The realms of light, and bliss for ever new, Experience, on her left, the fruits display'd, Her sure instructions to our race convey'd, Abundance rising from the fertile plains, The guiltless wealth which Industry obtains; All, Art bestows to polish, and improve, Man's ills to lighten, or their cause remove. Before her, Happiness, in sweetest strain, Sung all the joys that follow in her train; Health, competence; the conscience void of fear; The will to heav'n resign'd; the judgment clear; Th' unblemish'd name; affection; mutual trust; And hope that springs above, and spurns the dust, While these she sung, she cast her look on high, The roof disclosing a cerulean sky; And breathing odours round the palace flew. Such as the rose dispenses, fresh with dew. Philemon, thus, th' approving Goddess hail'd: "Advance; thy patient labours have prevail'd. 6. None reach the palace where my power resides, " but such as love of truth impels, and guides. "Thee I receive, and register as mine;

"To guard the glorious privilege be thine!"

The Youth, this vision shewn to Fancy's eye,
Adhered to Truth, and spurn'd the Sophist's lie.

Those principles, which on the heart engrav'd, Haye mad Opinion's shifting tempests brav'd, Which, undefac'd by manners, or by times, By revolutions and their train of crimes, Man, civiliz'd or savage, still has felt, And will retain, till Nature's fabric melt—These in the hely shrine of Conscience laid. No doubt could soil, no sophistry invade.



### AN AFRICAN SONG.

POOR Zeila on wide water gaze,
Where white man tear her love away;
In vain she to poor Oran prays;
In vain she call the ship to stay!

Back to her hut can Zeila go;
From Oran dear how can she sleep;
When Zeila breast swell big wid woe,
When Zeila eye do nought but weep.

Rise, Sun of Morn! but give no light To cruel man who him enslave! Poor Oran pine, far, far from sight, Or now lie dead below cold wave.

But if him live, him see no more
The big tear drop from Zeila eye;
Then where white man poor Oran tore,
I'll sit me down, and soon will die.

### TRANSLATION FROM A SONNET OF METASTA

STRANGER! my waves were born far, far from her For I by birth am a mountain-stream; The champaign and the mead, unblest I deem, But rocks I love, rough rocks and shadows drear.

He harms not me nor mine, yon summer sun,
For many a grot and cooling cave have 1;
And while far deeper streams all frozen lie,
My waves unseen and unmolested run.

Thrice happy thus, so tranquil and so pure,
Hecdless of sunshine and of day, I creep,
Known to myself, but to the world obscure.
Thrice happy thus, I travel to the deep,
And soon shall rest contented and secure.
Hush'd in the grave where all my fathers sleep.

# THE VINE AND THE YEW.TREE.

[From the Morning Herald.]

MILD shone the moon, as near you abbey wall
A pensive stranger took his lenely way
I heard him all mankind ungrateful cally
And wish his heart as pittless as they.

# POETRY.

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Sudden he paus'd, near a poor blighted vine,
Whose branches wither'd round a tree in view;
"Poor plant," said he, "why did thy leaves entwine
"The noxious verdure of that fatal yew?

"Ah! like the wretch, who now deplores thy fate,
"You sought the bland embraces of a friend,
"Who basely has return'd thy love with hate,
"And throws thee off when all thy blossoms end."

One leaf I'll take, and bear it in my breast,
And moisten it with many a fruitless tear;
It whispers to my heart the word—distrust;
Yes—to this foolish heart thou shalt be dear!
IGNOTUS.

### REFLECTIONS OF AN O. P. IN THE COUNTRY.

[From the Morning Chronicle.]

" Beatus ille qui procul negotiis," &c.
Horace, Epodon Liber, Ode 2.

APPY the man, who, safe from rows, His native fields in quiet ploughs-Who, far from Covent-garden's noise, Domestic quietness enjoys-Unvext by squabbles of New Price, And Managerial avarice— Unthump'd by Israelitish blackguards, For holding or beholding placards-Who safe his nose can put his hand on, Uncharg'd by ready-swearing Br-on With harbouring a whistle in it, If it remain there half a minute-(And yet, Heav'n knows, one's nasal bellows Had need be held, amongst the fellows Who by the Managers are sent To help the hoax of six per cent. By very force of argument; But not in force of words whose charm is, No-in o'crpow'ring ' Vi et Armis;' Whistles to stop with fists their care is, Confound such anti-fis-tularies!)-Happy, who's not, at twelve o'clock, Compell'd his friends from bed to knock, To bail him for creating riot Where he intended to be quiet;



Altho' he might, as sure most men do, Knock down a man 'se defendendo.' Who, but for that, had beat his eyes out, Yet, ne'ertheless, is first that cries out-Happy, who, safe from fears like these, Praises, but acts not with, O. P.'s; No hired bludgeonists astound him: His smiling family around him Impart a more delightfol charm Than all the mimic melo-drame, Which fumes, struts, fiddles o'er the stage, Disgrace and scandal of the age-Happy, who, far from trush and rows, Enjoys a cheerful, quiet house, Preserves unshock'd his common sense, Keeps safe his person and his pence.

W. M.

### LORD CASTLEREAGH AND SIR WILLIAM CURTE

[From the same.]

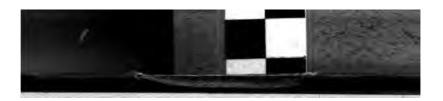
[Many persons of sensibility were much affected at the parting in view between Lord Castlercagh and Sir William Curtis, when worthy Alderman sailed with the Expedition. Since Gay's 6 Ble eyed Susan," there has scarcely occurred a more pleasing subject Lyric Poetry, and a Parody on that beautiful composition has a prettily attempted by Mr. Dent.]

A LL in the Downs the fleet was moor'd,
The streamers waving in the wind,
When Castlereagh appear'd on board,
. "Ah! where shall I my Curtis find?
"Tell me, ye jovial sailors, tell me true,
"If my fat William sails among your crew?"

William, who high upon the poop,
Rock'd by the billows to and fro,
Hear'd, as he supp'd his turtle soup,
The well-known Viscount's voice below.
The spoon drops greasy from his savoury hands,
And quick as lightning on the deck he stands.

So Isaac Hawkins Browne at prayer
Shuts close his hymn-book to his breast,
If Perceval's shrill note he hear,
And drops into the Treasury nest,
The noblest biscuit-baker in the fleet,
Might on y William's ear that call so sweet.

"Or



# POETRÝ.

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- Castlercagh, thou spotless peer, "My vote shall ever true remain, "Let me wipe off that Union tear,
  - Let me wipe on that Union tear

    We only part to meet again.
- Change ministers about !—my vote shall be
  The faithful compass that still points to thee!
  - "Who tempt with doubts thy constant mind,
  - "They swear Contractors, when away,
    "Two strings to every bow can find;
- "Yes, yes, believe them when they tell thee so, "Thine are my only strings, and only bow.
  - "Though Flushing claim this face to-day,
    "Let not a paler statesman mourn,
  - "Though cannon roar, yet Castlercagh Shall see his alderman return,
- "All safe and sound, tho' forc'd-meat balls should fly, 
  And claret still shall wet his civic eye."

Tremendous Chatham gave the word,
Sir Home his swelling topsails spread,
No longer Castlereagh's on board,
Sir William wept, and went to bed.
The Viscount's boat unwilling rows to land,
"A Jew!" he cried, and waved his lily hand.

### TOBY TOSSPOT.

# [From a Morning Paper.]

A LAS! what pity 'tis that regularity;
Like Isaac Shove's, is such a rarity!
But there are swilling wights in London town,
Term'd Jolly Dogs—Choice Spirits,—alias Swine;
Who pour, in midnight revel, bumpers down,
Making their throats a thoroughfare for wine,

These spendthrifts, who life's pleasures thus out-run, Dosing, with head-achs, till the afternoon, Lose half man's regular estate of sun,

By borrowing, too largely, of the moon.

One of this kidney—Toby Tosspot hight,— Was coming from the Bedford late at night: And being Banchi plenus,—full of wine,— Although he had a tolerable notion Of aiming at progressive motion, 'Twasn't direct,—'twas serpentine.

He



Toby, the kindest soul in all the town,
Gave it a jerk that almost jerk'd it down.
He waited full two minutes; no one came;
He waited full two minutes more—and thenSays Toby—" If he's deaf, I'm not to blame;
I'll pull it for the gentleman again."

But the first peal 'woke Isaac in a fright,
Who, quick as lightning, popping up his head
Sat on his head's antipodes in bed,—
Pale as a person—helt unright

Pale as a parsnip—bolt upright.

At length, he, wisely, to himself did say,— Calming his fears,—

"Tush! 'tis some fool has rung and run away:
When peal the second rattled in his ears!

Shove jump'd into the middle of the floor;
And, trembling at each breath of air that stirs
He grop'd down stairs, and open'd the street-d
While Toby was performing peal the third.

Isaac eyed Toby, fearfully askant,
And saw he was a strapper—stout and tall—
Then put this question—" Pray, Sir, what d'y
Says Toby—" I want nothing, Sir, at all."

"Want nothing!—Sir, you've pull'd my bell, I
As if you'd jerk it off the wire!"
Quoth Toby—gravely making him a bow—
"I pull'd it. Sir at want desire?"

### POETRY.

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### ON THE WHIP CLUB:

TWO varying races are in Britain born,
One courts a nation's praises, one her scorn;
Those pant her sons o'er tented fields to guide,
Or steer her thunders thro' the foaming tide;
Whilst these, disgraceful born in luckless hour,
Burn but to guide with skill a coach-and-four.
To guess their sires each a sure clue affords,
These are the coachman's sons, and those my Lord's!
Both follow Fame, pursuing different courses;
Those, Britain, scourge thy foes—and these thy horses;
Give them their due, nor let occasion slip;
On those thy laurels lay—on these the whip!

SATIRIST.

# ON BEING CONFINED TO SCHOOL ONE PLEASANT MORNING IN SPRING.

WRITTEN BY MR. H. KIRKE WHITE AT THE AGE OF THIRTEEN.

From the Remains of Henry Kirke White, late of St. John's College, Cambridge.

THE morning sun's enchanting rays Now call forth every songster's praise; Now the lark, with upward flight, Gayly ushers in the light; While wildly warbling from each tree, The birds sing songs to Liberty. But for me no songster sings, For me no joyous lark up-springs; For I, confin'd in gloomy school, Must own the pedant's iron rule, And far from sylvan shades and bowers, In durance vile must pass the hours; There can the scholiast's dreary lines, Where no bright ray of genius shines, And close to rugged learning cling, While laughs around the jocund spring. How gladly would my soul forego All that arithmeticians know, Or stiff grammarians quaintly teach, Or all that industry can reach,

To taste each morn of all the joys. That with the laughing sun arise;

3 L 2

ka A

And unconstrain'd to rove along The bushy brakes and glens among; And woo the muse's gentle power, In unfrequented rural bower! But ah! auch heav'n-approaching joys Will never great my longing eyes; Still will they cheat in vision fine, Yet never but in fancy shine. Oh! that I were the little wren That shrilly chirps from yonder glen! Oh! far away I then would rove, To some secluded bushy grove; There hop and sing with careless glee, Hop and sing at liberty; And, till death should stop my lays, Far from men would spend my days.

### SUNG.

WRITTEN AT THE AGE OF FOURTEEN.

[From the same.]

I.

SOFTLY, softly blow, ye breezes,
Gently o'er my Edwy fly!
Lo! he slumbers, slumbers sweetly;
Softly, zephyrs, pass him by!
My love is asleep,
He lies by the deep,
All along where the salt waves sigb.

#### TT

I have cover'd him with rushes,
Water-flags, and branches dry.
Edwy, long have been thy slumbers;
Edwy, Edwy, ope thine eye!
My love is asleep,
He lies by the deep,
All along where the salt waves sigh.

### HI.

Sfill he sleeps; he will not waken,
Fastly closed is his eye;
Paler is his cheek, and chiller
Than the icy moon on high.
Alas! he is dead,
He has chose his death..bed
All along where the salt waves sigh.



### POETRY.

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IV.

Is it, is it so, my Edwy?
Will thy slumbers never fly?
Could'st thou think I would survive thee?
No, my love, thou bids't me seek
Thou bid'st me seek
Thy death-bed bleak
All along where the salt waves sigh.

v.

I will gently kiss thy cold lips,
On thy breast I'll lay my head,
And the winds shall sing our death-dirge,
And our shroud the waters spread;
The moon will smile sweet,
And the wild wave will beat,
Oh! so softly o'er our lonely bed.

### THE WANDERING BOY.

A SONG.

[From the same.]

I.

WHEN the winter wind whistles along the wild moor, And the cottager shuts on the beggar his door; When the chilling tear stands in my comfortless eye! Oh! how hard is the lot of the wandering boy!

TT

The winter is cold, and I have no vest, And my heart it is cold as it beats in my breast; No father, no mother, no kindred have I, For I am a parentless wandering boy!

III.

Yet I had a home, and I once had a sire,
A mother who granted each infant desire;
Our cottage it stood in a wood-embower'd vale,
Where the ring-dove would warble its sorrowful tale.

IV.

But my father and mother were summon'd away, And they left me to hard-hearted strangers a prey; I fled from their rigour with many a sigh, And now I'm a poor little wandering boy!

3 L 3

v.

The wind it is keen, and the snow loads the gale, And no one will list to my innocent tale; I'll go to the grave where my parents both lie, And death shall befriend the poor wandering boy!

### DESCRIPTION OF A SUMMER'S EVE.

[From the same.]

OWN the sultry arc of day, The burning wheels have urg'd their way, And Eve along the western skies Sheds her intermingling dyes. Down the deep, the miry lane, Creeking comes the empty wain, And driver on the shaft-horse sits, Whistling now-and-then by fits; And oft, with his accustom'd call, Urging on the sluggish Ball. The barn is still, the master's gone, And thresher puts his jacket on, While Dick, upon the ladder tall, Nails the dead kite to the wall. Here comes shepherd Jack at last, He has penn'd the sheep-cote fast, For \*twas but two nights before, A lamb was eaten on the moor: His empty wallet Rover carries, Nor for Jack, when near home, tarries, With lolling tengue he runs to try, If the horse-trough be not dry. The milk is settled in the pans, And supper-messes in the cans; In the hovel carts are wheel'd, And both the colts are drove a-field; The horses are all bedded up, And the ewe is with the tup. The snare for Mister Fox is set, The leaven laid, the thatching wet, And Bess has slink'd away to talk With Roger in the holly-walk.

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Now on the settle all, but Bess, Are set to cat their supper-mess; And little Tom, and reggish Kate, Are swinging on the meadow gate.



### POETRY.

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Now they chat of various things. Of taxes, ministers, and kings, Or else tell all the village news, How madam did the 'squire refuse: How parson on his tythes was bent, And laudlord oft distrain'd for rent. Thus do they talk, till in the sky The pale-ey'd moon is mounted high, And from the alchouse drunken Ned Had reel'd—then hasten all to bed. The mistress sees that lazy Kate The happing coal on kitchen grate Has laid—while master goes throughout, Sees shutters fast, the mastiff out, The candles safe, the hearths all clear, And nought from thieves or fire to fear; Then both to bed together creep, And join the general troop of sleep.

[From Campbell's Gertrude of Wyoming.]

I.

ON Susquehana's side, fair Wyoming,
Although the wild flower on thy ruin'd wall
And roofless homes a sad remembrance bring
Of what thy gentle people did befall,
Yet thou wert once the loveliest land of all
That see the Atlantic wave their morn restore.
Sweet land! may I thy lost delights recall,
And paint thy Gertrude in her bowers of yore,
Whose beauty was the love of Pensylvania's shore!

II.

It was beneath thy skies that, but to prune His Autumn fruits, or skim the light cance, Perchance along thy river calm at noon, The happy shepherd swain had nought to do From morn till evening's sweeter pastime grew; Their timbrel, in the dance of forests brown When lovely maidens prankt in flowret new, And aye, those sunny mountains half way down Would echo flagelet from some romantic town.

Then.

### III.

Then, where of Indian hills the daylight takes
His leave, how might you the flamingo see
Disporting like a meteor on the lakes—
And playful squirrel on his nut-grown tree:
And every sound of life was full of glee,
From merry mock-bird's song, or hum of men,
While heark'ning, fearing nought their revelry,
The wild deer arch'd his neck from glades, and then,
Unhunted, sought his woods and wilderness again.

### IV

And scarce had Wyoming of war or crime
Heard but in transatlantic story rung,
For here the exile met from ev'ry clime,
And spoke in friendship ev'ry distant tongue;
Men from the blood of warring Europe sprung,
Were but divided by the running brook;
And happy where no Rhenish trumpet sung,
On plains no sieging mine's volcano shook,
The blue-ey'd German chang'd his sword to pruning-hook.

### γ.

Nor far some Andalusian saraband
Would sound to many a native rondelay.
But who is he that yet a dearer land
Remembers, over hills and far away?
Green Albyn! \* what though he no more survey
Thy ships at anchor on the quiet shore,
Thy pellochs rolling from the mountain bay;
Thy lone sepulchral cairn upon the moor,
And distant isles that hear the loud Corbrechtan roar!

### VI.

Alas! poor Caledonia's mountaineer,
That want's stern edict e'er, and feudal grief,
Had forced him from a home he lov'd so dear!
Yet found he here a home, and glad relief,
And ply'd the bev'rage from his own fair sheaf,
That fir'd his Highland blood with mickle glee;
And England sent her men, of men the chief,
Who taught those sires of Empire yet to be,
To plant the tree of life; to plant fair freedom's tree!

Scotland.

<sup>†</sup> The great whirlpool of the Western Hebrides.



## POETRY.

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### VII.

Here was not mingled in the city's pomp
Of life's extremes the grandeur and the gloom;
Judgment awoke not here her dismal tromp,
Nor seal'd in blood a fellow-creature's doom,
Nor mourn'd the captive in a living tomb.
One venerable man, beloved of all,
Sufficed where innocence was yet in bloom,
To sway the strife, that seldom might befall,
And Albert was their judge in patriarchal hall.

ACCOUNT



# ACCOUNT OF BOOKS

FOR 1809.

Voyage D'Alexander De Humboldt et Aimy Bompland.

THE name of Alexander Humboldt has justly attained to a decided pre-eminence among the various travellers of the present day, the most philosophical not excepted. It has rarely happened, nor can it be expected often to happen, that an individual shall be so admirably disposed and qualified for such grand designs as Humboldt has accomplished. Few men have ever united such a variety of knowledge, such sublimity of genius, such ardent curiosity, such courage and perseverance, and such a just sense of true glory, with so plentiful a fortune. By exploring the regions of the New World between the tropics he has increased the stores of both physical and moral science, natural history, mathematical geography, the history of human socicty and human nature. mass of curious facts and observations, and the magnificent collections he has made for the advancement of science, exceed those any one else that has preceded hi in the same career. These acquisitions, arranged according to the kingdoms to which they respetively belong, are delivered to the public, by a succession of delivered embellished by all the luxury the arts of typography and design

Baron Humboldt is a native Prussia, where he has large estate He began his travels in Europe: the age of twenty-one, and in the course of six years he visited Ge many, Poland, France, Switze land, part of England, Italy Hungary, and Spain. Having n turned to Paris in 1798, he wi invited by the governors of the Museum of Natural History! accompany Captain Baudin is voyage round the world. But the design was given up in consequent of a renewal of hostilities wil Austria. Mr. Humboldt, on thi began to think seriously of cases ing a design which he had lor entertained, of visiting the But the character, that is, with the views and curiosity of and



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pher. He wished carnestly to join the expedition that had set out to Egypt, from whence he hoped to penetrate into Arabia, and crossing the Gulph of Persia, to reach the English settlements in India. But the situation of France, after the battle of the Nile, became every day more and more critical. The Barbary powers, according to their custom, made war on the defeated party, and the navigation of the Mediterranean, for French vessels, was extremely dangerous. Humboldt staid two months at Marseilles, where he hoped to obtain a passage on board a Swedish frigate, with a consul from Sweden to Algiers. His patience being worn out, he went to Spain, in the hopes of finding a ready passage to Barbary from thence. He carried with him astronomical instruments, and an apparatus for the cultivation of experimental philosophy, which he had purchased in England.

But a more extensive prospect was now opened to him. After residing some months, he obtained from the court of Spain, in the most liberal and flattering manner, permission to visit her colonies in the New World. He immediately called from Paris his friend Bompland, whose profound knowledge in botany and zoology were equalled only by his zeal to advance, without ceasing, in the way of new discovery. The two voyagers, without losing a moment's time, went on board a Spanish vessel at Corunna, and after touching at the Canary Isles, where they - climbed the pique of Toydé to see its crater, pursuing their voyage, arrived, in the month of July, at Cumana, in South America.

The literary labours of Humboldt and Bompland, the fruits of their long-continued, variegated, and perilous travels in the Spanish colonies of America, are divided into six parts; each of these parts being subdivided into a number of volumes, and these again into livraisons (deliveries), one of which is presented to the public from time to time, according to the progress made in the whole Each of these volumes, work. which may be considered as distinct works, is sold separately, and with a particular title. This is very judicious.

The first part contains general physics and an historical account of the voyage; comprised in five vols. 4to. with two atlases. The first volume is intitled "An Essay on the Geography of Plants, accompanied with a Physical Table of the Equinoctial Regions; founded on Measurements from the 10th Degree of North, to the 10th Degree of South Latitude: forming an Introduction to the whole Work." This volume has been published, as also those relating to the history of the voyage.

The second part is taken up with "Comparative Zoology and Anatomy." Published.

The third part is "A Political Essay on the Kingdom of New Mexico; in one vol. 4to. with an Atlas in folio." Published.

The fourth part, "Astronomy and Magnetism; three vols. 4to." Published.

The fifth part is intitled "An Essay on Geological Pasigraphy, (General and Physical Geography) one vol. 4to." In the press.

The sixth part is taken up with botany. In the press.

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The reason why the geography of plants and the physical table of the equinoctial, or equatorial, regious appears foremost in the work, is set forth with great judgment and elegance of taste by Mr. Humboldt, in his preface: " Placed at a distance from Europe for five years, and having traversed countries, several of which were never visited by naturalists, I ought, perhaps, to publish, without delay, an abridged account of my voyage to the tropics, and of the scries of phenomena that presented themselves to my researches. flatter myselt that such promptitude would have been approved by the public; a part of whom have shewn a most generous concern, both for my personal safety, and the success of my expedition. But I have thought it best, before speaking of myself and the obstacles I had to surmount in the course of my operations, to draw the attention of natural philosophers to those grand appearances which nature presents to our view in the regions which I have visited. It is their general contour, their tout ensemble, that forms the subject of the present essay. exhibits the general result of observations developed in detail in other works which I am preparing for the public. These embrace all, not only the natural phenomena observed on the surface of the globe, but in the atmosphere that surrounds it. The natural philosopher who is acquainted with the actual state of science, will not be surprised to see so great a number of objects treated of in so small a number of pages. If I could have employed more time in digesting them, my work would have lain

in a still narrower compass, for a table of natural appearances ought not to exhibit any other views than such as are grand; results that are certain and capable of being expressed in exact numbers. My voyage to the tropics has furnished precious materials for a physical history of the world. Grand objects are best described when they are seen, and make an impression on our mind through the senses. It was at the foot of Chimborazo, on the coast of the South Sea, that I composed the greatest part of the present work."

It would be a pleasure to us to extract from the two pieces composing the first part of the voyage of Humboldt, some passages for the amusement of our ingenious and intelligent readers. But of this our limits will not admit for the present. In subsequent volumes, we shall have opportunities of presenting, under different heads, extracts from the magnificent and valuable work before us, in the farther progres of its publication, as we have done in our present volume, under the head of Natural History.

What remained of 1798, after the month of July, the travellers employed in visiting the coast of Paria, the Indian missions of Chaymas, and the provinces of New Andalusia, New Barcelons, Venezuelas, and Spanish Guyana.

Humboldt and Bompland, learing Caraccas, January 1800, visited the delicious valleys of Aragua,
the great Lake of Valeria, or Tacarigua, the appearance of which
calls to mind the Lake of Geneva,
but whose borders are clothed with
the brilliant vegetation of the tropical regions. Traversing the cele-

brate



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Llanos, that immense sucof deserts, in extent two miles, where there is no r other herbage than a kind rass, they suffered greatly e excess of the heat, which m 110 to 115 degrees of mometer of Fahrenheit. Fernando, on the river they entered the Oroin the 7th degree of north they proceeded up its vast its confluence with the i: from whence they went small rivers of Atabapo, and Temi. From the of Saritta they went by he sources of the famous gro, where they found irty Indians employed in ting canoes through thick the Creek of Pemichin. ing themselves to the of the Negro, they fell Fort St. Charles; from

mission of Esmeralda. But e prevented by Guaicos and lent tribes of Indians, peocar complexions and small out of very warlike disposim mounting up the country ources of the Oronooko; e they fell down the river its mouth. This navigas most disagrecable and in the day-time they sufm the want of provisions, to night they were delaged nts of rain, which poured incessantly. When they surse for shelter and some s sustenance, they were al with clouds of insects; it they seek any relief by in the rivers, which were in all parts by the croco-

by the Cassiquiari, they

in to the river Oronooko

diles, ready to devour any thing living that should come within their reach. Having made their escape from these pains and perils, as well as the dangerous exhalations preduced by the burning rays of the sun, they returned to Cumana by the plains of Cari and mission of the Carribs; a race of meril distinct from all others, and, next to the Patagonians, perhaps, of the most gigantic stature and strength in the known world.

After some months repose, which was necessary to recruit their exhausted strength, our travellers went to the Island of Cuba, where they remained three months, during which time Humboldt ascertained the longitude of the Havannah, and assisted the planters in the construction of works for making their sugar. It was then their intention to go to Vera Cruz, and thence to proceed by Mexico and Acapulco to the Philippine Isles. and from thence, if possible, by Bombay and Aleppo, to Constantinople. But false intelligence respecting the sailing of Captain Baudin, on a voyage round the world, above mentioned, induced him to change his route. For preventing accidents, Humboldt sent his collections of manuscripts from Cuba directly to Europe.

In March, 1801, he hired a small vessel, in which he set sail from Barbatono to Carthagena. But continual calms and contrary currents rendered the voyage very tedious and irksome, and the season was too far advanced to admit of crossing the Isthmus of Panama, and thus reaching Guyaquil or Lima, where it was expected to meet the French navigator. This plan was therefore abandoned.

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and Humboldt, desirous of becoming acquainted with the celebrated American naturalist, Mutis, and examining his superb collection, resolved to repair to the place of his residence through the interior of the country. Plunging into the woods of Turbaco, and travelling along the banks of the beautifull river Magdalena, they come to a village called Hunda; from whence they pursued their journey through ancient forests of oak, Melastoma, and Cinchona (alfus Quinquina) to Santa Fé de Bogota, capital of the viceroyalty of New Granada, situate in a beautiful plain, at the height of (8,700 English feet above the level of the sea. Here every surrounding object is fitted to please the taste, and delight and transport The mines of the imagination. Maraquita, and Santa Anna of Tipaquira are in the neighbourhood. The natural bridge of Sconeouza, composed of three fragments of rock, detached by an earthquake, is a curious object; and the magnificent cataract of Tequendama, falling from a height of six hundred feet, presents one of the grandest spectacles in na-

In September, 1801, though the rainy season was not yet over, Humboldt and Bompland set out on their journey to Quito. Having crossed the Andes of Quindin, a chain of mountains partly covered with snow, they pursued their journey by Carthago, situate in the fine valley of Cava, Buga, Popayan, and through the dangerous defiles of Almaguer, avoiding the pestilential vailey of Palia, to the town of Pasto, built in a plain near à volcanic mountain,

whose summit is sometimes covered with snow. Then crossing the Ria Guattora by a bridge thrown over a ravine more than half a mile in perpendicular height, they journeyed through a flat country under culture, and rich in the grains of Europe, though at the height of 9,300 feet above the sea, and came to the village of Tuscan, situate near a castle of the lucas and the rock of Rumichaca. Descending from thence into the valley of Chota, which, though only two miles in breadth, is one in depth, and into that of Guallabamba, which is half a mile deep, and where they experienced an insupportable heat, they arrived at the famous city of Quito in the month of January, 1802. they rested from their fatigues, and enjoyed the pleasures of hospitality and case, amidst the grandest productions of nature.

For about eight months Hunboldt remained in the kingdom of Quito, making excursions to the volcanoes in the neighbourhood and the highest mountains of the Andes. After three different attempts, he twice, at the peril of his life, gained the somenit of the Pechincha, carrying along with him the proper instruments of matural philosophy, to the elevation of 15,940 feet above the level of the sea. He then went to see the porphyry mountain of Antisms, where there is a crater in the midst of eternal snow, at the height of 19,150 feet above the sea.

After this our travellers, accompanied by a son of the marguis & Silva-Alegre, who, from an ardent love of the sciences, remained constantly with and never quitted then from the day of their arrived in Quits, having resolved on an enterprize still more arduous, set out in the middle of summer for the volcano of Tungaragus, and the Nevads (the snow-clad heights) of Chimborazo. They passed over the deplorable ruins and other villages destroyed she 7th February, 1797, by an earthquake, which in a moment swallowed up 40,000 souls.

On the summit of Chuehilla de Guandisava, a chain of calcined rocks, which, before the dreadful earthquake just mentioned, were covered with a forest of odoriferous cedars. They calculated that Tunguragua rose to an elevation of 16,500 feet above the sea. At length, after incredible efforts, they arrived at the back, which was the eastern side of Chimborazo, and fixed their instruments on the narrow edge of a rock projecting from the immense space covered with impenetrable snow. A wide breach of five hundred feet prevented their farther progress. The density of the air was reduced to half. They felt a piercing cold, and great difficulty of breathing. The blood ran from their eyes, their lips, and their gums. They were then on the most elevated point of the globe that had ever been trod by mortal. Its height, which exceeded that to which Condamine ascended in 1745, by 3, 485 feet, was 19,500 feet above the level of the sea. From this ultimate position, they found by a trigonometrical operation, that the summit of Chimborazo was yet higher than the point where they 1tood, by 2,140 feet.

Having finished these important observations, our travellers deaccaded into the regions of vegetation, and shaped their course along. the sides of the great chain of the Andes. They were followed by about twenty mules, carrying their baggage. In their way to Cucusa, they viewed the ruins of the palaces of the Incas, and other monuments of ancient Poruvian gramdeur. In the valley of Saragura. one of the most beautiful scenes in the Andes, they came to Loza, a town famous for commerce in the jesuit's bark. The tree that produces it, the quinquina, grows on the back parts (le revers) of the mountains, about 15,000 feet above the level of the sea, in the temperature of climate between sixty and seventy degrees. They left the mountains near the Great Causway constructed by the Incas. at the height of two miles, along the chain of the Andes, and proceeded to San Felice. After a rapid and almost perpendicular descent of about a mile, they came to an Indian hut, and having travelled for some time through groves of oranges, went up the river Chayma in a canoe, and so arrived, at length, in the province of Jaen, at the cascades of Reutema, on the left bank of the river of the Amazons, where they found themselves to be only 1240 feet above the level of the sea. Humboldt and his companions, embarking on this mighty stream, ascended it as far as the cascades of Tomeperda; and then, turning their course toward the south-east, by the famous mines of Chota, situate in the Cordilleras, they came to the town of Laxa Marca, in the midst of a plain producing immense quantities of barley, though at an elevation of 2,730 feet. Having continued their descent for some time, on the



west side of the Andes, they perceived with transport the Pacific Ocean, and pursuing their course along its naked and barren shores, the temperature of the air being only, in the present month of October, seventy, and that of the water sixty-one degrees, arrived at Lima, the capital of the vice-

royalty of Peru.

In Lima, Humboldt remained some months, delighted with the vivacity and intelligence of the inhabitants. At the port of Callao he had the good fortune to observe the emersion of the transit of Mercury over the disk of the sun. From Lima our travellers were sent by sca to Guyaquil, and from thence in a frigate to Acapulco, in the kingdom of New Spain. They found the inhabitants of this country suffering and unhappy under an insalubrious and sultry climate. But various circumstances obliged them to tarry there for a whole year. April, 1803, they made an excursion from Acapulco to Tasco, famous for its mines, in a country clad with oak, fir. and ash, and producing abundance of both barley and wheat, at the height of 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. In a few days thereafter they arrived at the famous and opulent city of Mexico. The lakes between which Mexico has been built, have decreased in a very remarkable manuer since the Spaniards have drained the adjacent land and opened the canal of Huchue. It is surrounded with alleys of trees, where there is a number of Indian vil-Mexico, situate at the height of 7,475 feet above the level of the sea, and at some distance two mountains covered with ercriasting snow, enjoys a temperate climate; its mean tem rature being no more than six two degrees of Fahrenheit.

Humboldt and his compani visited a great number of mine the kingdom of Mexico. In plains of Malpays they had courage to descend to the 1 bottom of the crater of the g volcano of Torallo, from whe they carried away some specim of its volcanic productions. travels of our philosophers 1 drew towards a close. They parted early in 1804 from Mex and in their way to Vera Cruz sited several burning mounts the crater of one of which 17,736 feet above the sea. Vera Cruz they set sail for llavannah; from whence they sail, in the month of July, Philadelphia. After sojoure for some time in the United Sta they crossed the Atlantic, and rived safely in France, after years spent in travels the most t ful and satisfactory, but at same time full of fatigues, dang and anxieties of every kind.

In the course of his trav Baron Humboldt makes a vari of ingenious and important observations, among which are the

lowing:

"In the genial climes of south, Nature has poured forth productions in rich variety is splendid profusion. Here is reign of eternal spring, and fou and fruits cluster the bought constant succession. Nothing exceed the beauty and grand of the forests within the teg zone. Thick intermingled two of majestic port and each public, rear their lofty heads, each ed with odoriferous flowers.

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spreading with umbrageous and resplendent foliage. Creeping plants, mantling in rank luxuriance, interlace the smooth trunks with endless festoons. Dense woods of this composition, interrupted only by some rivers, extend over a space of more than 1500 miles, from the banks of the Oronooko to the shores of the Amazon. The chief inhabitants of these forests are monkeys, which multiply exceedingly among the fruitful boughs. Some of them live in pairs, melancholy, shy, and avoiding even their own species. Others go in troops of eighty or a hundred, springing from branch to branch in quest of food.

"In the torrid zone, the blue sky takes a deeper tint; the nights are resplendent, and the vault of heaven, exhibiting in succession the . whole of the constellations, appears studded with fixed stars, which shine, like planets, with a clear In the upper and steady light. regions of the atmosphere, the attenuated air reflects only a dark The cyanometer, which at Paris marked sixteen degrees, indicated twenty-three near the shores of Cumana, and forty-six on the heights of the Andes. transparent is the air of those climates, that, in the mountains of Quito, one may distinguish, with the naked eye, the poncho, or white mautle of a person on horse. back, at the distance of seventeen miles.

"But the equatorial regions of America, possessing, in consequence of their vast range of eletation, every possible degree of temperature, concentrate all the diversity of the vegetable tribes.

From the shore of the Atlantic to Vol. LI.

the heights of the Andes, the different kinds of plants follow each other in almost regular succession. Similar transitions, on a small scale, are observed among the Alps of Switzerland. Ascending these mountains from the lower valleys, we meet successively with chesnuts, beeches, oaks, and then pines, which, covering a much broader space, advance till they become stunted, and gradually disappear, not far from the verge of perennial snow. To trace the geography of plants in the low grounds of Europe, is rendered peculiarly difficult by the activity of cultivation; but in these boundless desarts, each species still occupies its own distinct territory. The vine occupies a narrow belt towards the north of the latitude of thirty degrees. Chesnuts grow in the same parallel. Next succeeds the oak, which extends almost to the sixtieth degree of latitude. In this temperate zone wheat and barley are cultivated. Oats prefer a colder climate. but will seldom thrive beyond the latitude of sixty-three degrees.

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" The lofty chain of the Andes, running along the western coast of America, extends on both sides of the equator to near the thirtieth degree of latitude. It is of unequal height, sinking, in some parts, to six hundred feet from the level of the sea, and, at certain points, towering above the clouds, to an elevation of almost four miles. 'The colossal Chimborazo lifts its snowy head to an altitude which would equal that of the Peak of Teneritie, though placed on the top of Mount Ætna. The medium height of the chain under the equator may be reckoned at 14,000 fcet, while that of the Alps and Pyrennees hardly exceeds

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8,000; its breadth is proportionally great, being sixty miles at Quito, and a hundred and fifty, or two hundred in Mexico, and some districts of the Feruvian territory. This stopendous ridge is intersected, in Peru and New Granada, as we have seen, by frequent clefts or ravines of amazing depth; but, to the north of the isthmus of Panama, it softens down by degrees, and spreads out into the vast clevaced plain of Mexico. In the former provinces, accordingly, the inhabitants are obliged to travel on horseback or on foot, or even to be carried on the backs of Indians; whereas carriages drive with case through the whole extent of New Spain, from Mexico to Santa Fé, along a road of more than 1500 miles."

"The most important feature of the a accidan Continent is the very gramma and enormous elevation of In Europe, the highest ite soil. tracts of cultivated land seldom rise more than 2.000 feet above the sea; but in the Peruvian territory, extensive plains occur at an altitude of 9.000 feet, and three fifths of the vice-royalty of Mexico, comprehending the interior provinces, present a surface of half a million of square miles, which runs nearly level, at an elevation from 6,000 to 8,000 feet, equal to that of the celebrated passages of Mount Cenis, of St. Gothard, or of the Great St. Bernard. These remark. able facts are deduced chiefly from barometrical observations. But Humboldt has adopted a very ingenious mode, infinitely superior to any description, of representing, at one view, the collective resuits of his topographical and mi-

neralogical survey. He has given profiles or vertical sections of the countries which he visited, across the continent, from Acapulco to Mexico, and thence to Vera Cruz: from Mexico to Guanaxuato, and as far as the volcano of Jorulio; and from Mexico to Valladelid. These beautiful plates are in every way highly interesting.

"The central Andes are rich beyond conception in all the metals, lead only excepted. One of the most curious ores in the bowels of those mountains is the pacas, a compound of clay, oxyd of iron, and the muriate of silver with native silver. The mines of Mexico and Peru, so long the objects of envy and admiration, far from being yet exhausted, promise, under a liberal and improved system, to become more productive than ever. But Nature has blended with those hidden treasures the active elements of destruction. The whole chain of the Andes is subject to the most terrible earthquakes. From Catopaxi to the South Sea, no fewer than forty volcanoes are constantly burning, some of them, especially the lower ones, ejecting lava, and others discharging the muriate of ammonia, scorified basalt and porphyry, enormous quantities of water, and especially moya, or clay mixed with sulpher and carbonaceous matter. Eternal snow invests their sides, and form a barrier to the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Near that confine, the torpor of vegetation is marked by dreary wastes.

" In these wide solitudes, the condur, a fierce and powerful bid of prey, fixes its gloomy abeds. Its size, however, has been great exaggerated; it is not larger to

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the Lammer Geyer, or Alpine vulture of Europe, its extreme length being only three feet and a half, and its breadth across the wings nine feet. The concor pursues the small deer of the Andes, and commits very considerable havock among sheep and heifers. It tears out the eyes and the tongue, and leaves the wretched animal to languish and expire. Estimating from very probable data, this bird skims whole hours at the height of four miles; and its power of wing must be prodigious, and its pliancy of organs most astonishing, since in an instant it can dart from the chill region of mid-air to the sultry shores of the ocean.

"The condor is sometimes caught alive, by means of a slipcord; and this chase, termed correr builres, is, next to a bull-fight, the most favourite diversion of the Spanish colonists. The dead carcase of a cow or horse soon attracts from a distance crowds of these birds, which have a most acute scent. They fall on with incredible voracity; devour the eyes and the tongue of the animal, and plunging through the anus, gorge themselves with the entrails. In this drowsy plight they are approached by the Indians, who easily throw a noose over them. The condor, thus entangled, looks shy and sullen; it is most tenacious of life, and is therefore made to suffer a variety of protracted tortures."

"In South America we find plains of immense extent. The Llanos (plains), or savannahs, extending to a vast distance from the borders of the Oronooko, resemble the amouth surface of the ocean. Co-

vered with a s'ight layer of earth. moistened by dew, or inundated with periodical rains, though destitute of trees and running water, produce in abundance a species of tall and spongy grass, that nou-rishes immense herds of carrle, which, since the conquest of Ame. rica have become wild, and live in a state of nature. The pampos of Buenos Ayres are of the same description, and still greater extent. Amidst the tufted grass live a kind of dogs that do not bark, that have become wild and live in holes, from whence they dart with fury on the weary traveller. It is under the happy climate of the meridional regions, that Nature has multiplied her vegetable productions with equal variety and splendour; here reigns a perpetual spring, and fruits succeed fruits, without interruption, on their ever-green bark."

An observation was made by Humboldt, which will, no doubt, attract the attention, and may, perhaps, occasion some embarrassment to geologists. What have been called secondary for mations are of immense thickness, and are found at an immense height. the neighbourhood of Santa Fé we find beds of coal at the height of 8,500 feet above the level of the sea, and, near Huanooko, in Peru, at the height of 14,700. Fossils which have never been discovered in the Old World at a greater elevation than that of the Pyrenees, that is, 11,700 feet, are found in Peru, at 12,800, and even 14,120 feet above the level of the sea. The basaltes of Pichincha is found at an elevation of 15,500 feet, whilst its greatest elevation in the Old World is 4,225 feet. On 3 M 2 the

the other hand granite, which in Europe crowns the highest mountains, is not found in the American continent at a greater height than 11,500 feet. The icy summits of Chimborazo, of Cavambé, and of Anitsana, are entirely composed of porphyry, which on the sides of the Andes form a mass 1000 or 1200 feet thick.

The planters of New Spain divide the cultivated part of the country into three zones. First, the hot territory, not rising above the elevation of 1000. This region produces, in abundance, sugar, indigo, cotton, plantains, and bananas. Secondly, the temperate lands, which lie on the acclivity of the great chain, and which, at the height of 5000 feet, enjoy the temperature of spring, which rerely varies, during the course of the whole year, so much as ten degrees. Thirdly, the cold region, at the height of 8000 feet, compre-Leading such elevated plains or ptatforms as those of Mexico, whose temperature is generally under sixty-three degrees, and never exceeds seventy-live.

Mr. Humboldt has confirmed former accounts, and thrown some rays of new light on the character, habits, and manners of the native Indians. The natives of the temperate regions of New Spain are of a deeper colour than these that live this race under a hotter climate. of people, and above all the Mexicans, bending under long oppression, in qualities, both moral and intellectual, seem inferior even to the Africans. The same apathy of character is common to them and the individuals of the hot climates, where man is so easily supplied with the necessaries of life. Although they are sometimes governed by caprice, they are never induced to depart for a moment from their habitual listlessness by the love of gain. When our travellers visited the Havannah, they were struck with the singular beauty of the flowers which fell, white as snow, from the tops of the royal-palm, and, being desirous to examine the economy of vegetation in this efflorescence, for every branch or sprig bearing flowers, they offered the children of the negroes inhabiting the neighbouring villages two piastres, or near eight shillings sterling: but nothing could move them to stir a step.

As the summer advances, the low plains of the American coast begin to be scorched with excessive heat. The herbage is dried up to the very roots, and the hardened soil is of a burning heat. The cattle and other beasts of the field, enveloped in clouds of dust, and tormented with thirst, run wildly from place to place. But the mule. better guided by his natural instinct, scrapes out the water-melon with his foot, and sucks in a refreshing beverage. All of a sudden the piercing cries of ages of the largest kind announce the approach of rain. Incessant torrests inundate the plains. The crocedile and the boa, long concealed in a state of torpor, raise their horrible heads, and come out of their tombs with a terrible noise. By and by the rivers, overflowing their banks, cover the land with their vast inundations. The whole delta of the Oronooko is laid under

a sheet of water. In the midst of these aquatic scenes lives, in peace and liberty, the nation of the Quaranis, on the tops of the maritia, or palm-trees with fantailed leaves. in hammocks formed of the fibres of the leaves plaited and overlaid with clay. In these frail fabricks do the women light their fires and dress their vegetable food. tree on which each family is suspended, furnishes it with the whole The pith of the maof its food. ritia, which resembles sago, and its shelled fruit, furnishes this singular people, according to their respective ages, with nourishment both salubrious and pleasant. The wine of the palm is refreshing drink, and can even produce that state of inebriation which constitutes the supreme happiness of the savage. But although the members of this aërial republic enjoy a constancy of undisturbed repose, this is by no means the case with other savage tribes. Agitated by the most malignant passions; they are always ready to bathe themselves in blood. Those miserable wretches have no pleasure but in murder and rapine. When a tribe, weaker than its neighbours, ventures to traverse the plains, the individuals use the precaution of defacing their footsteps to escape being surprised and massacred. Nature seems to have seconded the ferocious propensities of those savages, in producing, in the burning climates of the torrid zone, the most active poisons. The darts and arrows impregnated with these carry with them inevitable death. And when these instruments are wanting to the savages, their ferocious industry finds means of supplying their place. The fright-

dipping the nail of his finger in the curarc, a very active poison extracted from a species of the phyllanthus, and the least laceration produced by that nail is mortal. Thus the visions of primitive innocence vanish before the discoveries of travellers. Men become generous only in proportion to the degree of their civilization.

There have been lately published some numbers or deliveries of the Allas Pittoresque, which was to accompany the Relation Historique, &c. under the title of Views of the Cordillerus and Monuments of the People of America, by Alexander de Humboldt.

Travels in the North of Europe, containing Observations on some Parts of the Crasts of the Baltic and the North Sea. By J. A. De Luc, F.R.S. Translated from the French MSS. illustrated with a Map and Drawings.

THE investigations of philosophers in the present period, appear to be directed chiefly to two opposite extremes: Nature in her grandest operations, and in her most subtle, minute, and secret resources: The kindred studies of astronomy and geology, and the properties of light and heat. was observed in the last article, that some remarks have been made by Humboldt, in his Travels in the equatorial regions, that might perhaps occasion some embarrassment to geologists. logy is the youngest of the sciences; it is but lately that the exact figure of the earth was ascertained; and ful Ottomaque is in the habit of later still that men were tolerably Lestaisups 3 M 3

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acquainted with physical geography. Geology is, perhaps, yet too young to afford complete satisfaction on the complicated subject of which it treats, But the most probable of its general results or conclusions, as far as it has hitherto advanced, in our opinion, are exhibited in Professor John, (not Principal James) Playfair's Illustrations of the Huttonian system: and that in a very perspicuous, pleasing, and masterly manner. How far the observations made by Mr. Humboldt, concerning the secondary formations of nature in the equatorial regions, may invalidate, or appear, at first sight, to invalidate, the Huttonian system, Professor Playfair will judge, and will conduct himself on his usual maxim of being equally candid to acknowledge, and resolute to defend, the truth. Some of the remarks on this volume of De Luc's too, though not very many, seem to be of a nature to attract the attention of the professor, and to draw a reply; whether in any future edition of his Illustrations of the Huttonian System, or in a separate publication.

The systems of geologists, Mr. Playfair remarks, are usually reduced to two classes, according as they refer the origin of terrestrial bodies to the agency of fire or of water; and that, conformably to this division, their followers have of late been distinguished by the names of Vulcanists and Neptun. He thinks that the leading facts in zoology are now known: and he remarks that a tendency may be observed in geological systems to approach to one another, and all of them to the Huttonian system. The countenance and support that is given, by this

concurrence, to the Huttonian system, Mr. Playfair judiciously remarks, is the greater, that it was extorted by the nature of things, notwithstanding an opposition from theoretical principles. This, he says, ought to be considered as a strong proof that the phænomena known to mineralogists are sufficient to justify the attempts to form a theory of the earth, being such as lead to the same conclusions, where there was not only no previous concert, bat even a very marked opposition.

Of the two great systems which at present divide geologists, the Vulcanic and the Neptunian, Dr. Hutton belongs much more to the former than the latter; though, as he employs, in his system, the agency of both fire and water, he cannot, with strict propriety, be classed with either. In his system. water is first employed to deposit and arrange, and then fire, to consolidate, mineralize, and, la-tly, to elevate the strata. But with re. spect to unstratified or chrystal. lized substances, he recognizes only the action of fire.

Mr. de Luc is altogether a Nep. tunist, and consequently adverse to the Vulcanic system. The whole of his present volume is a contro. versy with Mr. Playfair, whom he treats in a very respectful and gentlemanlike manner, about the erroneousness of the Huttonian, and the truth and certainty of his own system. "This work, (we are told in an advertisement) contains only the latest of his journess. He has not yet been able to prepare for publication his earlier travels in Switzerland, and in Germany, from the year 1792 to 1799. But he considers the present volume (marked in the title-

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page 1.) containing his observations on some parts of the Baltic and North Seas, and in different parts of England, as sufficient to establish all the propositions of the theory, of which the critical discussion forms the subject of his "Elementary Treatise on Geology;" and the descriptions contained in the last of these travels will, he thinks, in this country (England), be attended with the particular advantage of being easily verified.

The nature, object, and pretensions of his work are set forth in the following introduction:

"In the 'Elementary Treatise on Geology' lately published, I have set forth and discussed all the fundamental points of natural philosophy and natural history which concern the history of the earth. presenting them in such a manner as I have thought most proper for clearly pointing out the most essential monuments of that history, amidst the crowd of less important phenomena which surround them. The natural intermixture of these monuments creates, at first view. a certain confusion; in conseguence of which a traveller cannot be fully sensible of their importance, till long observation has taught him to arrange them in different classes, as produced by causes, which have operated at different times; unless he has already been instructed by those who have made this the object of their study.

The method which I have followed, in order to direct the attention towards geological phenomena, has been, in every class of them, to compare together the various opinions of those who have

treated on the subject; no other course having appeared to me so proper for determining the points requiring particular examination. And since, among the theories which I do not admit, that of Dr. Hutton, defended by Mr. Playfair, has appeared to me most methodical, and at the same time that which, in its exposition, embraces the greatest number of the true characters of our continents, I have taken it principally as my object in these critical discussions.

As a solid geological theory must necessarily be founded on facts, which form a basis exposed to general view, it may seem at first surprising that controversics respecting this science have been carried on so long; I ought therefore to show what, in the course of my study, has appeared to me to be the cause of their protraction. In discussing so extensive a theory, it would be impossible, at every step, to enter into all the details of the phenomena of each class; the deduction of consequences, whether direct or critical, would then be too much impeded in its course. For this reason, those geological works which contain theories, always present facts under general forms; I was myself often obliged to employ them in this manner in my late work; but I was careful to shew, from the very beginning, that to oppose thus one generalization of phenomena to another. was, in fact, only opposing assertion to assertion, until sufficient details should be adduced, to decide which was the true representation of the correspondent objects of Nature; and these details, the first foundation of every thing 'in

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geology,

geology, can be furnished only by travels, made for the express pur-

pose of observation.

"At the first glance, however, we seem to be here replunged into that confusion of objects, presented to our view by Nature herself; for we find, in the same places, phenomena which may be assigned to different periods of the history of the earth; and it is by the different judgments formed respecting those periods, that the contrariety between geological theories has been chicky produced, and is still maintained. From this consideration, I was at first under some difficulty, with regard to the form which I should give to the relation of my travels. For, if to prevent this confusion of periods, I had been obliged to interrupt my account of every place, in order to point out the different characters of the objects there found together, and to what different times, notwithstanding their present union, they ought respectively to be referred, I should have fallen into a tediousness, equally fatiguing to my readers and to myself. if, to avoid that inconvenience, I had abridged my descriptions, I should have acted in direct opposition to my own views; since it is only by the accumulation of particular phenomena, always the same nader the same circumstances, that an exact generalization of each class of phenomena can be obtained.

me, as the means of avoiding comments continually repeated on the objects successively observed, to arrange, at the beginning, under certain heads, the points which are

to be proved by each class of phenomena. From such a definition of the characters of these points, the particular phenomena respectively belonging to them may be easily distinguished, wherever, in the course of the descriptions, they shall occur.

"This plan, of giving at first a

general view both of the points which are to be proved by facts, and of the manner in which facts are to effect the proof, will certainly require constant attention from my readers; but to what science is not attention necessary? If this method be duly considered, it will, I hope, be allowed, that, provided the facts generalized under each head be certified by the whole assemblage of the descriptions which respectively concern them, all the conclusions thence deduced are incontestible. then, is what must be constantly kept in view; since, when the importance of these different heads shall have been sufficiently considered, and the heads themselves committed to memory, each of them, by a sort of affinity, will attract to itself those phenomena, which properly belong to it, without interruption of the course of my observations, for the purpose of pointing out such relations wherever they occur.

"There is one theoretical point, of which I have treated at considerable length in my late work, but which I must again introduce here in a formal manner, on account of its fundamental importance in the history of the earth. It consists in the following question: 'Can the state of our continents at their birth be certainly determined?'

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"The importance of this question will be fully perceived, if it be considered that we cannot obtain any information respecting the history of our globe, but from the continents themselves; since from the sca we can learn nothing, except by the relations which it bears But even the continents to them. could afford us no instruction, were it not at present admitted by the most distinguished geologists, among whom I place Dr. Hutton and Mr, Playfair, that their birth is to be ascribed to some revolution on the globe, and not to any successive and slow cause, as had been supposed in several systems, before observations had been carried to their present extent. If, then, it can be determined with certainty, what the state of the continents was at the time of their first production; that is to say, if, among the phenomena which their surface exhibits, we can distinguish those which originally belonged to them, the epoch of their birth becomes a point, which divides the history of the earth, by well-known monuments, into two very distinct periods, one prior, the other posterior, to that epoch; and throughout the whole course of this history, these monuments will become our faithful guides. fully developed this subject in my former work, my present purpose is to point out in what manner observation must be directed, in order to discover these monuments, amidst the variety of phenomena belonging to the surface of the carth.

"Since the whole mass of our continents consists of what are called mineral strata, the origin of

these is undoubtedly a geological point, which it is very important to determine; and here I may again set out from a proposition, agreed to by all those who have sufficiently studied them; namely, that they have been successively formed, one above another, on the bottom of the sea, in a situation nearly horizontal and continuous; and that all the fractures and dislocations observed in them are the effects of catastrophes subsequent to their formation. On this particular, my opinion is the same as that of Mr. Playfair; excepting when, with Dr. Hutton, he excludes, from the rank of mineral strata, granite and other contemporary substances, considering them as products of fusion, posterior to those to which he reserves the name of strata. But, for the present, I lay aside this object, as not essential; and I shall introduce it only when, in the course of my travels, I shall come to places where we have both made observations on granite.

" Considering here, then, only the strata of which the successive formation at the bottom of the sea is not questioned, it is certain that these strata, and their catastrophes, are the only archives in which we may read the history of the earth, previously to the birth of our present continents. Now the most striking features of the latter are, with respect to their surface, mountains, and valleys, hills and vales, and the sinuosities of plains; and, with respect to their outline, capes, gulphs, and bays, and the steep cliffs on some of their coasts: we must therefore examine whether these features originally be-

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longed to our continents, or have been formed by causes subsequent to their birth.

"We are thus led to the controversy concerning the origin of valleys, the greatest which has arisen among geneologists; a controversy very extraordinary, since, after the length of time employed in observing the earth, it might seem that this question should have been decided by facts the most common and the most simple. I shall not stop to examine the causes of such indecision; its existence suffici-· ently shows the necessity of endea. vouring to throw light on a subject, which, while it shall be involved any obscurity, will always cause geology to appear, as it still appears to many, a science with-out foundation. Some geologists, among whom are Dr. Hutton and Mr. Playfair, ascribe valleys and vales to the mechanical action of running waters, and the indentations of the coasts to that of the By this hypothesis, common to many other systems, the birth of our continents is carried back to a period of incalculable antiquity, in order to furnish time for various imaginary operations, by the diversity of which those systems are respectively distinguished. But my theory considers such features as having belonged to our continents from their birth, subject only to modification by the causes which still act upon them: these causes are well known, we see them in action, and the casily-determinable quantity of their perceptible effect proves, in opposition to the former opinion, that our continents are by no means of great antiquity.

"It is thus that all geological questions concentre in a single point, the decision of which embraces them all, as may have been seen in the preceding work; no point is more directly subject to be determined by facts; and these facts it is the business of geological travels to collect. I have thought it necessary to premise thus much, in order to shew beforehand is what manner most of the heads of the following statement, wherein are pointed out the objects which are to be proved by my Travels, are fundamentally connected with these two questions:-1. Have Me cavities observable on our continents been produced by running waters ?- 2. Have the indentations of their coasts been formed by the If the new facts which I sea? shall adduce, observed in wellknown places, where they may easily be verified, shall at last, by proving those to be general, which had already described in my Lettres sur l'Histoire de le Tem and de l'Homme,' decide these questions in the negative, geologi will no longer be subject to arbitrary judgment; a fixed point will be established in it, namely, the known state of our continents & their birth; and neither the time preceding, nor those subsequent to that epoch, will any longer remain a field in which men may wander without a guide. This is the bas whereon is founded the geological system, which has been the object of my former works. I attribute the little attention which has been bestowed on them, especially by Mr. Playfair, to the want of salficient details; but these will be found in my Travels; and it was

be only by pointing out essential errors in my observations, that my system can, with any foundation, be farther attacked."

The heads under which Mr. de Luc points out the objects to be proved by his Travels are as follow:

- "Head 1. Since the opposite sides of many valleys are formed of different substances, these valleys cannot be attributed to the action of rivers cutting through a continuous mass.
- "2. The difference between the gravels on the heights and on the declivities of the opposite sides of valleys, and that between those gravels and the stony strata which border them, are also in contradiction to this hypothesis.
- "3. The differences between the opposite sides of valleys, in their height and form, are not less contrary to the hypothesis in question.
- "4. The breadth and depth of valleys do not bear any proportion to the size of the rivers which flow in them.
- "5.'The opinion that valleys have been excavated by rivers is also opposed by the great differences of declivity in the same valley.
- "6. The widenings and contractions of valleys are also a circumstance absolutely contrary to this hypothesis.
- "7. The aquatic plants, which grow on the beds of rivers, shew directly that no erosion takes place there.
- 44 8. Running waters, far from having produced the excavation of valleys, have in many places raised them to a higher level than they originally possessed.
- "9. Lakes also oppose an absolute barrier to this system.

- in the gravel on the beds of such rivers as flow in plains, after quitting mountains, prove that the materials, which once filled the vacancies of the latter, have not been carried away by those streams.
- 66 11. Characteristic differences between alluvial grounds, and such gravelly soils as are out of the courses of rivers.
- "12. The blocks of stone scattered over our continents cannot possibly have migrated on their surface.
- "13. Some valleys parallel to the coasts, by which streams arrive at the sea, are also contrary to the hypothesis of the excavation of valleys by running waters.
- fore they arrive at the sea, discharge themselves into gulphs, shew particularly, at that end of their course, that they have not dug their own channels.
- "15. The appearance of the sides of valleys, and of their summits, leaves no doubt with respect to the origin of all great sinuosities in the surface of our continents.
- "16. First consideration respecting the blocks and gravels, in opposition to the idea of their having been brought down from mountains, resulting from their nature.
- "17. Second consideration respecting the blocks and gravels, resulting from their situations; by which is excluded every idea of their migration from any place on the existing continents.
- "18. Effects of the sea on those coasts which, at the birth of the continents, extended towards it with a gentle declivity.
- "19. General considerations on steep coasts.

"20. Effects

"20. Effects of the sea on cliffs composed of soft strata.

"21. Effects of the sea on steep coasts composed of stony strata.

"22. Effects of the sea in golphs.

23. General considerations on the phenomena which prove the small antiquity of our continents.

"24. The accumulation of fallen materials under the abrupt sides of mountains, as well in valleys as towards the plains, and those which are formed at the foot of steep coasts, constitute one of the most common of the classes of chronemeters.

"25. The alluvial lands formed by rivers along their course constitute another class of chronometers.

"26. The maritime new lands form a large class of chronometers.

"27. Since the sea has occupied its present bed, its level has never changed."

Mr. de Luc, having endeavoured to prove and illustrate the truth of each of these heads or positions,

proceeds thus:

"The history of our globe, like every other which relates to past time, can be traced back only by monuments. It is thus that the histories of nations have been compiled; but of those the most ancient monuments have been successively effaced or disfigured by a thousand various events and interests; and, for the most part, nothing remains in that respect but traditions, obscure, imperfect, and often fabulous: hence have arisen so many contradictions in the carly annals of the same nation; and from these has originated historic doubt.

"The case is not the same with the history of the earth; the mo-

numents of this are of too much magnitude to have been essentially changed by mankind, and the surface of the globe is covered with them: What, then, can be the rea. son that this history has been tracel back in manners so discordant with each other? It is because here the monuments are those of effect, produced by natural causes; 50 that, unless these effects are recognised as indubitably belonging to certain causes, their nature can not be really determined; as reciprocally, unless this be perfectly determined, the real causes cannot possibly be discovered. Those geologists, therefore, who attempted to connect these effects with their causes, long before observation had made sufficient progress, could do it only at random. But the monuments remain, and may still lead to truth.

"This is what I have endeavoured to render evident, in my determination of each of the preceding heads. I flatter myself that those who shall read them with attention will readily agree, that, if all the facts, of which they offer the compendium, are such as I have represented them under general forms, the history of the earth, which I have here successively traced, in opposition to different opinions, is established beyoud all possibility of doubt. Now every thing in this history is connected, as may have been seen, with the four following points. which the observations assembled in my Travels will all concur to prove:

"1. The catastrophes, of which evident marks are impressed on the mass of our continents, by the valleys among mountains, the carities of lakes, and the disturbed in

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nation of the strata in the irreguir skirts of these continents, took ace at different periods, while ar present land still constituted to bed of the sea.

"2. The birth of these contients was produced by the subsience of others, over which the a flowed, abandoning its ancient ed.

"3. Since that great revolution nour globe, the level of the sea as never changed.

"4. From the known operaons of causes of every class upon le continents since their birth, it certain that they cannot have listed a great many ages.

"I have shewn in the 'Eletentary Treatise on Geology,' hat the whole of the history of the arth is connected with these proositions. They shall now be subitted, in all their parts, to the etermination of facts; and I do 10t believe that the field of natural tiences can present any point of iew, so well deserving the attenion of every reflecting man. For he question to be decided is no 158 than this: whether geological nonuments authorize us to discard, 5 50 many authors have done, ither explicitly or implicitly, the nly written history of the carth nd of mankind which now exists; history more ancient than any ther authentic writing, the origin fall religions, and the first, the ositive, the only foundation of ur own."

With the advantage of this veneation for the writings of Moses or a guide, at least as a beacon gainst the danger of error, Mr. e Luc proceeds to confirm this heary by his late geological traels.

In perusing both the publications controverted by Mr. de Luc, we are struck with the variety and extent of knowledge that may be brought to bear on the subject of Geology, which congeology. nects earth with heaven, and inquires, not only into the natural differences of things, but into all that is capable of modifying and changing the world of minerals, plants, and animals, in the lapse of time, appears to come in contact with all kinds of study or know. ledge.

A View of Spain; comprising a Descriptive Itinerary of each Province, and a general Statis. tical Account of the Country; including its Population, Agri. culture, Commerce, and Finances; its Government, Civil and Ecclesiastical Establish. ments: the State of the Arts. Sciences, and Literature; its Manners, Customs, Natural History, &c. Tronslated from the French of Alexander de Laborde. In Five Volumes: with an Atlas in a separate and small Volume.

Mr. de Laborde does not merit a place in our literary selections for the year, on account of any eminence in point of either genius or learning. He is a book-maker, though not one of the lowest class, that is, a mere operator with scissors and paste. He uses his own pen as well as those of others. He is a book-maker on a great scale; a banker become a book-maker, under the idea of its being a good mercantile speculation; and this circumstance alone might perhaps justify the notice here taken of

It is rather a singular phenomenon. It is a remarkable offect of the universality of the French language, that the probable circulation of a book shall induce a banker to betake himself to the basiness of authorship and bookselling. Mr. Laborde, too, has been at great pain- and expense to seek, and has had, opportunities of being well acquainted with Spain and the Spaniards; he has had the aid of many books little known, and of others which few can either purchase, or have access to otherwise; and the subjects of his compilation are, at the present moment, particularly interesting.

Mr. de Laborde is editor of an expensive and splendid publication, intitled " Voyage Pittoresque de L'Espagne," which was undertaken by the banking-house of Laborde, at Paris, in which Alexander has a share, as a commercial speculation, to be executed by artists paid and employed under its direction. During the slow progress of this work, which was to derive its principal value, not from written narration or description, but from the arts of drawing and engraving, Mr. Laborde had leisure, collaterally with the 'Voyage Pittoresque,' to carry on the work before us, the object of which is thus briefly set forth by the author:

It is with pain I repeat, that I have dared to present to the public a work written and printed with such haste; I have left it nearly as it was committed to paper on the very spots where it was written; but the cause of its faults may be an excuse for them. It would have taken me three years

to execute this work tole which it was necessary to fi a few months. If I had dela it would have been of no The works which relate laws, customs, and even n of Spain, will soon be t country what the ancient nances of war, the arreis of ment, and of the chamber counts, the liberties of the church, &c. are now to the I Whatever may happen, bou now fixed between the past! of this country, and the futi known events to which it i tined; and as the Pictu Travels through Spain' wi scribe the monuments, such a have been, preserved to this so I have endeavoured, it work, to ascertain the state legislation and of the indus the country before they e enced any change whatever. design is, that these two v should illustrate cach other that neither should encrose much on what belongs to the Thus the details in the Itinen the public edifices, of the sciences, and literature, wi little more than a simple of clature in comparison to the pansion they will receive i other work; whereas, all th lates to political economy, wi pear simply as a sketch i Voyage Pittoresque.

Mr. Laborde's "View of seconsists of an Introduction, occupies about one-fourth per the first volume; of shorttions for travelling in Spain, are taken chiefly from Fisch observations on the climate physical geography of Spain the Baron de Humboldt; of

iptive itinerary of the provinces Spain, which fills more than two umes and a half; and lastly, of sertations on the population, nufactures, commerce, governat, laws, literature, and man-'s of the country, which take the two concluding volumes. e division which exceeds in bulk it of all the other heads put tother, the descriptive narrative, incredibly tedious, insipid, and interesting, and, in many ininces, deficient even in accuracy. e whole work is tarnished roughout with plagiarisms, anaronisms, historical blunders, ininsistencies, and contradictions. the plagiarisms and inconsistenes, the following is an instance: r. Laborde, in his introductory scourse, follows the opinion of apmany, that at no period has pain been so populous, industrius, commercial, and opulent as at it close of the eighteenth century. le acknowledges that the same iew of the subject had been taken y Capmany. And in a note prexed to his Introduction, he menions that author as having been xtremely useful tohim-Extremely iseful to him! why, he not only depts the system of that learned, icute, and accurate historian, but he whole of the arguments and ilustrations by which the justness of it is proved. Laborde, by his statement of the matter, assumes the merit of being an original inquirer. He claims the indulgence of his countrymen, for combating ideas generally received,' when he is, in fact, the mere copyist and translator of the Spanish historian, whom he mentions only incidentally as one who happened to entertain the same opinion, to which he himself, it is insinuated, had been led by a deliberate and accurate investigation.

It was scarcely to have been expected, however, whether he was the original author, or only the adopter of the system in question, that he would have adopted those silly tales that stuff the ordinary books about the former state of Yet the same Laborde. Spain. who, in his Introduction, maintains that " At no period has Spain been so populous, industrious, commercial, and opulent as at the close of the eighteenth century," gravely affirms, in a subsequent part of his book, that, in the sixteenth century, Toledo had 200,000 inhabitants; that Seville contained 16,000 silk-looms, 130,000 silkweavers, and a population of 300,000 souls; that the silk manufacturers of Spain employed, in the sixteenth century, 1,100,000 persons; that 300,000 Moors quitted Seville when that city was surrendered to Ferdinand; that, in the kingdom of Grenada, at the time of its conquest, there were three millions of inhabitants, 400,000 lived within the walls of Grenada; and that Cordova, under the caliphs, contained a million, and Tarragona, under the Romans, two millions and a half of inhabitants. Mr. Laborde, it scems, had given credit to those idle fictions, before he met with Capmany's book. But that, after embracing the system of Capmany, he should have retained and published those fruits of his former industry, can be attributed only to that mercantile avidity which hurried him on to the publication of his book in order to catch the market before it was closed. If he had delayed

his publication, he says, it would have been of no use; the fate of Spain might have been decided before it could have appeared. would have been less interesting. To describe and transmit to posterity a full and faithful account of Spain before the usurpation of the crown by the Buonapartes, whatever might be the issue of the struggle, would have been a liberal design. But this was not the design of Laborde. He chose to let his work go prematurely into the world, with all its blunders and defects about it, rather than wholly to lose the market. This opulent man, acquainted " with so many families of distinction in Spain, and whose travels in that country, (we are told)\* including the various expenses incurred with a view to his two works, have not cost him less, upon a moderate calculation, than 20,000 pounds sterling," rich banker, by his own confession, is to be classed among those senseless, short sighted, and hungry booksellers, whose main aim is to strike the senses by the magnitude of their volumes, and to get the start of their compotitors in the trade by early publication.

The portion of Laborde's "View of Spain" that does him most credit is, the passages relating to the physical constitution of the Spaniards, their character and manners, customs, dress, ceremonies, These evince a considerable share of judgment and discrimina. We have made, for the amusement of our readers, pretty copious extracts from these parts of Laborde's work, under our

head of Characters. This portion of the book will; no doubt, appear the most interesting to the generality of readers. To these who are at all conversant with the study of Nature, the most valuable per is the section included in the Intraduction, intitled " Observation upon the Face of the Country of Spain and its Climate, with a Representation of the Elevation of the two Castiles, in two geological cagravings by M. A. de Humboldt." Here, again, the artifice of the book-maker appears. 66 For these engravings, as well as for the interesting explanation that accompanies them," Mr. Laborde acknowledges that he is "indebted " to the great kindness of M. & Humboldt." He was indebted. perhaps, to Humboldt for the use of the engraven plates. But as to the explanation that accompanie them, Mr. Laborde is not more indebted than the whole literary world, to the great kindness of Mr. de Humboldt. The observations of Humboldt are these:

" No country of Europe presents so singular a configuration s Spain. It is this extraording form which accounts for the aries of the soil in the interior of the Castiles, the power of evaporation the want of rivers, and that disrence of temperature which is elservable between Madrid and Na ples, two towns situated in the same degree of latitude. Weshill only be able to give a rough skeld of this meteorological view of Spair. Very few observations have 🕪 therto been made on the mean lenperature, or on the height of the harometer. A great dear of vis able materials, perhaps, remains u-Advertisement by the Translator.

known in the manuscripts of enlightened persons, who, without communicating with one another, or with
the learned of other nations, have
given themselves up to researches
of this kind. When we do not
possess exact observations, we must
content ourselves with the analogy
seen in neighbouring countries. It
is easier to trace the natural a-pect
of New Spain than that of Old;
and in this respect we are better
acquainted with the colonies than
with the mother country.

"The interior of Spain is an elevated plain, and is the highest of any of the same kind in Europe which occupies a large extent of country. Switzerland, the Tyrol, and Scotland, contain ranges of mountains close to one another. These are, masses furrowed with deep valleys, and surrounded with low plains. Switzerland is not really a raised plain. The cantons of Berne, Pribourg, Zuric, and all those countries covered with a new formation of free-tone, are plains, the height of which is only from two hundred and forty to two hundred and eighty fathous above the level of the ocean. They form part of the grand longitudinal val-Ley which extends from the southwest to the north-east, between the chain of the upper Alps and Mount Jura, as appears by the beautiful geological maps just published by M. Ebel. In France, and particularly in Germany, there are raised plains, not of very great extent certainly, but well worth being mentioned. In France, the highest plain is that of Auvergne, in which Mont-d'Or, Cantal, and the Puy de Dome stand. It is three hundred and seventy fathoms above the sea, according to the barome-Vol. LI.

trical calculation of a celebrated mineralogist, M. de. Buch. Lorarine forms a raised plain that extends between the Vosges and the chain of mountains which, passing by Epinal and Saint-Mihel, joins the Ardennes. This clevated plain, however, is only from a hundred and thirty to a hundred and forty fathoms high. The centre of the plains of France, the department of Loir and Cher, is from eighty to ninety fathoms high.

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and the highest level land of Germany. A vast plain, the bed of an ancient lake, extends from the granite mountains of the upper Palatinate (Fichtel Gebürge) to the foot of the Alps in the Tyrol. These plains (and this fact is very curious and hitherto little known), like the small plain of Auvergne, are from two hundred and fifty to two hundred and sixty fathoms above the level of the ocean.

"The interior of the two Castiles presents a raised plain, which exceeds in height and extent all those that we have just mentioned. Its mean elevation appears to be three hundred fathoms. The height of the barometer at Madrid is twenty-six inches two lines and two-fifths, according to a note communicated by M. Bauza, a distinguished astronomer, employed in the depôt of charts for the navy at Madrid. It is therefore two inches, or one-fourteenth lower than the mean height of the mercury at the level of the ocean. This is the difference of the pressure of the atmosphere which is experienced by all bodies exposed to the open air at Madrid, Cadiz, or Bourdeaux. At Madrid the ba-

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rometer

rometer falls as low as twenty-five inches six lines, and even lower. The Diario de los nuevos descubrimientos de todas las Ciencias fisicas, volume iii. pages 56, 200, 407, contains a series of very interesting meteorological observations, but which unfortunately do not include a whole year.

" The following is a table of the variations of the pressure of thesir in the nine first months of the year 1793-

1793. Montus.	Maximum.			MINIMUM.			MEAN ПЕІБИТ of the Barometer.  Inch. Lines.		
January,	26	5	8	25	9	8	26	2	6
February,	25	5	3	26	6	2	26	1	6
Mareb,	26	4	7	25	6	0	25	11	6
April,	26	2	4	25	6	9	25	11	б
May,	26	4	6	25	10	5	26	0	8
June,	26	4	0	25	11	8	26	1	6
July,	26	4	3	26	0	7	26	2	4
August,	26	3	2	25	11	5	26	· 1	4
September,	26	4	3	25	11	0	26	1	7_

"The mean height of the barometer at Madrid, observed by Don Felipe Bauza, shows that capital to be elevated three hundred and nine fathoms three-fifths above the level of the ocean, according to M. de Laplace and the new co-efficient of M. Ramond, allowing the barometer on the consts, with Shuckburgh and Fleurieu Bellevue, to be at three hundred and thirtyeight and twenty-four lines. Madrid consequently stands as high Inspruck, town of which is situated in one of the very high defiles of the Tyrol. The elevation of Madrid is fifteen times greater than that of Paris, three times greater than that of Mount Valerian, and also three times greater than that of Geneva.

" Lalande was the first who

drid, according to the observations which were communicated to his by the celebrated geometricias, Don George Juan, "Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences de Paris," for the year 1776, page 148). He says, that in the afreet of los Presiados, near the portijo de Sen Murtin, the town is two hundred and ninety-four fathoms higher than Paris; which makes it three hundred and fourteen fathers above the level of the occan, According to M. Thalacker, themineralogist, who has taken seveni heights with the barometer in the environs of Madrid, the king's palace at St. Ildefonso is five hundred and ninety-three fathems, which is higher than the edge of the crater of Mount Vesuvius. No cher menarch in Europe is possessed of made known the elevation of Ma- , a palace in the regions of the clouds:



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clouds: in our countries the heavy summer clouds are from five hundred and fifty to six hundred fathoms high.

"The height of the plain of the Castilles has an effect upon its temperature. We are astonished at not finding oranges in the open air in the latitude of forty, the same as that of Tarentum, part of Calabria, Thessalie, and Asia Minor. The mean temperature of Madrid appears to be fifty-nine degrees of Fahrenheit, while that of Peters. burgh is thirty-nine degrees fiftytwo minutes and thirty seconds; that of Berlin forty-six degrees fiftyseven minutes and thirty seconds; that of Paris lifty-three degrees liftysix minutes and fifteen seconds; that of Marseilles fifty-eight degrees thirty-three minutes; that of Toulon sixty-one degrees fifteen minutes; that of Naples sixty-three degrees thirty minutes; and that of the countries situated under the equator and on the level of the ocean from seventy-nine to eightyone degrees. Genoa is four degrees more to the north than Mudrid, and yet the temperature of Genoa raises the glass almost two degrees higher than that of the capital of Spain. Such is the influence of local causes, of the elevation of site, the proximity to the sea, a chain of mountains which keeps off the cold northerly winds, and a great number of little cirenmstances, the combination of · which moderates the temperature of places.

\*\* Rome, which is two degrees thirty-two minutes to the south of Genoa, but one degree twenty-nine minutes to the north of Ma-

drid, has almost the same mean temperature as the latter town. It is hetween sixty degrees seven minutes and thirty seconds, and sixty-one degrees fifteen minutes of Fahrenheit's, according to a great number of very exact observations made by M. Calandrelli and the elder M. de Humboldt, minister of the king of Prussia in Italy."

Histoire des Deux Dernseres Rois de la Maison de Stuart. Par Ch. J. Fox. Suivies de Picces originales et justificative; Ouvrage traduit de L'Anglais; auquel on à joint une Notice sur la Vie de I.' Auteur, 2 Tomes, Paris, 1809.

IN our last volume we gave a placeamong Miscellaneous Essays\*, to extracts from the French of Mr. de Bonald, ( a writer in very high estimation, we understand, at present, in France,) on the Manner of writing History; and from his The chief Legislation Primitive. reason, we stated, for introducing these was, that they furnished a most conspicuous proof and example of the debasing influence of military governments on literature. In the writings of Bonald, it was observed, very fine parts were employed in order to reconcile France and other nations to a system of despotism. We are induced by the same reason to introduce into our present volume the French translation of Mr. Fex's History: of which it may be said, in genural, that it is an exhibition or display of constitutional principles.

founded on historical facts. In the French translations, the constitut onal principles on which Mr. Fox hards very much, and maintains throughout the whole of his work, by alteration and omission or mutilation, have been withheld as much as was at all possible, consistently with the preservation of the narrative part. For example, in a letter of Mr. Fox's to Mr. Laing, published by Lord Holland in a preface, Mr. Hume, the historian, is censured for his ridiculous partiality to kings and princes: which, is represented by Mr. Fox " as more like the foolish admiration which women and children sometimes have for kings, than the opinion, right or wrong, of a philosopher." The whole of this stricture, in the translation, is left out. Mr. Fox, speaking of the leaders of the long parliament, states, that "they proceeded to establish that fundamental principle of all free government, the preserving of the purse to the people and their representatives." In the translation, the words in this quotation, distinguished by italies, are left Mr. Fox's fine culogium on General Washington is wholly omitted.

Among the reflections of Mr. Fox on the gloom and despair which must have been cast over those whose minds had been thoroughly imbued with a love of the good old cause, by the despotism of Charles II. is the following: The hatred of tyranny must, in such persons, have been exasperated by the experience of its effects, and their attachment to liberty proportionably confirmed. To them the state of their country must have been intolerable." In

the French translation these reflections are suppressed. Mr. Fox compares the situation of Churchill and Godolphin, when they were the tools of James II. in his base money-transactions with the Court of France, with that in which they stood as the minister and gen ral of another reign, conducting the confederacy against Lewis XIV. and triumphantly prosecuting the deliverance of Europe. forcibly," says Mr. Fox, " must the contemplation of these men, in such opposite situations, teach persons, engaged in political life, that a free and popular government is desirable not only for the public good, but for their own greatness and consideration—for every object of generous ambition." This observation, in the French translation, is struck out.

Mr. Fox describes the progress and success of the Duke of Markborough, in the prosecution of the design "to humble the pride of Lewis, and to shake to the foundation that fabric of power, which it had been the business of a long life to raise, at the expense of every sentiment of tenderness towards his subjects, and of justice and good faith to foreign nations." This noble period is translated by the Frenchman thus:—the Pour humilier lon orgueil, et pour the trembler sa couronne sur sa design and success to the pour thin trembler sa couronne sur sa design and success to the pour thin trembler sa couronne sur sa design and success to the progress of the progress

Mr. Hume's apology for Chaits
II. has drawn from Mr. For a
burst of indignation, involving an
important precept to all historians:

A spirit of adulation toward
deceased princes, though in a good
measure free from the imputation
of interested meanness, which a
justly attached to flattery, when
applied to living monarchs; et,



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as it is less intelligible with respect to its motive than the other, so is it in its consequences still more pernicious to the general interests of mankind. Fear of censure from contemporaries, will seldom have much effect upon men in situations of unlimited authority. They will too often flatter themselves that the same power which commits the crime will secure them from the reproach. The dread of posthumous infamy, therefore, being the only restraint, their consciences excepted, upon the passions of such persons, it is lamentable that this last defence (feeble enough at best) should in any degree be impaired; and impaired it must be, if not totally destroyed, when tyrants can hope to find in a man like Hume, no less eminent for the benevolence and integrity of his heart, than for the depth and soundness of his understanding, an apologist for even their foulest murders." The whole of this passage, containing so striking a moral, has, in the French translation, been suppressed. Mr. Fox, speaking of the right of political resistance, says: " Success, it has been invidiously remarked, constitutes, in most instances, the sole difference between the traitor and the deliverer of his A rational probability country. of success, distinguishes the wellconsidered enterprize of the patriot from the rash schemes of the disturber of the public peace. command success is not in the power of man; but to deserve success, by choosing a proper time, as well as a proper object—by the prudence of his means, no less than by the purity of his views-by a

cause, not only intrinsically just, but likely to ensure general support, is the indispensable duty of him who engages in an insurrection against an existing government." This passage is expunged, as was to be expected. But, to enume. rate all the instances in which Mr. Fox's history has been mutilated and garbled in the French translation, would, indeed, be a tedious There has been so much pains taken to pick out the white hairs from Mr. Fox's grey and venerable head, as in a very great measure to disfigure and disguise it. Yet, stripped as it is of the general reflections in which Mr. Fox has stamped the sanction of his great name upon the most important truths and precepts for guiding the conduct of public men, in periods of arbitrary administration, or popular delusion, the author's sentiments, in favour of liberty and justice, are so interwoven into the body of the composition, that they could not be wholly erazed without tearing to pieces the whole texture, and destroying even the shew of a progressive narrative. And, after all that it has undergone, it will not be read in France without effect. It is only surprising that a translation of the book has been suffered to be sold at all.

This prodigious garbling of Mr. Fox's book in the French translation, excites the pleasing reflection that Buonaparte lives in terror, and that his very efforts, like those of all tyrants, to avert, tend to increase his danger. That Buonaparte has seen and perused Mr. Fox's book, which might be perused in so short a time, cannot be 3 N 3 doubted.

He was personally acquainted with and possessed a high esteem for Mr. Fox. The appearance of the book was expected. It related to a period analogous to the circumstances of France for some time past: a republic, followed by the restoration of monarchy. And, lastly, all the alterations, interpolations, and expurgations it has undergone, prove that it must have been read by Buonaparte himself: for there is no translator that would have undertaken a business that required such excessive precaution before his translation could have any chance of being saleable; nor would that branch of the imperial police, which is charged with the care of the press, have ventured to sanction its publication, even as it is, without the authority of the person that must be called to mind by so many interesting analogies and recollections. Further still, the expurgations, in all probability, were not first made by the censors of the press, and then shewn, but originated with Buonsparte himself. It would have been a matter of extreme delicacy, if not of danger, for that board to have, of their own accord, struck out the passages bearing hard on Buona. parte. It would have discovered to the jealous Italian what, at the bottom of their hearts, they thought of him. If, again, Buonaparte, amidst the impatient curiosity of Paris and France, had given orders for the total suppression of the work, these orders would immediately have excited a suspicion, and inflamed curiosity still more. Such palpable evidence of caution, lest it should be read, would have brought it under the public eye, in

all its native terrors.—Buonaparte has, in many instances, but is none more glaringly than in defacing the sentiments of Mr. Fox, acknowledged that he sees, hanging over his head, the sword of Damodes. He is afraid, not without good reason, of the vicissitudes in public opinion and public spirit. Public opinion, in times of comparative barbarism and ignorance, is not se formidable, because it is not so easily or so completely formed, as in the present enlightened period of extended intercourse among men and nations. But an union of judgment, and a concert of wills, among vast bodies of men. spures at the authority of tyranis. -Why are mobs, immense aggre. gates of unconnected individuals to formidable? Because cach individual, weak and helpless in a solitary state, perceives and feels that he has more than the hands of the giant Briarcus. He hesitates not to commit the most violent act, to undertake the most daring enterprize, because he knows that he will be seconded and supported by thousands and hundreds of thossands.

In adverting to the suppressed passages of Fox's History, we have the pleasure of divining the ideas, the cares and fears, that occurred to the mind of Buonaparte. When the garbling, of which he is the author, shall come to the knowledge of Frenchmen, as it infallibly will do, the original work will be sought after, and perused with the doubled avidity and effect.

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is a miserable farrago of all the stories that could be scraped together from the inaccurate and false accounts that appeared in newspapers, magazines, and other pamphlets, after Mr. Fox's death, on pretence of gratifying public curiosity.

A Second Journey in Spain, in the Spring of 1809; from Lisbon, through the Western Skirts of the Sierra Morena, to Sevilla, Cordoba, Granuda, Malaga, and Gibraltar, and thence to Tetuan and Tungiers. With Plates, containing twenty-four Figures, illustrative of the Costume and Manners of the Inhabitants of several of the Spanish Provinces. By Robert Semple, Author of Observations on a Journey through Spain and Itary to Naples, and thence to Smyrna and Constantinople, in 1805, Se. Sc.

THERE are two kinds of travellers: 1. Travellers who, remaining long at different stages, make immense collections from printed books, and MS. contributions too, from individuals on all manner of subjects, History, Natural and Civil, Political and Rural Economy, the State of Science, Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, &c. &c. from which, with their own speculations intermixed, they make a great number of thick and heavy volumes, which they distinguish by the alluring name of Travels; though that of Miscellancous Collections and Observations would be by far a more appropriate title. The journey is so slow, and interrupted by so frequent and such long intervals, that we entirely lose sight of it, and contemplate only an industrious compiler: an author, more anxious to display all that he knows, and all that he can scrape together, that can be crammed into his book by any kind of relation, than to draw from the life, and describe with fidelity and precision. what actually come under the recognizance of their own senses.

The second kind of travellers are they who go on, with more or less rapidity, but without interruption, and at every turn amuse their readers with something new or unexpected, either in the aspect of the country, or in the situation, character, and manners of men. Due rest and refreshment such travellers must have, as well as the loitering travellers, and different circumstances may invite them to sojourn longer in one territory, or remain longer in one spot than another. But still they are ever on

A traveller of this description had visited Sweden, some little time before Signior Guiseppe Acerbi passed through that country, in his travels to the North Cape. The Swedes told Acerbi, that the traveller, who was an Englishman, had been extremely troublesome to every society to which he had access, by not only endless questions to be answered verbally, but applications to divers persons for accounts of this and that in writing: while, at the same time, he did not lay himself out to afford either amusement or instruction, by his own conversation. This anecdote was not omitted in the translation of Acerbi's Travels; but it was discretely struck out by the bookseller Mawman, who purchased the translation, together with the copy-ribgt of the original: as the trouble some travellers have, &c. was mentioned.

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the whole in motion. They tell you what they see or hear; but it is no part of their plan to write histories, or statistical accounts of the countries through which they pass.

Mr. Semple belongs to this se-He holds cond class of travellers. on in his course, which is pretty rapid, without stopping at any place, or on any occasion, to make collections or minute researches of any kind. He is guided in his attentions by taste and judgment. He describes sciences, societies, and persons in a lively manner, and he is throughout sensible, sincere, and candid. In a word, this Second Journey is, like the former, interesting, amusing, and instruc-.mve.

This Second Journey was undertaken with the intention of observing the effects produced upon Spain by the revolution. Mr. Semple proceeded from Falmouth to Lisbon, in the packet, in January, 1809. He found it dult and cheerless, and as much under the influence of fear, as of the hopes of patriotism. The state of Lisbon, and the Portuguese Ievies, he describes in the following manner:

aware that in case of the French entering Lisbon, his property would be the first object of search and confiscation, and that even his peaceful, and mercantile pursuits might not suffice to protect his person from imprisonment. The doubts, the suspense, the alarm, the confusion which prevailed, may therefore be well imagined. Whilst such was the state of the English residents, the native inhabitants presented a different and more in-

equally anxious after every fresh whisper of intelligence; they were yet thained to the spot by insur hountable tles, and obliged to wait at their post the issue of the contest. Hence : strange mixture of passions. Rage against the French who were advancing; rage against the English who were preparing to abandon The first was open and them. avowed: the second secret and concealed, but only waiting the last moment of embarkation to have displayed itself in all its madness. The conflict of contending passions ended in a burst of patriotism. When it could not longer be concealed that the English and Spanish armies in Gallicia were retreating. When it became evident that the English force in Lisbon was making every preparation to embark at the shortest notice; and those regiments which had marched towards the frontiers were rapidly retreating without having seen an enemy: then the government ande an animated appeal to the people. reminded them of the former glory of the Portinguese name, and called upon them to assert it. The enthusiasm created by such arpeals, and by necessity, was very great. But had the French advanced, it would, in thy opinion. have proved less fatal to them than to the "straggler's of the Edgish rear-guard. Happily this was not put to the test. The streets, the squares, the quays: Were lined with ranks of volunteels, where arms, equipment, and interements. were most various and williamen. The greater proportion cirric pikes; some were armed with fowling.

teresting spectacle. Beatly in

suspense, equally in confusion.



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ing-pieces, some with bayonets red on poles, some with small ds, with daggers, with pistols, rith a single pistol. Here there in the ranks were halberts and pikes of curious ancient workmanship, which probably been wielded in the of the fifteenth century, and, long lying in dust and darkwere now dragged forth to

The assortment of the men is various as their arms. The ind the short, the lean and orpulent, the old man and the pling, stood side by side. At rord of command, some turned e right and others to the left, parts of the line advanced: others remained stationary. Iort, every thing was ridicuexcept their cause, and that most sacred.

It is only necessary once to hese or similar levies, to be essed with the folly of atting to defend a country with against a regular force. In vn or a pass they may be of service; but in the present of military science, a state h trusts to them in any great ee for her safety, when the of danger approaches, will itably be lost. The sure and test of good troops is the inet: how then can it be exed that new levies of citizens Id stand this test, at the very time of their seeing an enemy? stand it they must, seeing that have no other arms but those and to hand, a pike, or a hal-, or a sword.

But the mob of Lisbon was ed, and determined to shew it was so. Every night at least one Frenchman, or one suspected to be so, was discovered and dragged to prison, where generally his dead body alone arrived. I myself was witness to an Englishman being murdered in this manner, and strove in vain to save his life. An Englishman! you ex-Yes, reader, an Englishclaim. man. It was on a Sunday evening, and I was proceeding up the principal street, when having advanced a little beyond the headquarters of the English general, I heard the shoutings of a great mob. They drew nearer, and I presently found myself enveloped in a furious crowd, dragging along a poor wretch in the English dress; his countenance disfigured with blood, and hardly able to stagger along from the blows which he had re-I demanded his crime. ceived. They told me he was a French. man: but au English officer, who was in the crowd, exclaimed, that it was his servant, and endeavoured to reason with some who appeared as leaders of the mob. At this intelligence I made my utmost offorts to get near the unfortunate man, and just arrived in timp to seize with both my hands a pike. which some brave Portuguese from behind was endeavouring to thrust into his back. I called out to the officer to assist me. He replied, it was the positive order of the gene. ral, that in all such cases no Englishman should interfere, and advised me to take care of my own I was in the midst of pikes, swords, and daggers, which seemed to be thrust about in all directions, as if through madness or intoxication. In spite of all my struggles, I was thrown down and nearly trampled upon by the mob, and at length with difficulty escaped from amongst them. Next morning I

was informed that the poor wretch had been murdered in the course And this passed of the night.

within one hundred yards of the

English head-quarters! "Because they were armed, and the enemy was not at their gates, the Portuguese already began to utter rhodomontades. Every man finding a weapon in his hands, markably good, and a degree of perhaps for the first time, performed with it a thousand deeds of heroism. But not merely what they were going to do, what they had already done against the common enemics of Europe was the tonic of their discourses, They had gained, in conjunction with their English allies, the battle of . Vimeira. It was a Portuguese soldier who made general Brenier prisoner, and they had beaten the French at Oporto. Lest there should be any doubt of these facts. an engraving of the battle of Vimeira, to be found in every shop, represented the dreadful Portu-

upon the brave army which gained that battle, to be stopped in the career of victory, or to be caricatured by such associates!" From Lisbon Mr. Semple proceeded to Seville, by the usual road of Elvas and Badajoz.

of the palm of victory. I know

not which was the greater hardship

his arrival in Spain he met frequent bodies of armed men going to join the armles. Being known for an Englishman, he was generally well.

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of donne ceptied, Vinal Bengene. On the 8th of Feb. " Lorenday, about mid-day, Los Saples de Maimona, by a read which hefore

entering, winds nearly round its "The population of this place may be computed at about tacke

hundred souls; and the general appearance of the inhabitants is superior to that in any of the villages on the high road between it and The post-house was re-Badajoz.

cleanliness prevailed in its interior that might have been noticed oven in England. Being announced as

an Englishman, the door was soon surrounded by wondering peasants, while some of the better seet of the inhabitants, under various

pretences, entered the house, and, having greeted me very courtnowly. began to ask a variety of questions. As the French had never yet penetrated into these mountains, the anxiety of the women was very

great, to know whether there was any probability of their coming to Maimona. They were wat, ignorant of the excesses committed in guese dragoons charging the enemy, Cordoba and Andujar by the army and bearing away at least one-half

of Dupont; and fancy painted these excesses even in worse enjoye. if possible, than they had gristed. When I assured them that England would never forsake their cause so long as they remained true to them.

time encouraging hopes for the fature, their joy was hardly sto be expressed, A general exclamation of "Viva los Ingleses"; busit from the assembly, while their concerness to befriend me was proposited.

selves, and gave them at the same

I was present to take a postion of treated, and saluted with cries of the family puchsire; one took my Viva L'Inglaterra, to which he hat, another my slock, a think as hade acer to something the world to see the second of broader

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anded me a chair, while a fourth retched my wet gloves on his and held them over the fire. I'ter an hour's rest I set off, acpanied by many good wishes. Maimona to Fuente de los tos the distance is four leagues, the country is in a higher state of Cultivation than any spot bethis and Elvas. On both ides of the high road the fields were green with rising corn, thickly interspersed with olive-trees, and whole presented the charming Prospect of a rich plain of great exbent, bordered all round by romntic hills. As we approach wente de los Cantos, we have a Sear view of the town of Bienvewide, at the distance of about five wiles to the north-east, apparently a place of considerable note, and situated at one extremity of the great plain near the gorges of the mountains, towards Llerena. On this road, I for the first time observed a considerable number of marrow waggons, with two wheels, and drawn by two mules. means even of these clumsy waggons, two thules dragged at least as much as six could carry; yet such is the force of hereditary customs, that, together with these, I t saw droves of mules and asses loaded with articles of the same kind, and conducted by mulcteers. The peasantry in general seemed remarkably stout, although not tall, and their dress was almost uniformly of a dark brown. four hours I reached Fuente de los Cantos, apparently nearly equal in size to Maimona, and surrounded by cultivated fields, and plantations of olive: The curiosity of the inhabitunts of Fuente seemed even stronger; if possible, than what I

had witnessed at Malmona: and the lively and handsome appear. ance of the women was particularly striking. Here I found little to detain me. It wanted still more than an hour of sun-set, and I set off for Monasterio, another post of three leagues distant. A little boy was my guide, and so young that I felt him as if placed under my protection. After proceeding about a league from Fuente de los Cantos. the country becomes interesting, and gradually increases in interest as we approach Monasterio. The small, barren, and regularly rounded hills, give way to heights of various forms, and to chains of lofty mountains, the summits of which are only at intervals perceptible through the driving clouds. We begin to discern small woods in the hollows, on the sheltered slopes of the mountains, and on both sides of the road are scattered various species of the oak, the elm. the cork-tree, and the wild olive. From Abuera, or even perhaps from Badajoz, and the banks of the Guadiana, we have been constantly. but imperceptibly ascending until now, when it is evident that we are approaching towards the highest ridge of the Sierra Morena, which, in this direction, we have to pass. We make a descent to arrive at Monasterio. I arrived there about an hour after sun-set, and for the first time since leaving Badajoz. was challenged by the guard of the place, and asked for my passport. In this, however, they were easily satisfied; and I was speedily conducted to the post-house, where I again met in every individual the same eagerness to oblige an Englishman, which I had uniformly observed from the first moment of

my crossing the Guadiana. It was not a mercenary attention, which flies to execute your orders with the prospect of to-morrow's gain; but a grateful eagerness, which con-, vinced me more and more how deeply the services which England had rendered to Spain were here. imprinted upon every bosom. Such are the advantages which nations derive from acting on great and generous principles. The feelings, not only of these peasants, but of the great mass of Spanish peasantry, will survive many a political storm. and remain true to England, at a period too distant for us yet to The peaform hypotheses upon. santry of all countries form the true basis of their strength. Their prejudices are strong, generous, and obstinate; and amid the fall of thrones, and the puerile vacillations of emperors and kings, it is at least grateful to reflect, that the peasantry of the peninsula are, in these respects, decidedly English. It may, perhaps, be said with truth, that England alone can destroy these favourable prejudices.

"The family at Monasterio, as usual, supped after me; and I observed with pleasure the children repeating their prayers, and kissing their hands to their parents be-This was not Yore retiring to bed. the first time that I was struck with the many points of resemblance between the generality of the Scottish peasants and those in many parts of Spain. The dark caps of the peasants of Sierra Morena, the uniformity of their dress, many of their dishes, the interior arrangement of their houses, the domestic manners of their women, their looks, their air, their gravity mixed with a dry humour, and an upfeigned spirit of piety, all tend to remind us of many of the me prominent features in the characte of the Scottish peasantry. I con made the same remark to a wel informed Spanjard at Madrid. some of the peasants whom I served to arrive there from varie provinces. 'Undoubtedly,' hen plied, in all the spirit of a ti Spaniard, 'do you not know, tu we have formerly sent colonics Scotland?

". Four hundred men of the cond battalion of Captabria was quartered here. The first batter lion, they told me, was with the army; and in talking on these subjects, I found that an English regiment, the fortieth, which have lately passed along this road, on way to Sevilla, was the theme universal admiration. What chich excited the astonishment, and in most the envy, of the Spanish recruits, seemed to be the dress and accoutrements of that regiments nor could they avoid contrast. their own miserable dress 25" scanty pay, with those of the new allies. The women were puticularly charmed; and the mucians, with their hats dressed roan with seathers, had, I found, na deep impression on every hear The death of General Moore, 11: the embarkation of the Bushin was, not yet known here, even t the best informed. A French cargrant of the revolution, married in Spain, and an officer of some ration in the Spanish army, visited me and was now, for the first nor informed of these important events. The miscrable system of keeping the people in a state of ignorance as much as possible, is still 1 strongly persisted in by the goverment

nt of Spain as in former pe! dis. This officer informed me it he had commanded the cavalry the rear-guard of the duke de fantado's army, when 'It 'had en obliged to retreat, and had it all its artillery. My men ight desperately, said he, and ice drove back the enemy; but ere was a great fault somewhere, r the whole of the guard under y command, appointed to cover e retreat of the artillery, did not sceed five Hundred men.'- You re a Frenchman, said I, and ave some means of judging, tell ie candidly what is your opinion' I the probable issue of the present ontest?'- I am certainly of pinion, replied he, that if the maniards are supported by Enand, they can never be conquerd. Knowing how difficult it is ever to eradicate from the mind of i Frenchman, the idea of the glory of his country, I felt inclined to attach some weight to this opinion." . . .

"Having determined to proceed to Granada, and being perfectly satisfied with the lesson which I had received as to travelling with carriers, I resumed my favourité method by post, for which purpose I procured a licence.

Oh the 20th February, at midday, I left Cordoba, my gilide, as usual, having my portmanteau fastened before him. Instead of crossing the Guadalquivir by the bridge, we went above the town, where the banks were pleasatilly adorned with trees, and passed over in a large boat. Frosti the opposite bank the road begins immediately to ascend, and, for nearly two leagues, leads over a country of open downs,

sprinkled with fields of corn. In looking back, Cordoba appears far more interesting than when re-, viewed from any other point from which I had yet seen it, It appears closer and more compact; its churches, houses, walls, and towers, are more happily blended; and from these heights we look down upon it, as if seated in the bottom of a valley, screened by mountains, and by the side of a noble stream. After losing sight of Cordoba, I was struck with the appearance of the surrounding country, which presented rich fields of green corn scattered here and there, without the vestige of a human habitation near them, or, indeed, in sight, in any direction; one might almost have been tempted to regard them as the spontaneous productions of the ground, At the distance of three leagues from Cordoba, we reached El Cortijo del Genovese, or the Genoese Farm, a single miserable hut, some, what removed from the road, with stables, out of which we were provided with very indifferent horses.

" Having proceeded about a league, we crossed the Badajocillo. now a considerable stream, and which we were obliged to pass three times in the space of little more than a league. It flows here through a fertile and extensive flat, bounded by low hills, and in a tolerably good state of cultivation. At the head of this flat, and three Teagues from El Cortijo, stands Castro, of which we have a fine view in our approach, seated on a shiall tocky height, which anficars to block up the valley, and break the bed of the Badajocillo, which flows round its bases. The walls form hearly a regular ob-

long,

rious Journeys through, these Countries. To which is added an accurate and interesting Account of Tomiucton, the great Empiriona of Central Africa, By Jumes Grey Jackson, Esp. 1-lustrated with Engravings, 10.

THIS is a very interesting prinlication, and, if duly attended to, may be a very useful one. Jackson, in the prosecution of his business as a merchant, has resided for a long time among a people less known to Europeans than any other, with whom, for so many ages, we have had such constant intercourse, and has travelled ali over a country, less known than any in Europe or in though within sight of Gibraltar. The observations which he has made him elf, or collected from native travellers, respecting the interior of Africa, form a work of no ordinary value, in either a commercial or literary point of view.

In the eleventh chapter we have an account of the General Conmerce of Macocco - Annual Imports and Experts of Mogodor-The Importance and Advantage of a trade with the empire of Marocco-Cause of its Decline-And the present state of our Relations with the Barbary Powers. Chapter thirteenth is taken up with the commercial relations of the empire of Marocco with Inabuctoo, and other districts of Soudan -- Route of the Caravans to and from Soudan --- City of Limbuctor -- The preductive Gold Mines in its Vicinage -the Navigable Intercourse between Jamie and Timbuctoo; and from the latter to Cairo in Egypt . the whole being collected from the mest authentic and corroborating

testimonies of the guides of the ravans, interant merchants of dan, and other creditable st of intelligence.

To these two chapters re to commerce, we ought, per to add the seventh chapter, gives an account of the popu of the empire of Marocco, a its sea-ports, and principal towns. Though it does not on commerce directly, it co various facts, which may f no unimportant information perhaps suggest some useful to ingenious and enterprising chants.

Mr. Jackson having gine chapter cleven, an accurate count of the exports and it of the port of Mogodor, at the years 1801, 1805, and first six months of 1806, fully extracted from the Incustom-house books, in a occupying nineteen pages, the following important of tions:—

" By a careful perusal foregoing account of the t from, and imports into, th of Mogodor, the commercia er will be enabled to form curate idea of the trade of place: there are several this ported in such small qua that they cannot be recko articles of trade, but rat samples; but, being in the & house books, they are give to make the account com they show the produce of the try, and might, if the trade duly encouraged and prol form articles of consideral portance in a commercial but, with consuls, who are c unacquainted with the lange



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untry, and the manners, poand complexion of the court, ist not expect that the Briierchant will be sufficiently aged to make considerable ures to West Burbary; and one reason why the trade late years been in a great abandoned by us, and has into the bands of a few Jews, ts of the emperor.

he French, aware of the imce of a trade which carries annfactured goods of all and furnishes in return raw als, were induced to attempt ablishment of considerable ; but the British cruizers in diterraneau, rendering it alapossible for their ships to sail from Marseilles, have lately I them to relinquish their ene for the present, though an he no doubt, that in the of a permanent peace, it will med with additional vigour. ame causes have also comthe other merchants, natives atries now under the domif France, to remain almost v inactive, waiting impafor some change that may them to resume with some y their commercial negos; so that, with the exceptwo or three houses, there present, no European estaint of any consequence at

commerce of Mogodor with a, during the years 1804 and was impeded by a dispute n that country and the emwhich, however, has been ly adjusted, and the trade is sumed. Vessels going from Boston, and other parts of a, with East and West In., LI.

dia produce to Mogodor, receive, in return, the various articles of Barbary produce; and by this means, the agents of the American merchants established at Mogodor are enabled to undersell us in all East and West India goods.

66 A close connexion with the empire of Manacco is of the greatest importance to Great Britain both in a political and commercial point of view; for besides the various articles of trade already enumerated, it affords ample supplies of provisions; and if a friendly intercourse between the two nations were firmly established, we should never have any difficulty in victualing not only Gibraltar, but also all our different fleets which cruize in the Mediterranean, and on the northern coast of Africa, a resource which, in the present state of things, certainly merits the serious attention of this country. The advantages of a trade with this empire must be evident from what has been detailed in the prereding pages, where it will be seen that nearly the whole of the exports to Marocco consists of manufactured goods, and that the returns for these are entirely raw materials, many of which are essentially necessary in our manufactures. That the present trade is so inconsiderable, arises entirely from the little encouragement and support it meets with; for British subjects, finding they had to depend on their own exertions alone. for the protection and safety of their property embarked in this traffic. have for the most part abandoned it, and now it is talling into the hands of subjects of Marocco, esta-This is the biished in England. more to be regretted, as we have it 3 O

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in our power, by proper representations, and a judicious negociation, to supply, through this channel, a great part of the interior of Africa with our superfluous manufactures, while we might receive in return many very valuable and useful articles, such as oil of olives, hides, skins, almonds, gums, wax, silver, and gold, in addition to which may be mentioned, oranges and lemons, of which a greater quantity might be procured from two ports in the empire, than is afforded by both Spain and Portu-The oranges of Tetuan are gal. the finest in the world, and are sold for eight drahims, or about three and sixpence per thousand. It may, perhaps, he objected by some, who have experienced difficulties in treating with the emperor, that he would not, probably, allow fruit to be exported: to this I answer, that it is possible, by proper means, to obtain almost any favour from a sovereign who is uncontrolable; it is not gold which rules his conduct, though some ingenious persons have imagined that to be the only means of procuring any thing from him: had this been the case, he would not have granted me the privilege of exporting. mules to the West Indies at half the duty the French house of Messry. Demellet and Sabatier, offered him. In short, nothing is wanting to secure a most extensive and lucrative trade with Marocco, but an established friendship between the two nations, strengthened by a mutual return of good of. fices and attention. Indeed the present emperor, Muley Soliman, may be said to have made overtures of this nature; but from our impolicy, and inattention, added to the ignorance of the proper mode tives about the desert, to the dif-

of treating with him, these overtures have been neglected."

There are other chapters, as those concerning the culture, the mineral, animal and regetable productions of Marocco, not certainly altogether unconnected with mercantile speculation: but they fall more properly under the head of literary and liberal entertain-Of this division of the work we have given some specimens in our present volume, ander heads of Characters, Natural History, and Miscellaneous Articles. To these, add the following:

"The Arabs going nearly in a state of nature, wearing nothing but a cloth or rag, to cover their nakedness, immediately strip their unhappy victims, and march them up the country barefooted, like The feet of Eurothemselves. peans, from their not being accustomed, like the Arabs, to this mode of travelling, soon begin to swell with the heat of the burning sand over which they pass; the Arab considering only his boots, does not give himself the trouble to inquire into the cause of this, but abstemious and unexhausted himself, he conceives his unfortunate captive will, by dint of fatigue and travelling, become so too. In these warches the Europeus suffer the pains of fatigue and hunger in a most dreadful degree; for the Arab will go fifty tillet a day without tasting food; and at night will content hindself with a little barley-meal mixed with cold water, miserable fare for in La. glish scaman, who (to use the term that is applied to the PRESENT men among the Arabi) cuts their overy

"They carry the Christian cap-

fcrent markets to sell them, for they very soon discover that their habits of life render them altogether unserviceable, or very inferior to the black slaves, which they procure from l'inductoo. After travelling three days to one market, five to another, nay sometimes fourteen, they at length become objects of commercial speculation, and the itinerant Jewtraders, who wander about from . Wedingon to sell their wares, find means to barter for them tobacco. salt, a cloth garment, or any other thing, just as a combination, of circumstances may offer, and then return to Wedinoon, with the purchase. If the Jew have a correspendent at Mogodor, he writes to him, that a ship had been wrecked, mentioning the flag or nation she belonged to and requests him toinform the agent, or consul, of the nation of which the captain is a subject; in the mean time flattering the poor men, that they will shortly be liberated and sent to Mogodor, where they will meet their countrymen. A long and tedious servitude, however, generally follows, for want of a regular fund at Mogodor, for the redemption of these people. agent can do nothing but write to the consul-general at Tangier; this takes up nearly a month, before an answer is received, and the merchants at Mogodor, being so little protected by their respective goveruments, and having various im-. mediate uses for their money, are very unwilling to advance for the European interest of five per cent: so that the time lost in writing to the gorganment, of the country to whom the unfortunate captives belong, the necessity of procuring the

to their emancipation, and various other circumstances, form impediments to their liberation. I knew an instance where a merchant had advanced the money for one of these captives, who, had his ransom not being paid, would have been obliged to return to the south, where he would have been sold or compelled to embrace the Matrommedan religion; for the British vice-consul had not the purchasemoney, nor any orders to redeem him, having previously sent to the consul-general an account of the purchase of the rest of the crew. This man was delivered up by the merchant who had redeemed him to the British vice-consul, to whom he looked for payment: various applications were made to the consul-general, but the money was not paid two years afterwards, all applications to government having failed; a representation of the case was next made to a society in, London, which has been established ever since the year 1724, for the redemption of British slaves in Turkey and Barbary, which, after deliberating on the matter, agreed to pay the merchant the money he had advanced. The purchasemoney in this case was, including the cost of clothes (for the man was naked when purchased) did not altogether amount to forty pounds; there was, however, so much trouble attending the accomplish. ment of the business, that no individual merchant has since ventured to make an advance on a similar security, for, not to mention the difficulty of recovering the principal at the expiration of a long period, the value of money is such at Mogodor, that merchants are unmoney for their purchase previous. willing to advance it at a low interest, six per cent per month being often paid for it. It is in this manner that the subjects of a great paritime power have been neglected in a country where, by adopting a few political regulations, all the hardships of bondage might be prevented."

"Whilst the Europeans remain in the hands of the Arabs and Jews, they are employed in various domestic services, such as bringing water, possibly the distance of nine or ten miles, to the habitation, and in collecting fire-wood. performing these offices, their feet, being bare, and treading on the "heated sand, become blistered and inflamed, the sandy particles penetrate into these blisters when broken, and irritate in such a manner as sometimes to cause mortifieation and death. The young lads, of which there are generally two or three in every ship's crew, are often seduced by the Arabs to become Mohammedans; in this case the Sheick, or chief of the duar, adopts him, and iniates him in the Koran, by scuding him to the (Mdursa) seminary, where learns to read the sacred volume, and is instructed in the pronunciation of the Arabic language; he is named after the Sheick who adopts him, after which an Arabian woman is offered to him as a wife; he marries, has a family, and becomes one of the clan, thus abandoning for ever his native country and counexions.

The state of domestic comfort enjoyed by Christians in West Barbary or Marocco, is far from being impeded by those degrading distinctions practised in Egypt and other. Mohammedan countries, where they are not allowed to ride

on horses (the prophet's beast), to wear green (the prophet's colour), &c. &c.; here they may do either: they may even enter towns on horseback, a privilege, however, which was not granted till of late years: Mr. Chenier, the French consul, first broke through the degrading custom, for being opposed by the gate-keepers at Saffy, he drew his sword, and forced his entrance, adding, that no one should stop the representative of the King of France; and when I went to Agadeer, by order of the Sultan Muley Yezzid, on my arriving at the gate, the Bashaw's son objected to my entering on horseback, alleging, that it was near a sanctuary, and that Christians had never been allowed to enter the gate on horseback; I immediately turned my horse, ordered the baggage to be put on board the ship from which I had just landed, and declared, that I would not reside in any town, where I was not on a footing with the Mooselmin; but the old Bashaw, El Hayanie, a min of ninety years of age, sent out two of his sons to request me to come back: 'Old customs.' said he, when I afterwards met him at the gate, 'are done away; we wish to see the place flourish with commerce, as in its former establishment; enter and go out on horseback whenever you please; accordingly, ever since this circumstance, Christians fbut not Jews) have been allowed to chier the town on horseback; they may ride about the country in safety. and amuse themselves in the sports of the field; they are not obliged to stop at the approach of a Bashaw or his family, or to alight till the great man has passed; 'It is expected that he salute him is

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his own country fashion, by taking off his hat, which, however, is considered by Mooselmin, unaccustomed to Christians, much in the same light that we should a man taking off his wig; for they go uncovered in the presence of the emperor, unless they have a red or Moorish cap on, which is a substitute for a wig, their heads being shaved."

"Those who have philosophy enough to confine their wants solely to what nature requires, would view the individual happiness of the people, who compose the caravans, with approbation. Their food, dress, and accommodation, are simple and natural; proscribed from the use of wine and intoxicating liquors, by their religion, and exhorted by its principles to temperance, they are commonly satisfied with a few nourishing dates, and a draft of water; and they will travel for weeks successively, without any other food; at other times, a little barley-meal and cold water is the extent of their provision, when they undertake a journey of a few weeks across the desert; living in this abstemious manner, they never complain, but solace themselves with the hope of reaching their native country, singing occasionally during the journey, whenever they approach any habitation, or whenever the camels appear fatigued; these songs are usually sung in trio, and in the chorus all the camel-drivers who have a musical voice join; it is worthy observation, how much these songs renovate the camels, and the symphony and time they keep, surpasses what any would imagine,

who had not heard them. versing the desert, they generally contrive to terminate the day's journey at l'Asaw, a term which they appropriate to our o'clock, P. M. so that between that period and the selting sun, the tents are pitched, prayers said, and the (Lashaw) supper got ready; after which they sit round in a circle, and talk till sleep overcomes them, and next morning, at break of day, they proceed again on

their journey. "The Arabic language, spoken by the camel-drivers, is peculiarly sweet and soft; the guttural and harsh letters are softened. and with all its energy and perspicuity, when pronounced by them, is as soft, and more sonorous, than the Italian; it approaches the ancient Korannick language, and has suffered but little alteration these twelve hundred years. The Arabs of Moraffra, and those of Woled Abbusebah, frequently hold an extempore conversation in poetry, at which the women are adepts, and never fail to show attention to those young Arabs, who excel in this intellectual and refined amusement."

"These slaves are treated very differently from the unhappy victims who used to be transported from the coast of Guinea, and our settlements on the Gambia, to the West India islands. After suffering those privations, which all who traverse the African desert must necessarily and equally submit to, masters, as well as servants and slaves, they are conveyed to Fas and Marocco, and after being exhibited in the sock, or public market-place, they are sold to the high-303

#### ANNUAL REGISTER, 1809. 934

home, where, if found, faithful, they are considered at members of the family, and allowed an intercourse with the (Horgani) free, born women of the household. Being in the daily habit of hearing the Ausbig language spoken; they soon acquire a partial knowledge of it, and the Mahammedan religion, teaching the unity of God. they readily reject Paganiam, and embrace Mohammedanism; their Mooselmin mastors then instil into their valuet minds, ready to receive the first impression, the fundamental principles of the Mosselmin: thouring; the more intelligent learn to read and write, and after, wards acquire a partial knowledge of the Koran; and such as can read and understand one chapter, from that time procure their emancipation from slavery, and the master exalts in beving converted an infideland in full feith, expects favour from heaven for the action. and for having liberated a slave, When these people do not turn their minds to reading, and learn. ing the principles of Mohammeda. nism, they generally obtain their fooders dakter sight or ten years servicudes: for the more conscientions Mosselmin, consider them; as servantes i and punchase, them for about the same sem that they would pay in grages, to a servant during the above period. At the exa piration of which term, by giving them their liberty, they, according to their religious opinions, acquire a blessing from God, for having done an act, which, a Algoretman considers more meritorious single the sight of Heaven, then the sacrifice commercial and political connecof a goat, for even of a camel. tion with the Barbary powers This liberation is entirely voluntary would be promoted by acquiring a

est bidder, who carries them to his

on the part of the owner; and I sign) to e here known some slaves so aliached to their masters from good treatment, that when they have been offered their liberty, they have actually refused it, preferring to continue in servitude. It should not, however, be supposed, that the Arabs and Moors are always inclined thus to liberate these degraded people; on the contrary, some of them, particularly the latter, are obdurate, and make an infamous traffic of them, by purchasing, and afterwards intermarrying them, for the purposes of propagation and of sale, when they are placed in the public market place, and there turned about, and examined in order to ascertain their value."

The above extract, relating to the ruin of the French trade, and projects for the present, on the coast of Barbary, gives rise to two reflections :--- L. It is consolatory to think, that there are wast, and rich portions of the globe to which the tyranny, exercised over continent, of Europe, caupof extended, while was great power, hostile to the tyrant, is mistress of the seas of the partition that is, the freedom or political in-dependency of continental france being lost Great Britain should aim, by all means, at forming a new political balance, on a gr the balance of the world, by sul tivating a commercial alliance with Asia, Africa, North America, and, if possible, and what scena mighty easy, South America. And we are taught, or rather reminded by Mr. Jackson, how much our



# ACCOUNT OF BOOKS

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thorough knowledge of their respective languages. For a complete and most satisfactory proof and illustration of this position, we must refer our readers to Mr. Jackson's eleventh chapter, from which we are constrained, by our limits, to make no other than the

following extracts:

"When we recollect that the envoys to Marocco for the last century have been men almost wholly unacquainted with the manners, customs, and religious prejudices of the people, and ignorant of their language, we shall cease to be surprised that our connection with that empire has been so limited, and impeded by mutual misunderstanding of each other's sentiments, originating, but too often, in deficiency and inaccuracy What expectaof interpreters. tions can be indulged of terminating successfully negociations with a prince, in conversing with whom some ignorant and illiterate interpreter, generally a Jew, and a devoted subject of the emperor, must be made the confidential servant of the party, treating? Besides, every one acquainted with the nature of the government, and political principles of the court of Marocco, is well aware, that, even supposing it possible to procure a Jew, capable of interpreting accurately the English Into Arabic, and vice versa, yet there are many expressions necessary for an envoy to use to the emperor, which no Jew in the country dare to utter on pain of losing his head; the general garrulity of these people, moreover, is such, that they are perhaps unworthy of being intrusted with any secret wherein the interest of a nation is concerned. Of this the emperor himself is con-

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vinced, as was also his father, who frequently, during his reign, expercised his regret to Mr. A. Layton, that no English consul could be found capable of holding direct intercourse with him."

minister at Marocco for European affairs, his excellency asked me if, in the event of his master's writing to his majesty, the latter would be able to get the letter interpreted; I answered in the affirmative; and a very polite and friendly letter was afterwards written, which requested an answer; but it remained here in the secretary of state's office, without any attention being paid to its contents; a mark of disrespect which gave great offence to the emperor.

"It appears to me extraordinary, that a language which is spoken over a much greater extent of country than any other on earth -a language combining all the powers and energy of the Greek and Latin, should be so little-understood, that an Arabic letter, written by the present Emperor of Marocco to the King of Great Britain, actually lay in the secrotary of state's office some months without being translated. The circumstance coming to the knowledge of the chancellor of the exchequer (the right honourable Spencer Perceval) that gentleman expressed a wish to a friend of mine, to have a translation, and the letter was transmitted to me for that purpose. Doctor Buffe, who delivered it, assured me, it had been sent to one, if not both mis versities, and to the post-office, but that, either from a difference in the

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punctuation of the characters, or in the language itself, no one could be sound capable of rendering it This statement, into : Boglish. however unaccountable it may appear to many, was afterwards farther confirmed, by passports and other papers in African Arabic being sent to me for translations, the want of which had detained vessels in our ports, and caused merchants in London to suffer from a loss of markets."

An academy of commerce was instituted by the emperor Joseph II. at Vienna; at which academy the pupils were instructed in a variety of foreign languages, and in the art of drawing. Such an academy might be founded by the British government, without imposing any burthen on the public, at Melta. The whole property in this island, formerly belonging to the Knights of St. John, has devolved to the crown of Great Bri-. This property might be converted into a fund for the support of proper masters, who could. be precured from the islands and coasts of the Mediterranean, and a certain number of scholars. ths seminary young men might he trained up to act in the capacities. of comula, commercial interpreters, and agents, and as travellers under the patronage of literary and libe. ral individuals or societies, for the explosation of anknown regions, and the improvement of both natural and vivil history. From the islands and the countries on the Mediterranean, as well as from experienced of the views of Bons. Great Britain and Ireland, young parte, from his andertaking and

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men, buides those on the foundstion, night be attracted to the college of Malta, so finely situated for such a rendezvous, and the acquisition of the living languages facilitated by social converse among ingenious youths of different un-If this project of a college tions. at Malta should come under the eye, and meet with the approbation of Mr. Jackson, it would be well if he would take it up. . There is no one we know of, better qualified to point out its advantages, and the arrangements proper for carrying it into execution.

State of the Foreign Affairs of Great Britain for the Year 1809. By Gould Francis Leckie, Esq.

THE grand political measure of opposing a kind, of maritime cmpire to the overgrown, and still growing empire, of France, on the continent of Europe, touched on in our last article, is so ingeniously and ably recommended to the British government in the writings of Mr. Leckie, that we do not be sitate to give this small pamphlet a place among the books we have selected as tavourable specimens of 1809. It exhibits a happy and rare union of patriotism, learning, genius, comprehensive views, and solid sense.\* The spirit and tendency of the pamphlet is briefly stated in the conclusion :

From all that we have hitherto

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See also our account of his "Historical Spryey of the Foreign Affairs of Great Britain, with a View to explain the Causes of the Dispetdre with late and present Wars," in our Account of Burs, Yol, I., p. 287. accomplishing

accomplishing what he promises, from his negociations in Turkey and Persia, and the threat he has expressed of invading our Indian provinces, are we authorized to hold him so cheap as to feel no soheitude on the subject? We must by this time be satisfied that the means we have hitherto employed to oppose his ambition, are insufficient and nugatory; and our ministers cannot flatter themselves that by perseverance in their old maxims they can work effects contrary to those which they have over and over again experienced, and that they can still claim the confidence of the nation which they have so often disappointed.

"It is evident that the taking part with the old established governments, or the new ones that act on their principles, has only shown our ministers that they deceive themselves, while they have overlooked, in every part of the world, those materials which Bonaparte has used, and of which they would not even deign to acknowledge the existence. they, after what every one knows of Turkey and Persia, disregard these facts, and take those broken and heterogeneous masses for homogeneous and integral states? Will they continue to act on this principle, and send troops and subsidies to those countries, without being conscious that they send them to the assistance of nobody, and to attain no object but disgraced 'Are' they so hardened in i norance of facts, and stupidity to events, as to be totally unable to comprehend the elements of Bonaparte's progress? .. Are they determined to shut their eyes against that which every one sees, and to defend themselves from the acknowledgment of their arrows by invincible obstinacy? Are they der: termined to continue the war, while they reject the only obvious .....; means by which it can be waged: with success? Would it not be more consistent to recommend submission, than to deprive us both of the advantages resulting from ware and the tranquillity of peace? But they are entangled in difficulties from which they cannot extricate. themselves. They see that peace and submission are synonymous The bad success they have experienced makes them consider ... war as a dismal alternative. They have not candour enough to acaknowledge their errors, and act on a better system; and they have just enough ambition to wish to keep their places. They are sensible of the disgrace which awaits their half-digested counsels, and the fear of shame has not sufficient influence over them, to induce them. either to act on more rational principles, or to retire from situs. tions to which they are unequal.

"Two lines of conducte are. open before us-either we may submit to Bonaparte, and become.... a part of his immense empire, gavenoup our laws and institutions, our personal freedom, the security of property, the dominion of the seas, i. .. the commerce of the world, and what is more than all, the high character, we have hitherto borne as. a great people, or we must contend. with him in earnest, and oppose the greatness of his projects, by the magnitude of our own. continue blockading ports, taking possession of here and there a rock and a harbour, defending Spanish juntas and Sicilian tribunals, and

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and pursuing other partial objects which do not for a moment arrest the progress of the enemy, nor increase our own strength, is wasting our time and resources in a feverish attempt to put off the day of our destruction a little longer. Unless we become ambitious like upon, we must finally submit. We

have no alternative but to increase our own empire, or become a part of that of France."

If we could yield to our inclination, we would present to our readers the whole of this little treatise, without dread of being called to account by Mr. Leckie, whose our enemy, unless we follow the views appears be merely patrio-maxims we have so much chlarged tic, for invading his literary property.

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